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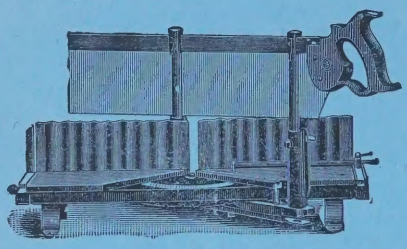
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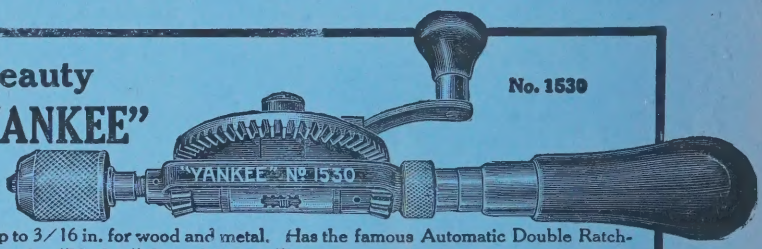
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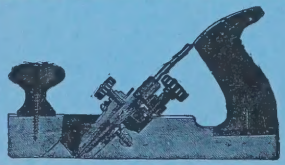
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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1912

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Ten Cents a Copy

Wealth and Wages

Margaret Scott Hall

In the beauty of the springtime
When the world is glad and gay,
Bright the sunshine, sweet the blossoms,
Where the orchard breezes stray;
Out on Easy street there's beauty—
Fashion, too, in fullest bloom,
Plenty smiles a benediction;
There, no signs of winter's gloom.

For the prosperous all is lovely,
For the poor—a cross to bear,
Wages do not meet expenses—
Wealth forgets the toilers' care;
Wealth has all the pomp and glory
That a fawning world can give;
Unjust wages, meager earnings—
Charity that men may live!

In the economic warfare
Men are falling in the fray,
While a few financial vultures
Fatten on their human prey;
Wealth owns luxury and leisure,
Fame and power may bestow—
It can buy the voice of conscience,
Keep the workman's wages low.

All inadequate for comfort,
Wealth doles out the toiler's pay—
Just enough for bare existence,
And to keep the wolf at bay;
Now is told the old, old story—
Wealth that wastes with lavish hand
Sees the sweatshop's tragic struggles,
Sees, but scorns to understand!

Oh, how long shall wealth and wages
Wrangle o'er the cost of food?
Haste Oh, haste that psychic moment
For a world wide brotherhood;
Hate and greed at last forgotten,
Love, the source of harmony,
Makes men blest by blessing others
In fraternal sympathy.

THE CARPENTER

BE NOT DECEIVED

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)

LET me draw from a story in memory's treasure house a moral for unionists to ponder over and consider.

Continued snows upon hill and valley alike made a certain winter glorious. An excellent highway took its course through a village to a hill on the level of which stood an eminent educational school. In the village below a pedagogue "ran" a school of little educational value to his pupils and of only fair remuneration to him.

The fact that he had a school, was master of it, gave instructions in it and maintained it from his fees, was of public knowledge. Urbane, quiet and studious, he was accepted as of unblemishable character. Well toward the village the highway, as it coursed down from the hill, had its only narrow width. There, too, was its only depression.

When the highway was heavily blanketed with snow, sleighing and sledding upon it was healthy, hilarious, but often dangerous in the downward course. The depression had been evened up by an open bridge, though snows found it a natural drifting spot. The sport of cutting through the drifts was, however, great.

In this certain winter a snowstorm, such as we call a blizzard, raged for a night, a day and up to the following evening. Not until it had subsided was a hoof, a wheel or a runner seen along the highway. When the lull came the students of the Uphill school formed a sleighing party down to the village. Just as their long, crowded cutter reached the bridge the structure gave way and over into the ditch fell cutter, horses and merry-makers.

"Well," said the pedagogue, "it is a wicked act. Only a fool does dastardly deeds to avenge a supposed wrong; it is better to kill by kindness."

The story need not be lengthened, it is sufficient that the master was later proved to be the fool. The application is here utilized as showing organized labor has been unfortunate enough to have fools in its ranks, but fortunate enough to see them uncovered.

It may be the misdeeds of such fools will, for a time at least, reflect upon union organizations and their membership, and perhaps effect the latter's numerical strength. But the calm, thoughtful wage earner should not be deceived by employers and capitalists who declare their efforts are toward ridding unions of such fools. Rather keep in mind the wage people in general ever authorized the fools to speak or act for them in any semblance of manner as is now of common notoriety. The absurdity is greater than the assumption. Hence, be wise and give neither eye nor ear to either the fools in labor's ranks or the cunning deceivers among capitalists and employers posing as friends to the laboring masses. The fools lead to danger; the deceivers seek industrial enthrallment and the destruction of labor organizations.

The boycott has not yet been destroyed. In it is an inherent individual and collective right that belongs to every affair of life. True, it has often been and still is hampered in its exercise. But so long as one has a will and a disposition of his, or her own, to exercise and urge the exercise of it, there is no power on earth that has warrant to forbid or prevent either. So, in its defensive power and value, every strike has justice in it. It is "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

As this paper is being written, the whole country is reading, with recoiling soul, of the horrible textile labor conditions which have been forced upon the striking mill workers. National official investigation is going on, and it has been discovered that the conditions are not only cruel, but horribly inhuman. And the resume sees

Children compelled to work long hours at low wages.

To pay American Woolen Company 5

cents each week for drinking water, described as "canal water."

Child strikers picked up and tossed about by soldiers like bundles of rags.

Women choked and clubbed by police and militiamen.

Children "docked" an hour's pay if late.

One child, fifteen, received 5 cents a week out of his wages for "spending money."

One witness testifies to bread and water diet part of time, with only water—meat maybe once a week.

Average wages about $5.10 a week, ranging up to $9.

"Are you a striker?" was asked of one boy.

"I am," returned the lad, proudly.

"Did you see any women clubbed?"

"I saw one policeman grab a woman by the throat and hit her with a club."

"What kind of a club?"

"Oh, a good club," replied the boy.

"Do you ever go hungry?"

"Sometimes; we never have any butter."

"How often do you have only water?"

"Sometimes not for two days at a time."

"How often do you have meat?"

"Once a week."

"Not oftener?"

"No, we have bread and molasses and sometimes beans."

There can be and there is no defense of the fools, but is there any portion of humanity that does not stand unmoved by the horrors being brought to light as they are shown to exist at Lawrence, Mass.

Yes, there is. The finger points to every officer and member of the National Association of Manufacturers, that body's mouthpiece, American Industries, the kidnapper and perjurer Burns, and the inhuman owners of the mills at Lawrence, and the sweatshops of the land, all holding up their hand before God Almighty as respecters of His and man's laws, as philanthropists and as benefactors of the laboring masses.

A great man of long buried centuries once said—translating his words from his Latin tongue—"I know what I know; much my friends and enemies know; more than either think I know, and to a certainty it is a fool that believes truth can be hidden."

Wage earners, be not deceived. The aim and purpose of those who are declaring friendship for you is to destroy your every industrial right.

Don't be fools of the rash kind or of the ignorant. Let them and the deceivers know that you know "truth cannot be hidden."

BENEATH THE SURFACE

(By H. B. Moyer.)

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.

ALTHOUGH two hundred and thirty-five years have passed since John Dryden penned the above truism it was never more applicable to humanity as a whole than it is today.

One of the first things a cub reporter has drilled into him when he embarks upon the sea of newspaperdom is "Tell your story in the first paragraph. Bring out your facts so plainly that a ten-year-old child can understand them. The public will not dig beneath the surface for facts." No institution suffers more from this public failing than organized labor, and if there are any who doubt the statement let them interview anybody of any account affiliated with the labor movement.

To the average reader of a daily newspaper the story of a big strike, such, for example, as the one being waged in the British coal fields at the time of writing, spells only inconvenience to the public

at large, and hardships and setbacks to strikers and their employers. The causes which led up to the battle between the toilers and those who reap the bulk of the benefits are practically lost sight of. In the strike mentioned there are thousands of men who have for years daily risked their lives for the magnificent sum of $1.25 for every ten or more hours they slaved. In addition to this they have paid toll at company stores, and in company houses, or rather hovels. These are just a few facts in connection with the big coal strike but it is safe to state that not more than one person out of every ninety-nine outside the ranks of labor have taken the trouble to acquire this brief knowledge. And especially must this be so of those who spend most of their spare time and much time that is not spare in denouncing organized labor.

"Strikers Losing Public Sympathy," a newspaper heading which any type-setter can set up backward with his eyes closed, never fails to arouse enthusiasm among those antagonistic to labor unions, and although there is sometimes an excuse for the use of the heading there wouldn't be if the fickle public would delve below the surface after the truth. Public sympathy, according to press accounts, swayed toward the mine owners in the British strike on one occasion because the strikers refused to accept an offer made by the employers. As a matter of fact the offer was a double-edged one which would be certain to react against the miners sooner or later. They who had played the part of mine-mules for long, weary years were determined to stand out for men's rights and were not to be tempted by the offer of a few wisps of straw.

To the labor hater and to the unthinking, except everything on the surface of things, public strikes come under but one category. They are all bad. In this even the most ardent labor enthusiast must agree, albeit he is privileged to contend that so long as organized capital sees fit to try and squeeze the workingman at one end and the consumer at the other, strikes are necessary evils.

There is one type of strike which more than any other brand is hard for the lay outsider to understand and that is the one in which principle alone is involved. Recognition of the union, to many people seems a weak excuse for a strike, and yet it is a most powerful reason. Because the employes of a non-union concern receive wages on a par with those received by unionized establishments there are many who cannot understand why there should be any dissatisfaction displayed by the former. Those who think this way should remember that almost without exception good wages are the direct outcome of organized labor's zeal in corralling the skilled labor on the market, and that no man who is worthy of the name will be content to permit another man to do his fighting for him.

Undoubtedly it is the workingman himself, whether he carries a union card or not, who is most misunderstood in the first place. The attitude displayed by the world in general toward the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow is anything but one calculated to inspire good-will. Too many people are prone to regard a white collar and a boiled shirt coupled with some office position as the official badges of respectability and decency; and overalls and calloused hands as marks of degradation. The working man in the eyes of many folk is an uncouth, uncultivated product of the soil, and it is because some of the aforesaid folks try to rub the dirt in that trouble arises.

Abe Lincoln wore overalls and callouses and he, too, was guilty like the union man of today is of being willing to fight for what was right and just. Furthermore, he was criticised by those who did not take the trouble to delve beneath the surface and locate the "pearls."

Since the world was created the working man has been the "under dog." His lot has never been and perhaps never will be an easy one in the strictly accepted sense of that term. He has been kicked and browbeaten so long that he is almost accustomed to it but, and here's the rub, he has not and never will be reconciled to such treatment.

It is only within the past century that the workingman has (with the assistance of organized labor) been able to get upon his feet. Now that he is there he intends to stay there, come what will. His union card is a passport to justice and fair treatment. Can any fair minded person conscientiously criticise him for clinging to it?

READY FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Whether he's wielding a scepter or carries a hod,
I have faith in the man who's in love with his job.

WE BELIEVE with Shakespeare that "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players." The one who acts well his part deserves honor. Slipshod work does not give satisfaction to the employer, nor to the employe if the workman is conscientious. At any work no man should be content with anything less than his best effort. On this basis organized labor has earnestly endeavored to lift up the workers along life's lower levels to a plane where they are ready for better conditions. It has achieved something of its object in educating the poor to desire and aspire to something better in life's surroundings. To make men ready for better conditions they must first be made fit to appreciate a change. Organization has had that mission, and has been a wise teacher for all grades of labor in the rigid and exacting school of experience. While other more superficial methods attempt to correct existing wrongs, while politics and religion wrangle and rant, struggle, strive and agonize over effects without searching out their causes, organization has gone down to the foundation for facts. While sham and humbug and artificial systems are deploring appearances, content if they partially succeed in making the outside of the platter clean, organization patiently seeks to eliminate the mistakes in the fundamental principles of the moral, intellectual and industrial problems of American citizenship. In its searching demands for justice and co-operation in helping the helpless to improve, organization has held steadfastly to its uplifting and ennobling purpose. Its object has been to educate the whole youth of the country irrespective of nationality or caste, and giving them a practical knowledge how to meet the demands of their age and generation. It has prepared the thought of the people and the mental attitude has become receptive of the idea of progress. Through organization's persistent advancement and consistency in principles of brotherhood, the whole population, rich and poor, have been made ready for a new order of things, commercial and industrial.

The whole world is ready for better conditions because it sees the necessity of reform.

Wanting a change shows a general dissatisfaction with the existing order of our economics. Seeking something better proves we are ready to benefit by the opportunity for new civic experiments, politically, industrially, commercially and even religiously.

It has been suggested that a great psychic wave seemed to be sweeping the country bearing humanity into a more conscientious current. Great wealth does not bring happiness. Seemingly its possessor incurs too great responsibility in regard to its investment and disposal. The moral obligation to suffering and pauperized humanity ought to make the extreme rich thoroughly miserable.

Money makes life easier and gives the satisfaction of culture and achievement, but otherwise it does not make men better. Acquisition is not conducive to sympathy or unselfishness in those engaged in pursuit or possession. Indeed, while its glitter stultifies spiritual growth and en-

genders a sordid sentiment of greed and over-indulgence, it utterly fails to satisfy or bring peace to its possessor. For those who have tested the experience, evidently the lure of riches promised over-much. Their expectations failed them. The rich are ruined by too much and the poor by too little money. In both extremes the soul is sure to suffer degeneration.

Being obliged to hustle every day from year's end to year's end becomes most monotonous in the struggle for existence, but it has the advantage of offering a real incentive for work.

Being obliged by circumstances of financial embarrassment chronic and acute, to part with money before one has time to become attached to it is another interesting phase of poverty. The limit is almost reached for the very rich and the very poor. Ennui and satiety and disgust for one extreme, and weariness, humiliation, pain, destitution and desperation for the other, while the middle element looks on and longs for the turn of the tide. The tragedy of sin in Mammon's terrible reign has left a blight that only brotherhood can efface, but all concerned are about ready for better conditions.

Back to nature and the simple life seems to present a vision of the impossible in the busy rush of these strenuous seasons. Crimes unparalleled are quickly followed by astounding repentance and confession. Strikes, stupendous in their world-wide effects, threaten international calamity as the result of commercial greed, and through all, the people make ready for better conditions in a better day that's soon to come.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

THE PHILOSOPHY, PURPOSES AND IDEALS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

(By John Mitchell.)

TO understand the philosophy, the purpose and the ideals of the trade union movement, it is necessary that we first understand the history of industrial development; that we have a clear comprehension of the complex problems that characterize modern industrial life; that we keep in mind that the ideals of the trade union is not so much to secure the advancement of the exceptional man as to bring about the general and gradual uplift of the great mass of the wage earners. * * * In ancient times it was necessary that men, women and children work from early morn until late at night to obtain a sufficient amount of food to sustain life. * * * Each family raised its own food and made its own clothes from the fleece of its own sheep, and there was but little assistance given by one to another, and but little purchase or sale. * * * Today a man no longer consumes more than the smallest fraction of the articles he produces, and perhaps none at all, but through the agency of money they are enabled to get the articles they desire at the time and in the manner they desire—the example of all producing for all, instead of each producing for himself.

No one can understand the true nature of trade unionism without understanding the industrial revolution and what it has accomplished. The history of mankind has been more vitally affected by changes in its machines and its methods of doing business than by any action of council of statesmen or philosophers. * * * Much that is good and much that is bad in the new order of things are due to these changes. The rapid progress in arts and science, the change from wood to iron, and from iron to steel, the girding of the earth by the iron rail; and copper wire, the education of the people, is a part and conse-

quence of the industrial revolution. * * * The creation through production on a large scale of a separate working class with working-class ideals is the origin and basis of the trade unionism as it exists today. * * * To the ordinary man of affairs, immersed in his business and the daily routine of life, trade unionism seems a bewildering maze of conflicting ideas. Such a man is liable to form his opinions from the newspapers. At one time he reads of trade unions attempting to raise wages and reduce hours of labor; or demanding recognition of the union; urging a sympathetic strike; or resisting or denouncing a federal injunction; at time the unionist appears at war with one another or with employers. * * * The complexity of trade unionism, however, is merely the complexity of human life itself, but the fundamental principles of unionism is plain and clear and simple. The unorganized workman cannot bargain advantageously with the employer for the sale of his labor; since he has no money he must sell his labor immediately and is at a disadvantage.* * * In the individual contract between a powerful employer and a single workman, the laborer will secure the worst of the bargain. * * * There can be no permanent prosperity to the wage earner until the principle of unity of purpose is fully established, and all conditions of work must be made between employer and workmen collectively and not between employers and workmen individually. * * * The ideals of trade unionism is to combine in one organization all the men employed at a given trade and to demand and secure for each and all a definite standard of wages, hours of labor and conditions of work—that equal pay shall be given for equal work. * * * A minimum wage that will enable American men and women to live in a manner conformable to American standards; to educate their children and to make a provision for sickness and old age; and the eight-hour workday gives an opportunity for the cultivation of home life.

There is no phase of our industrial life so little understood as the strike. * * * It is often charged that the trade unions desire strikes, that they are organized for that purpose! This is not true. It is organized for the purpose of securing better conditions of life, and a strike is resorted to as a means to that end. We hear it said that workmen lose more by a strike of months than they gain in years. That is wrong and incomplete. There is more in a justifiable strike than wages; and a strike may be a loss from a money point of view and a great gain in a higher and nobler sense, and the amount of violence is greatly magnified. If I believed that the success of the trade union movement depended upon the commission of illegal acts I should not hesitate for a moment to sever my connections with it. But the justifiable practices of trade unionism should not be assailed on account of occasional violence, or the illegal acts committed in its name, than the church is to be condemned because some of its inherents have been guilty of wrongdoing. * * * A strike is attended with great hardships, not only to the participants alone, but to the general public. But through the development of unionism men and employers are brought into closer relationship and become better acquainted, and each learn to respect the rights of the other, then strikes will become less frequent and industry will be conducted on a more stable basis. * * * It has been said unionism reduces to a dead level all men employed at a given trade—the efficient to the level of the incompetent. It has no foundation in fact. The trade union fixes a minimum, not a maximum rate, and the employer is at liberty to reward the ambitious or efficient workman by paying him a higher wage than that fixed by the union. But it does object to one workman being rewarded by an employer when the reward is extracted from the pay envelope of another workman. Were it not for the trade unions the work of women and girls would be even more demoralizing. It seeks to protect them morally, physically and industrially in demanding equal pay and healthful surroundings. * * * Trade unionism raises the moral tone of the wage earners by infusing into them a sense of the dignity of labor. There was nothing ennobling about

the toil of the slave and serf; the labor of the convict or padrone system; the greater the initiative, the more independence and pleasure in his work, the more ennobling it becomes. The trade union seeks to construct and develop the highest and best possibilities, it is primarily and fundamentally a moral movement. It will be helped on in the days of prosperity, and retarded in the days of adversity, but the movement is onward and upward. "This that they call the organization of labor is the universal and vital problem of the world."

BORE YOUR OWN HOLE

(By H. S. Levalley.)

CARLYLE said "Man carries under his hat a private theater wherein a greater drama is acted than is ever performed on the mimic stage, beginning and ending in eternity." When the stage was set in the days of the Caesars there was a class, augurs, who in time were dubbed by the rabble "old opportunity" because they were continually knocking—usually the desires of the masses. For the upper classes they used to bore a large hole into the future glories of the nation, and then let the confiding mass look through it. But it was the class who finally at all times scattered themselves over the choice spots of the realized scenery, so deftly shown through hole of the augurs. The mass joyfully looked, the class cheerfully hooked. You see it pays to know a good thing well enough to grab it, from oil to olives. Some need initiative more than they do a trumpet.

As time went on opportunity's knuckles either became sore or the class ear deaf; anyhow the mass timidly opened the door for itself, went through the augur's hole, over into the green fields, beside still waters on its own search.

And lo and behold, when bustle was over, when silence reigned, the people found the object of their search was under their own hats. The rippling rills, the lowing kine, the house dog's cheerful bark, the humming bees and fragrant flowers, all were parts of the mimic stage God had set in the Eden of the mind.

Bore your own hole, be your own auger, apply your own pressure, see with your own eyes and what once seemed so far off, so long in coming, will be found on looking round to be ever in the eternal now. It will be nothing new but point of view—and that is you.

In the various epochs of world history we find, now and again, that one great leader raised up by spirit of the all good, towering in supremacy o'er his fellows, in time as man is drawn away from that exalted point, as we look over intervening racial progress we see he was an embodied manifestation of the great progressive principle of the All-wise, expressing fellowship in the way most fitting for the times in which he appeared.

All of us that came after are the realizations of "the one's" grand dream. We are the imperfectly ground facets of this immortal jewel of truth, each of us an actor in the drama as seen by Him. In fact we are true results though imperfect as to parts of his mento-spiritual creation. 'Tis thus that each of us becomes in a measure a force of our own futurity.

We can bore into the muck heap of personalities and come forth painted like the stick held by cap and bells, or we can soar into zone above and seek the hurtling messages of cheer and good to all, and as ye sow so ye reap. But whether or no each must set his own mimic stage and pierce the future with his own eye as a unit of the universal, and bore the hole of his own outlook as an inlet to his own heart, if he would be as one with mankind.

SHORT HOURS AND EXTENDED WAGES

(By W. J. Shields.)

THE United Brotherhood was conceived as a means of advancing the general conditions surrounding the carpenters and also for the purpose of aiding the labor cause in general. It was dedicated to the work of regulating industry, increasing wages and the educating of the masses to an understanding of what their rights consist of and how to obtain the same. It protested the unequal distribution of production, the servitude of women, the degrading of child life and the condition responsible for the producing of tramps and millionaires. The line of campaign was, organization, education and agitation. The method used was conciliation, or arbitration, carefully canvassing of situations in dispute, and if this failed, then as a last resort, strikes.

The contest from the beginning, back in August, 1881, to the present time, has been conducted in conformity with the above understanding and it has represented a tremendous work, this bringing into the folds the quarter of a million men who today hold membership in the United Brotherhood. It has also represented an equally hard task, this forcing an acceptance of the fundamental truth that industrial democracy has come to stay. Industrial democracy sounds formidable, but practically it means only the right of a man to have a definite voice as to the conditions, including pay, hours and environment, in which he works. The changing of the custom of permitting the employer to do these things for us has been one of the hardest lines we have had to cross. Bitter conflicts have been fought over this issue and many of the employers have refused to concede the right to the employes of having any greater voice in this matter than they have had in the past. This position we protested, believing that business successes depended largely on the proper relationship existing between the employer and the men employed. Our stand, in this particular, has resulted in an acceptance of our position by a large part of the present-day employers. But the failure to bring all into line is the cause of a great part of the present-day labor troubles and of the perpetuating of contention. The changing in part of this industrial method have not only lessened the struggle of the toiler, but it has evolved a bigger, broader man, and also as a result of this a bigger, broader conception of individual freedom and individual rights, a broadness that recognizes the rights of all men to have a voice in the making of the conditions under which he works.

The short-hour movement has added to the opportunity of the wage earner; his rights of work are more secure than they were, but much yet remains to be accomplished and in the doing of which we will depend not only on the labor force, but on all who believe in the accomplishment of an industrial regulation that will furnish work for all. We ought to realize fully and frankly every man's right to work, but we must also realize that before this privilege is gained that greed must be restrained. When the mission of industrial regulation is fulfilled, when everybody works and nobody drudges, when everybody plays and nobody loafs, when children shall cease to become producers until their bones are hard and they have spent ten or twelve years at school, when no bread winner knows what it is to want for any needful thing, then minds will develop, conscience will grow healthy and humanity will thrive. To reach this end is simply a question of removing, one after the other, of those abuses which now deprive us of equal opportunities to labor and to live.

Coming along with the short hour agitation is the wage situation and its relations to business succeeses have been of the closest character. The attention bestowed on this proposition and the success attained has benefited not only the wage

earner but society as a whole. The marked tendency towards an increase in the wages of labor is the most satisfactory and encouraging feature of trade union progression. There is no doubt of the reality of this movement. It is felt and manifested in all sections of the country and in all branches of industry. Moreover, it is not due to violent agitation on the part of labor, but to a recognition of the rights of employes to a more equal share in the gains of production, and for this reason it is gratifying. One does not have to follow the tabulation of statisticians to realize that the cost of living in the United States has steadily and greatly increased during the past fifteen or twenty years, while the reward of labor has not kept corresponding pace. The upward movement which we see today is only a tardy recognition of this fact, serving to bring about a nearer approach to equality and the wide extent of the present-day advance speaks of its justice. In private employment as well as in that of corporations it is seen conspicuously. The great public services, the railroads, the manufacturing industries, even the postoffices and other departments of the government, feel the effects. There is a cry that with high wages our country may lose its advantage in the competition of international trade. This is selfish and irrational. The wage standard in this country of ours has always been higher than that which prevailed abroad, and it is one of the elements contributing to our supremacy in production. There need be no fear for the future of the United States because our people who work with their hands are getting better pay. We have gone beyond the age where labor can be reckoned with as a bale of merchandise and purchased in the cheapest market, irrespective of all consideration of justice or humanity. Labor cannot any longer be considered in the nature of a crate of lemons, put up for sale, for which the buyer will offer the lowest possible price. The conditions of steady employment and the growing wage traceable to trade union effort has forced on the wage earner the understanding that there is a growing dignity in toil. The laborer consequently, in his toil, gives part of his life and the union demands that in return he receives what is necessary to maintain life, not only in himself, but also a respectful maintenance for those depending on him. It has represented a most satisfying result of trade union effort, this adding to the pay-rolls. The movement in this direction is very important, for when men are at work receiving fair wages there is no question about the prosperity of the times. If this be true, then to labor organization the credit should be given as defenders of general business interests. Prosperous conditions are the result of industrial regulation and to the effort of the organized workers, as directed in shortening the workday, can be accredited the longer seasons of employment and the permanency of business that gives to us the prosperity as at this time enjoyed. This with the extension of the earning capacity of the workers, whose wages go to the furnishing of the circulating medium that determines the volume as well as the security on which general business operates.

Trade unionism is a most valuable counterpoise to the despotism of monopoly. More than that, it is a great educational force among the wage earners, and within its limits it inculcates comradeship and brotherhood. In its teaching of voluntary co-operation it has performed a most valuable service and it is being commended by most of the leading thinkers as having shown a high ability in meeting the conditions of the times we have been passing through. Its contests have been for the rights to life, liberty and a more extended happiness. It is well understood that these conditions cannot exist in a land of slums and palaces, unemployment and unexemplified luxury. From every point of view it is to the interest of society at large that trade unionism should thrive and improve and to this end it has gained the support of public opinion and has earned it by its wisdom and forbearance.

To the honest and steadfast labor unionist I would say, walk worthy of your vocation, history will give you but scant praise and time will forever hide your identity, but thank God your work will live and

bear abundant fruit in the shorter workday, in happier homes, in reducing the burdens of child-life and the ultimate extinction of injustice and inequality.

Space does not permit at this time of a further digest of the accomplishments traceable to the organization. In the successes gained, in shorter hours and extending wages and in the prompting of business possibilities, we feel a deep sense of gratification. The record is a creditable one and gives reason for pardonable pride in the achievements of promoting progress that are placed to our account. The labor movement stands strong in its defense of the rights of humanity as traceable in the higher civilization that has enabled our workmen to distance the world in its industries. It has placed the products of life within easy reach of they who produce, it has assisted materially in elevating them to a higher standard, intellectually, socially, morally and physically. It stands strong in its defense of general business interests and believes that the only basis of a continuous prosperity is a well regulated labor market, based on permanent employment and a wage scale that will not only permit of meeting the everyday demands for sustenance, but will provide for independent retirement when the toiler reaches the age of disqualification.

NATURE'S CALL

(By Mrs. John Upton.)

ARE you on the right side? If so, you look on the bright side of things in life. If we live in the sunshine the shadows are pretty apt to flee away. We are prone to turn the blessings which lie at our very feet and hunt up the dark side. It is a very common saying that "Life is what we make it," so it is up to us to get the best out of life.

Did you ever know any one to get into a sort of habitual fault-finding? Yes, and so have I, but it savors a good deal of the pig who is always rooting in the mud and doesn't stop to look up.

The direction in which we look is a pretty good indication of our aim in life and if we continue to see the worst in those around us we will give others a mighty good chance to see what there is in us.

It seems these things grow on a person and are little enemies to be fought and conquered lest we become more and more unloving and unlovely as the days go by. It does not help any to lose faith in people—we are not always in a position to prove they have been unfaithful to the trust we placed in them. I knew a very intelligent man not long ago to make the statement that the majority of people in the world were made up of more bad than good. He went on to point out how the almighty dollar was the idol of the American people and that if you did not have plenty of them you were down and out. How I pitied that man. With all his intelligence he was looking on the dark side of life and would not look up and remember there was some good in it if only we tried to find it. Most people are honest and true and try to do the right thing, even those people may be diamonds in the rough.

Some have looked so long at the shadows and thinking of this life as a vale of tears that their natures have taken on the same gloomy and false ideas so that to them at least the troubles are very real. Why, life is too short and eternity too near to bother about the faults and wrongs of those around us and it behooves us to get away from ourselves if need be and look up, not down, out and not in, and get some of the bright spring sunshine inside of us.

If we continually have this feeling we had better begin to look after our own condition, for it is a bad symptom.

Of course we are bound to have sorrow and trails. Who escapes them? It may be a good thing that they do come to us and you may be sure they are for a purpose.

They make us think of those things which are above and beyond this earth.

If we are looking at things in the right light we are cheery and joyous, though we do not make a great racket or noise; that isn't true joy, but it is a pleasant, cheery way that infects those around us and help the laborer on his way after a hard day's work.

Some one has said that happiness crowns the summit of life's mountains with a halo of glory and gilds them with the golden light of hope.

It makes us victorious in the truest sense.

Because we must be a day laborer and know the name of poverty it means nothing when compared to the other kinds of poverty we are here below referring to. Even the millionaires are often very poor in this world's blessings. As the years come on apace this poverty shows in their life more and more, even down to the valley of death.

I think it was Dickens who said, "It were better to have conquered one true heart than England."

I might point out to the poverty going with intemperance, poverty of principle, covetousness, and many other forms in which it stalks abroad in the land seeking whom it may devour, but let me urge you to keep the eyes open and the heart warm and ever have hope conquer despair. Let us listen to the call of the springtime.

FURUSETH ON THE INJUNCTION

In connection with the anti-injunction bill now pending in Congress, Representative Hughes of New Jersey on February 29 presented a statement by Andrew Furuseth, showing the effect of the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. We reprint the statement from the Congressional Record, as follows:

"The modern use of the writ of injunction, especially in labor disputes, is revolutionary and destructive of popular government.

"Our government was designed to be a government by law, said law to be enacted by the legislative branch, construed by the judiciary, and administered by the executive.

"An injunction is 'an extraordinary writ issued out of equity enjoining a threatened injury to property or property rights where there is not a plain, adequate, and complete remedy at law.'

"The definition of equity is 'the application of right and justice to the legal adjustment of differences where the law by reason of its universality is deficient,' or 'that system of jurisprudence which comprehends every matter of law for which the common law provides no remedy . . . springing originally from the royal prerogative, moderating the harshness of the common law according to good conscience.' In other words, it is the exercise of power according to the judgment and conscience of one man.

"It was for this reason that in Great Britain, whence the United States derives its system of equity as well as of law, the equity power was limited to the protection of property or property rights, and in such cases only where there was no remedy at law; the words adequate and complete have been added here.

"When the courts of equity take jurisdiction over and issue injunctions in labor disputes they do so to protect business, which, under late rulings by several courts, is held to be property. These rulings are disputed and condemned by other courts, which hold that relations between employers and employes—between buyer and seller—are personal relations and as such, if regulated at all, are regulated by statute or common law only. If the latter contention be right, and of this we believe there can be no question, the ruling that makes business property, or the right to carry on or continue in business a property right, is revolutionary, and must lead to a complete change, not only in our industrial but in our political life. If the court of equity be permitted to regulate personal relations, it will gradually draw to itself all legislative power. If it be permitted to set aside or to enforce law, it will ultimately arrogate to itself jurisdiction now held by the law courts and abolish trial by jury.

"The constitution confers equity power

upon the courts by stating that they shall have jurisdiction in law and in equity in the same way that it makes it their duty to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and in substantially the same way as it provides for trial by jury. Equity power came to us as it existed in England at the time of the adoption of our constitution, and it was so limited and defined by English authorities that our courts could not obtain jurisdiction in labor disputes except by the adoption of a rule that business is property. If business be property in the case of a strike or boycott, and can therefore be protected by the equity court against diminution of its usual income caused by a strike or boycott conducted by the working people, then it necessarily must be property at other times, and therefore entitled to be protected against loss of income caused by competition from other manufacturers or business men. Business and the income from business would become territorial and would be in the same position as land and the income from land. The result would be to make all competition in trade unlawful; it would prevent anyone from engaging in trade or manufacture unless he comply with the whims and fancies of those who have their trade or means of production already established.

"No one could enter into business except through inheritance, bequest, or sale.

"In order to show the fallacy of this new definition of property, we here state the accepted legal definitions of property, business and labor.

"Definition of property: 'Property means the dominion of indefinite right of user and disposition which one lawfully exercises over particular things or subjects, and generally to the exclusion of all others. Property is ownership; the exclusive right of any person freely to use, enjoy and dispose of any determinate object, whether real or personal.' (English and American Encyclopedia of Law.)

" 'Property is the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing.' (Century Dictionary.)

" 'A right imparting to the owner a power of indefinite user, capable of being transmitted to universal successors by way of descent, and imparting to the owner the power of disposition from himself and his successors.' (Austin, Jurisprudence.)

" 'The sole and despotic dominion which one claims and exercises over the external things of the world in total exclusion of the right of any other individual in the world.' (Blackstone.)

"It will be seen that property is products of nature or of labor, and that the essential element is that it may be disposed of by sale, be given away, or in any other way transferred to another.

"There is no distinction in law between property and property rights.

"From these definitions it is plain that labor power or patronage cannot be property, but aside from this we have the thirteenth amendment to the constitution prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude.

"Labor power cannot be property, because it cannot be separated from the laborer. It is personal. It grows with health, diminishes in sickness, and ceases at death. It is an attribute of life.

"The ruling of the courts make of the laborer a serf, of patronage an evidence of servitude by assuming that one may have a property right in the labor or patronage of another.

"Definition of business: 'That which occupies the time, attention and labor of men for the purpose of livelihood or profit; that which occupies the time, attention, and labor of men for the purpose of profit and improvement.' (American and English Encycl. of Law.)

" 'That which busies, or that which occupies the time, attention, or labor of one, as his principal concern, whether for a longer or shorter time.' (Webster's Dictionary.)

"Definition of labor: 'Physical or mental effort, particularly for some useful or desired end. Exertion of the powers for some end other than recreation or sport.' (Century Dictionary.)

"It will be seen from the above definition that while there is a fundamental difference between property and business, there is none at all between business and labor, so that if business be property, so is labor, and if the earning power of business can be protected by equity power through injunction,

so can the earning power of labor; in other words, the laborer may obtain an injunction against a reduction of his wages, or against a discharge, which would stop the wages entirely.

"If this new definition of property, by including therein business and labor, be accepted, then the judge sitting in equity becomes the irresponsible master of all men who do business or who labor.

"We contend that equity power and jurisdiction—discretionary government by the judiciary—for well-defined purposes and within specific limitations granted to the courts by the constitution, has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law and endangering constitutional liberty; that is, the personal liberty of the individual citizen.

"As government by equity—personal government—advances, republican government—government by law—recedes.

"We have escaped from despotic government by the king. We realized that, after all, he was but a man. Are we going to permit the growing up of a despotic government by the judges? Are not they also men?

"The despotism of one can in this sense be not better than the despotism of another. If we are to preserve 'government of the people by the people and for the people,' any usurpation by the judiciary must be as sternly resisted as usurpation by the executive.

"What labor is seeking is the assistance of all liberty-loving men in restoring the common-law definition of property and in restricting the jurisdiction of the equity courts in that connection to what it was at the time of the adoption of the constitution.

"A bill has been, and now is, before Congress for his purpose. We ask your careful consideration of the reasons for this bill and of the bill itself, and your assistance in inducing Congress to make it law."—Coast Seamen's Journal.

BE CONSISTENT

(By U. N.)

Consistency is something to be admired in a person, especially if that person is one who is using his or her influence toward the building up of the character and morals of the present generation.

We often hear men who are not pursuing this object in life condemning the acts of men who have been chosen to represent the people in some higher capacity. The men thus chosen cannot be expected to be, or do any better than the men who voted them into position. Men cannot be made honest by law, as practices of courts do not at this time make any impression for good upon those who are sentenced by them. To make a man honest it is necessary that in the training of a growing person character and morals be the most prominent features.

A man is chosen to represent a district in the state legislature or in Congress and the men who voted him into office expect him to do something worthy of his position. He takes his seat in the body to which he is elected and the first thing we learn of him is that he turns his back on his constituency and casts his voice and vote for vicious legislation. Then those voters who did not take the trouble of ascertaining the qualities of the man elected begin to denounce him as a bad man, when in fact he is just as good as the men who voted for him. Such men will tell us the whole world is going bad and no more noble characters left.

Would it not be much fairer to do something towards making the world better than to decry the efforts of that portion of good whole-souled people who are trying to make it better?

Do something yourself. If you think the world is all going bad get busy and help to lead it into safer channels.

"Count that day lost when its besetting sun sees no worthy action done."

Join in some good instructive and upbuilding work. Get in line and help to make the world better and you will soon

realize that there is something left to live for yet.

There is a set of people who it seems would like to see the human race wiped off the face of the earth—they try to discourage marriage and child rearing, without which the world would soon come to an end.

There is a mayor who refuses to allow coasting on some of the streets as has been the custom for years. Another mayor, when complained to about children playing in the streets, said: "Where would you have them to play?" Which of these two is the character builder, the nation builder? Be consistent and you will be able to answer the question for yourself and in the proper way.

MOTHERS OF MEN

Proud painters, writers, artists, sculptors, statesmen, orators, musicians, composers—and all of you who think the world owes you homage.

Have you ever thought of the work of mothers?

Have you ever seen the prospective mother bearing the fruit of her love, tenderly and expectingly, near the heart?

Think how she nourishes the child with the flesh and blood of herself and expects no applause for her endeavors.

All her thoughts are given to the object of her love, the unborn being.

She prepares to forego cherished joys for the welfare of the one to come.

She is ready to remain awake at night for the child of her bosom.

She is willing to go to the shadow of the Great Dark that a new life may come into the world.

She is happy in the thought of consecrating her whole life, that the infant being shall be better, nobler, happier and more manly or womanly.

Would you do all these for the sake of your art?

It is doubtful whether you would and yet you expect praise and homage for the imitations of nature which you contrive.

Yes, you only contrive, imitate, copy.

Mothers create.

At best you make canvas, marble or dead letters seem to live.

You draw a child, you chisel one in marble, you describe one, you speak or sing of one, you expect applause.

While from time immemorial mothers have given their own lives to create, without expecting or getting applause, you merely imitate.

Your chisels, oh, sculptors, shape marble which at best only retains the image you give it.

The mother creates the child and molds the future man and the coming woman.

In their turn these, too, will create and mold men and women.

Yes, you artists, poets, writers, sculptors, orators, musicians, composers of melodies and all of you who expect applause for your work and who receive the world's homage, mothers are far greater than you.

They work with and for eternity.

Immortality rests in their bosoms.

The world with all its beauty, kindness and joys, lives through mothers, and eternity is blessed by them.

Meek as they are, they accomplish more than those whose names are writ conspicuously on the pages of history.

They need not tremble lest their works should die with them, or the century after them know naught of their labors.

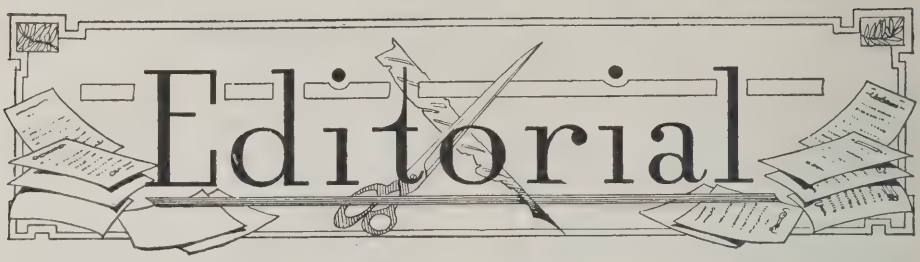
Their sons and daughters, whose bodies and minds and characters they have molded, will live and create life.

In each new generation a spark of the mother will flicker.

Ye seekers of immortality, turn to the mothers of men and women and you will gaze immortality in the face; for motherhood is immortality, not speculative, but real.—Oscar Leonard.

Laborer: "And have they tall buildings in America, Pat?"

Pat: "Tall buildings hav' they—faith, Mike, the last one I worked on we had to lay on our stomachs to let the moon pass."—Life.



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James F. Grimes Passed Away

James F. Grimes, one of the most widely known members of our U. B. is no more. He died in Houston, Tex., in the latter part of March. In his death we have lost a man who was held in high esteem and generally loved and respected by all who came in contact with him. He was a deep thinker and earnest worker. He was admired for his rare intellectual attainments, his ability, zealousness and untiring efforts to advance the cause of unionism and the cause of our U. B. in particular.

Brother Grimes became identified with our U. B. in his early life. He was a delegate and as such a conspicuous figure, at many of our general conventions. He served two successive terms on our General Executive Board, served in the capacity of a general organizer for our U. B. at different times and was at one time a member of the legislative committee of the A. F. of L. We sincerely mourn the loss of so loyal and faithful a member, as long as we live he will be remembered by us and our entire membership.

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In our November, 1911 issue, referring to a controversy in which suspended Local Union 1787, Newark, N. J., had taken the case to the civil courts, we printed a decision rendered by Vice-Chancellor (now Chancellor) Walker, in which he denied to convert a restraining order obtained by the plaintiffs against our U. B. into a preliminary injunction. This decision has been appealed from to the Court of Errors, which tribunal, on March 4, rendered its opinion sustaining the decision of Vice-Chancellor (now Chancellor) Walker and thereby established the principle that in labor, as well as in other injunction cases, when the answering affidavits of the defendants are of such a nature as to put the question of unlawful interference or boycotting in a state of equipoise or doubt, a preliminary injunction must be refused.

The causes leading to this controversy and its outcome are of vital importance to our entire membership, and in order to give our members and readers a clear insight in the matter, we are here giving a full account of the facts in the case:

In the early part of last year, the Newark Carpenters' District Council suspended Local Union 1787, because it failed to collect fines from a number of its members, who had been found guilty of working below the union rate of wages. Later on it revoked the local's charter and formally suspended it from membership.

On July 24, 1911, the members of the Local Union complained that the Brotherhood members were interfering with them in procuring and holding their jobs and that

a boycott had been instituted and was being waged against them.

They forthwith retained the firm of Lowy, Lowenstein & Leber as counsel to obtain an injunction restraining the Brotherhood from interfering with them in their employment and also sought a mandatory order of the court to remove their suspension and compel their reinstatement as a good-standing Local Union of the Brotherhood. Application was made to Vice-Chancellor Howell, who immediately granted a restraining order of a sweeping character, and which reads as follows:

"The said defendants United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Newark Carpenters' District Council of Newark and vicinity, Albert R. Wyatt and Christian Mowel, they and each of them, their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates and any and all persons acting in aid of, or in conjunction with them or any of them, be and they are restrained from conspiring, agreeing or combining in any manner to restrain, obstruct or prevent any of the complainants from procuring employment in any part of the State of New Jersey, or in any part of the United States of America, and the said defendants, they or each of them, their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates and any and all persons acting in aid of, or in conjunction with them or any of them, be and they are hereby restrained and enjoined from interfering in any manner with any person, firm or corporation in employing any of the complainants within the State of New Jersey or any part of the United States of America, and from declaring or threatening any boycott against any of the complainants, and from interfering with the complainants in procuring employment at the carpentering trade, and they, the said defendants, and each of them, their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates and any and all persons acting in aid of or in conjunction with them or any of them, are hereby restrained and enjoined from threatening any boycott against any person, firm or corporation employing or intending to employ any of the complainants, and from declaring or threatening any boycott against any of the products of any factory, or any person, firm or corporation employing any of the complainants, and from abetting, aiding or assisting in any such boycott, and from printing, issuing, publishing or distributing through the mails or in any other manner any copy or copies of The Carpenter or any other written newspaper, magazine, circular or letter or other document whatsoever, which shall contain or in any manner refer to any of the said complainants or their said association, Local Union 1787, as being non-union, unfair or scabs, and from publishing or otherwise circulating, whether in writing or orally, any statement or notice of any kind or character whatsoever calling attention to the complainants or any of them, that they are non-union men, or that they are not affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and from procuring the dismissal from employment of any of the complainants."

A restraining order is practically a preliminary injunction and is always granted ex-parte, as the lawyers say, which means that it is issued without first hearing the other side. The order always notifies the defendants that they are restrained and informs them that they must appear in court and show cause why a full-fledged preliminary injunction should not be issued. This appearance in court generally takes place within a week of the granting of the restraining order; but on account of the summer holidays it was in this case delayed until August 22, and was had before Vice-Chancellor (now Chancellor) Walker at Trenton.

There were 257 complainants in the suit, all members of Local Union 1787. The bill and affidavits filed by them covered eighty pages of typewriting.

The Brotherhood retained Henry Carless to fight its case and about forty pages of typewritten affidavits were prepared denying the unlawful interference with complainants in their employment and setting forth that the local was legally suspended from the District Council and the United Brotherhood. The reading of the affidavits and presentation of the arguments of counsel occupied two whole court days, on August 22 and 23, and on September 15, the vice-chancellor rendered his decision in favor of the Brotherhood and denied the preliminary injunction in the following words:

"The denials of the defendants under oath are as explicit as the sworn assertions of the complainants and put the facts relied upon for the injunction in such a state of equipoise or doubt as under the well-known rule to forbid of the issuance of a preliminary injunction. It is perfectly well settled that whenever the complainants' case is doubtful on the law or the facts, a preliminary injunction will not issue. To doubt is to deny. To justify the issuance of an interlocutory injunction the case made by the complainants must exhibit a right free from doubt or reasonable dispute."

Counsel for Local Union 1787 was dissatisfied with this decision and appealed therefrom to the Court of Errors. The argument took place before that court on November 14. Mr. Leber representing the complainants and Mr. Carless the defendants, each being allotted one hour's time to present his argument.

Counsel for Local 1787 claimed that the vice-chancellor had applied an erroneous rule of law in deciding the question, because it was not an ordinary injunction case, but a strike and boycott case, and that there is a different rule in such cases. In his brief he cited the cases of Jersey City Printing Co. vs. Cassidy, and the now famous case of Jonas Glass Co. vs. Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, among others, in support of his contention, and said:

"The rule applied by the vice-chancellor is not the proper rule in boycott and strike cases.

"Jersey City Printing Co. vs. Cassidy was a strike and boycott case. Upon the filing of the bill and the affidavits thereunto annexed, an order to show cause was made why an injunction should not issue restraining the defendants from further interfering with the complainant. A restraining order was incorporated in the order to show cause. On the coming in of the order the defendants filed answers and answering affidavits, by which they denied that they did the things complained of, and although the denials overwhelmed the complainants' proof, a preliminary injunction was issued by Vice-Chancellor Stevenson.

"In the case of Jonas Glass Co. vs. Glass Blowers' Association, which was also a strike and boycott case, an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue according to the prayer of the bill of complaint was allowed on the filing of the bill and a restraining order was incorporated therein. The matter came up before the late Vice-Chancellor Grey on the return of the order to show cause and the defendants filed elaborate answers and answering affidavits, in which they strongly denied that they were guilty of any of the things complained of. Nevertheless the vice-chancellor granted the temporary injunction."

Counsel for the Brotherhood claimed that Vice-Chancellor (now Chancellor) Walker had applied a correct principle of law, and that there could not legally be one rule for the granting of a preliminary injunction in one class of cases and a different rule in another, simply because that other happened to be a strike or boycott case, and in his brief showed that the cases relied upon by the counsel of Local Union 1787 had not been appealed to the Court of Errors on the point in dispute. That they merely set forth the unsupported opinion of two of the seven vice-chancellors in the state and that it is no reason for granting or continuing an injunction or restraining order; that it would not harm the defendants or that the defendants did not claim the right to do what they were charged with. He said further:

"As to the remarks of Vice-Chancellor Grey, set forth on page 17 of appellants' brief, to the effect that if he passed upon the credibility of the ex-parte testimony before him on the motion for injunction, he would have prejudiced the case and subjected the parties to embarrassment on the trial of the facts presented by the same witnesses, is surprising if not astounding. It is singular to find a judge admitting that his decision on a preliminary injunction would prejudice the issue on final hearing when he would have the opportunity to see the witnesses and observe their manner of testifying and have the benefit of their cross-examination, etc. Such a declaration would seem to disclose that the judge had not an open mind, and such a view, it would seem, cannot possibly be accepted as a reason for issuing a preliminary injunction.

"The general rule is that a preliminary

injunction will only issue under conditions of great necessity, and when it clearly appears to be necessary for the preservation of the subject matter, and it is clear that the circumstances of the case at bar are not such as to call for the issuance of a preliminary injunction. This is not a case where prompt action of the court is necessary to prevent the ruin of a business or the destruction of valuable property. The right to labor may be in a sense property, but there is neither allegation nor proof of any real deprivation of this right. Complainants submit affidavits alleging that from January 19, 1911, the date of suspension from the United Brotherhood, until July 24, the date of filing their bill, only eight members out of two hundred and fifty-seven were interfered with in some manner. It is fair to assume that if any concerted attempt had been made to interfere with complainants, more than eight would have had cause to complain and more affidavits would have been submitted to the vice-chancellor.''

On the 4th day of March, 1912, the Court of Errors rendered its opinion as here above quoted.

The application of Local Union 1787 for an order compelling its reinstatement in the Brotherhood is tied up by the filing of a demurrer by the counsel of the Brotherhood, in which he sets forth that from the admissions made by the local in its bill filed with the court, it appears that it was legally suspended and, therefore, has no standing in a court of equity.

The argument on the demurrer was had before the same vice-chancellor early in October, but so far no decision on that point has been rendered.

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The conflict between the two factions of electrical workers, which during the past four years, in many localities, caused a suspension of work and other disturbances among the carpenters and other building crafts, has finally been determined by the courts in Cleveland, O. The two factions alluded to are the organization composed of inside men, of which McNulty is president, and the outside men known as the Reid faction.

The inside men are attached to the Building Trades Department and through their affiliation receive a higher wage scale than the outside men. Outside men are those employed by telephone and telegraph companies in the erection of poles and stringing wire. As to the facts in this case and for the information of those of our members who were fortunate enough to escape its consequences and are unfamiliar with this controversy we are here quoting from the A. F. of L. news letter:

At the Denver (1908) convention of the American Federation of Labor, two sets of delegates, claiming to represent the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, presented credentials. The contention was made by the delegation headed by McNulty that the delegation headed by Reid represented a seceding faction of the electrical workers, and a special committee was appointed to investigate. The committee, after holding numerous hearings, recommended the seating of the McNulty delegation, and further recommended that a representative trade unionist be appointed by President Gompers for the purpose of making an effort to reunite the organization. The recommendations of the committee were concurred in, and as a result an agreement was reached and signed by both factions and placed before the convention prior to its adjournment. When it came to carrying out the provisions of the agreement, however, the Reid faction repudiated it in toto. Following the repudiation the matter came before the executive council. The council employed every means at its command to effect a settlement, but the representatives of the Reid faction refused to accept any offer save complete surrender by McNulty. The executive council, after all its efforts had failed to effect a settlement, officially recognized McNulty as the official head of the legitimate organization of electrical workers. The officials of the recognized organization contended that the convention held in St. Louis, which was called by the Reid followers, and which organized the secession movement, was called in defiance of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. At the inception of the controversy the funds of the organization,

amounting to nearly $100,000, were tied up by injunction secured by the Reid faction, and suits instituted against the regular organization. Numerous attempts were made by McNulty to bring the cases to trial, but he was unable to do so until recently. At the trial the issues were vigorously contested, and at its close a decision was rendered which clearly and specifically sustains the organization of which McNulty is president, and which, in turn, is recognized by the American Federation of Labor. While the Reid faction has the right to appeal it is not thought that it will be taken advantage of. The decision is so clear that it is highly improbable that any higher court will reverse it. In cases of this character decisions are reached based on the organic law of the organization involved, and the decision just rendered is in strict conformity with the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In all decisions rendered by the courts in similar cases there has been no deviation from the rule applied in this case. Now that the issues have been determined by the courts it is hoped and believed that the electrical workers belonging to the Reid faction will accept the decision and conform thereto, and assist in reuniting the two factions that one comprehensive and effective organization of electrical workers shall be maintained for the protection of the men employed in the electrical trade.

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We are elated to note a growing demand for closer unity among the building trades in England.

The Executive of the Operative Stonemasons recently issued notifications to the other branches of the building trades to appoint three representatives to attend a conference on the question of amalgamating the whole of the trades. The Operative Bricklayers have issued a circular on the question of "One Union for the Building Industry." The Parliamentary Committee, in response to representations received from societies engaged in the building industry and in accordance with a resolution passed at the New Castle Trades Union Congress, on the subject of the amalgamation of trades unions in certain industries, have arranged for the holding of a conference in the Essex Hall, Strand, London, W. C., on April 18, to which the building trades unions were invited to send two delegates from each society.

The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has addressed a communication to executives of the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners asking them to meet with them in a body or by deputation to consider the question of uniting the union with theirs on terms to be mutually agreed upon. The invitation was accepted.

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The German Woodworkers' Union recently acquired real estate, covering 1266 square meters, in the city of Berlin, where their general headquarters are located on which they will shortly erect a home of their own. The price paid for the ground is 357,000 marks, the total cost of the Home is estimated at 900,000 marks ($225,000 in U. S. money.) Besides the general offices and other meeting rooms, the Home will harbor a printing department to be established where the official organ of the organization, a weekly publication, other labor literature and supplies will be printed.

For the Sake of Bread

From figures given out by the secretary of the board of coroners it is seen that the following number of men were killed in the building trades in five years—1906 to 1910, inclusive—684, 744, 641, 637, 707. That is a total of 3,413 men in five years, or more than two a day for every weekday of the year.

Yet it is against the building trades organizations that the employers have directed their bitterest campaign. It is in an attempt to force down wages in this most hazardous occupation that the capitalists have done their bitterest fighting. The employers seek not only workers who will risk life and limb for the sake of bread, but do it for mighty little bread.—New York Call.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice

To All Local Unions, District and State Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

We wish again to notify you that the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and and Joiners of America will be held in Washington, D. C., next September. General Secretary Duffy visited Washington last March, and with the special committee appointed by Local Union No. 132 of that city, succeeded in making the preliminary arrangements for the holding of our convention.

The National Rifles' Hall has been secured through the Commercial Club, in which to hold our daily sessions. Hotel rates have also been secured, which will be furnished later on to all Local Unions by correspondence. We have been notified by the representatives of the railroad companies that special rates cannot be granted. Delegates therefore will have to make their own arrangements for traveling to and from the convention city with their home passenger agents. Other minor matters have yet to be arranged, but with the assistance of the committee of Local Union No. 132, complete arrangements will be made on the next visit of the General Secretary to Washington in the near future.

We wish again to remind you that Section 238 of our general constitution specifies that:

"All amendments to the general constitution, submitted by Local Unions, District or State Councils, for the consideration of the convention, shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secre-

tary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the constitution committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from the floor during the report of the constitution committee.''

Therefore, all Local Unions, District and State Councils desiring to change, alter or amend our present laws should do so as soon as possible and send such changes, alterations and amendments to us for publication in the coming issues of our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, so that our entire membership may have a chance and an opportunity of giving them the consideration they deserve.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for Quarter Ending March 31, 1912

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

In submitting my report for the first quarter of the new year, I desire to say that many a crisis has been faced by the members of our Brotherhood in different districts, and in most instances were successfully overcome.

With the concerted moves being made upon organized labor by the Erectors' Association, the Manufacturers' Association and kindred bodies, it speaks well for organized labor generally to realize that our backs have never been turned to the foe.

Our organization and every other trade organization in America are law-abiding and peace-loving, but when the opposition deliberately, maliciously and wilfully tramps on our toes we are going to resent such attacks and meet them in our own way.

Much of the success of our organization during the past three months can particularly be credited to the work accomplished by the business agents, organizers and the rank and file.

While it is true that we, as General Officers, advise and recommend certain measures for the uplifting of our trade, still the men behind the guns are the ones on which the brunt of the battle falls, and unless they have the necessary stamina, stick-to-it-iveness and tenacity of purpose to bring about the results which we expected, little could have been accomplished. The work of organization, has gone on continually; we have put forth strenuous efforts to keep our organization intact during the hard, cold winter months, and have met with great success. We can say that not only have we been able to hold our own, but we have been placed in a position whereby the strides of the organization should be more marked, during the next three months, than in any time previous in the history of the U. B.

Through the organizers' efforts and good judgment in handling the affairs of the different Local Unions they were directed to assist we have been able to bring about more agreements prior to April 1 than ever before. By being on the ground early we have been able to forestall many strikes which might have been costly to the organization, by making agreements with employers to go into effect during March, April and May. In Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, and in practically all of the states, the smaller cities, with the assistance of the organizers, during the period covered by this report, have secured better conditions and stand better organized than ever before.

The very few trade movements this spring is proof conclusive that the conditions mentioned above have been secured. In a number of cities where before they were small in membership and strength, they have been able, through the assistance of the organizer and the activity and personal efforts of the members, to get a 75 to 90 per cent. organization, where they were only a negligible quantity before. This shows that even during the hard winter months, with the assistance of the organizers and with the help and support of the members the organization work has gone forward incessantly. Along with other work the organizers have audited many sets of books which has helped in holding the organization in many places and encouraged the rank and file in many cities; as we all know when the books are mixed up the membership is restless; these audits have set them right.

Many cities through the South, and especially where they have consolidated, have increased their membership, and with the progress being made I look for the fourth district to make great strides in the near future.

I might mention in particular, that the work in Grand Rapids has been going forward, and we believe, as water finds its level, the employers in that city will also find their level and learn that they cannot dictate to a body of intelligent men what they should receive, in wages and hours, without first consulting the other side.

On March 1 we received official information that the vote of the Amalgamated Wood Workers to consolidate with the United Brotherhood had been practically unanimously carried, and we have been extremely busy with organization work, arranging details and placing matters in shape to bring about the condition for which we have so valiantly struggled during the past twelve years. Thus far we have granted charters to former A. W. W. locals in Cincinnati, New Orleans, Quincy, Ill.; Boston, Mass., and Portland, Ore., and several other cities the A. W. W. locals have consolidated with our own mill locals.

As regards the proposition of amalgamating with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, the representatives of the two organizations failed to reach an agreement. According to the action of the A. F. of L. at Atlanta, the matter will now be taken up by the executive council of the A. F. of L. at their next session, and we hope they will be able to consummate amalgamation; we will then have one sole organization of carpenters in America.

I might mention here that at the present time there is a proposition before our membership for referendum vote relative to reaffiliating with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and I hope that every officer of the Brotherhood, as well as all our organizers and business agents, will realize what it means to the U. B. to boost this proposition and see to it that a favorable vote is rendered from their district. We belong on the inside, and to make any fight for better conditions and settling jurisdictional disputes, we certainly ought to strive and work toward reaffiliation. It means much to us to have the Amalgamated Society with us, and if the proposition is carried, it will mean that the plans outlined above, relative to one consolidated organization, will become a fact and not remain a fancy.

We have now at the General Office a committee counting amendments recently submitted to a referendum vote, and from a rough estimate the committee has given me I am inclined to believe that Proposition No. 1 (relative to the election of officers and the tabulating of the votes) will be carried. This is an amendment to Section 24, and clarifies that section so that a controversy cannot arise, such as has threatened our organization in the past. Proposition No. 2 (relative to the nomination of officers and relative to the recall of officers) is voted down. So also will Proposition No. 3 be lost (relative to organizers and the appointment of organizers). The intelligence displayed by our rank and file in voting in the manner in which it did is to be commended. I don't believe any self-constituted committee should have the right to forward for sanction to Local Unions of this Brotherhood amendments to the constitution just a short time before a convention. I, in fact, have advocated at past conventions that no amendment should be sent out between conventions without the sanction of the General Executive Board. I adhere to the theory, and I believe that nine-tenths of the membership will agree with me, that if we think enough of an officer to elect him by a regular referendum vote, after he has been duly nominated by our convention, that he is capable of carrying on his duties without let or hindrance until the next convention. I also hold that amendments which have been introduced in our convention and which have been intelligently discussed, and finally passed and then sent out to a referendum vote and adopted by our membership, is sufficient guidance for our organization as well as our officers during the tenure of their office. I candidly believe that a law should be passed by our next convention making it obligatory on any set of Local Unions, who advocate amendments, between conventions to pay the cost accruing from submitting

them to a referendum vote, such as mailing, printing and committee expenses in counting same, as well as the necessary cost to the Local Unions, who are compelled to call special meetings for such purpose. If such a law was in our constitution, you would find very little desire on the part of our unions to endorse any old proposition which was submitted to them.

Again I wish to say the work of organization and consolidation has gone forward right along. We have not had so many consolidations as previously, but we have consolidated Local Unions in different districts.

I have to state that during the last three months we have lost about four thousand members. To be exact, our January membership amounted to 188,212, as against 192,-212 as per previous report. The February reports from Local Unions however, which are now coming in, show a gain of from one to as high as twenty-five and sometimes thirty-five and forty members over the reports received during the month of January. Thus you can see that the work of holding the organization together has been admirably generalled by the parties previously mentioned and I again say that the next quarter should be the banner month for our grand old organization. During the time covered by this report we have paid out nearly $80,-000.00 death and disability donations showing that many deaths have occurred owing to severe climatic conditions.

I visited New York at the request of your honorable Board and consulted with our attorneys and the committee relative to the injunction suits now pending against our organization, and no doubt the Board member from that district will be able to make a better and longer report on the matter than I owing to the fact that he has kept in touch with the entire situation.

While in New York I visited New Rochelle and took up a trifling controversy existing between the two locals of that city. I believe that everything has been adjusted satisfactorily and that New Rochelle will enjoy peace and improved conditions this year.

In closing this report, I desire to thank the members and the General Officers for the assistance they have given me in building up our organization, and to express my appreciation for the kindly thoughts conveyed to me through the different Local Unions for the work which has been carried on during the past three months.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER,

General President U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

Local Union 815, Haywards, Cal.

New section: All full beneficial members over sixty years of age who have not been in arrears during the preceding five years shall be exempt from paying assessments, with the exception of local monthly dues.

The reason for offering the above is that brothers 60 years of age or over who are full beneficial members and have not been in arrears for the previous five years, are entitled to consideration, as men of that age cannot secure employment very easily, or get the young men's pay, and still have been good union men for many years, which an old man of 60 must have been if he is a full beneficial member.

Section 20 be amended by striking out the word "two" on ninth line and inserting the word "three" (3).

This would make the term of office three years instead of two years and save the U. B. large sums of money now spent in more frequent elections.

A new section to be added providing for the holding of general conventions every three (3) years, instead of two years as at present, thereby saving a large amount of money much needed in movements for better conditions.

A new section to be prepared by the Committee on Constitution providing that the general officers make a special levy on all members, the proceeds to constitute a traveling fund, from which traveling expenses, sleeping berths, etc., shall be paid for one delegate of each Local Union under the jurisdiction of the U. B. when attending regular or special conventions.

This has been offered at many previous conventions by L. U. 815, and would certainly establish a method of fair play for all Local Unions. At present, only large Local Unions can send delegates, while the majority of our Local Unions are always unrepresented at our

general conventions, which is not only unjust, but un-American.

New Section: All conventions of the U. B. shall be held in the month of September every third year at general headquarters at Indianapolis.

Who Desires Space in Convention Souvenir?

Local Unions or District Councils wishing to secure space in the "Souvenir Book" to be issued at the occasion of the U. B. convention, to be held next September in Washington, D. C., are hereby requested to communicate with the Souvenir Programme Committee. The committee will devote about six pages of the souvenir to reading matter and illustrations. Address G. IGLEHART, Sec'y.
425 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Expulsions

S. W. Haymes, the ex-F. S. of L. U. 1825, Vinita, Okla., was expelled for misappropriation of money entrusted to him by the Local Union.

Charles Peterson of L. U. 575, New York City, has been expelled for misappropriation of money belonging to the Local Union.

Edward V. Burke was expelled from L. U. 1347, Brooklyn, N. Y., for applying money collected while acting as F. S. to his own use.

W. R. Miller of L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., has been expelled from the L. U. for fraudulent transactions and immoral conduct, for which he is serving a term in prison.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Albany, Ore.
Kansas City, Mo.
Milford, Conn.
Norfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Philipsburg, Pa.
Ponca, Okla.
San Francisco, Cal. (2)
Schenectady, N. Y.
Toledo, O.
Troy, O.
Vinton, Ia.
Wash. Court House, O.

Total: 14 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Akron, O.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Dayton, O.
Dubuque, Ia.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fresno, Cal.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Louisville, Ky.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
Norfolk, Va.
North Yakima, Wash.
Omaha, Neb.
Peoria, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Saskatoon, Sash., Can.
San Antonio, Tex.
Sioux City, Ia.
South Omaha, Neb.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
The Dalles, Ore.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

Mass of Data Secured.

Washington, March 30.—An enormous amount of data was secured by Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor, during his recent visit at Lawrence, Mass., where he went to investigate the strike in the textile mills. Mr. Neill also had a number of assistants assisting him during his investigation, and it is expected that the report will be compiled and ready for publication in the not distant future. It is stated that the investigation was carried on in a systematic and quiet way, and that the report will bring to light many facts which have heretofore been hidden.

Minimum Wage for Laborers

Washington, March 30.—The house District of Columbia committee has recommended for passage a minimum wage for laborers, employed by the government in the District of $2 per day. This measure has no opposition of any consequence and will in all probability pass.

Correspondence

Twenty-five Years a Union Man

Editor The Carpenter:

I am enclosing for publication in our Journal a photo and a short sketch of the union career of Brother M. C., better known to all his friends as "Mike," Tebo, a member for the past twenty-three years of L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.



"MIKE" TEBO.

Brother Tebo was initiated in L. U. 56, Los Angeles, Cal., on the first day of February, 1887, thus making him a member of our U. B. of twenty-five years' standing on the first day of this month. His old due book, which I have before me, shows that he transferred to L. U. 198 during 1889 and he has never been in arrears.

On his quarter century of membership L. U. 198 presented him with a gold medal in appreciation of his long and faithful services to our cause.

Brother Tebo has served L. U. 198 as delegate to two general conventions—Salt Lake City in 1908, and Des Moines, Ia., in 1910. He has been conductor for over seventeen years, never misses a meeting or a day's work unless sick. He challenges any conductor in the U. B. for having shown a like number of candidates through the mysteries of their first trip into unionism, and says he is going to still bring them in, and wants to attend as many more conventions as he can.

Fraternally yours,
S. LOTZENHISER, Rec. Sec'y,
L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.

A Sermon to Carpenters

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 1378, of Hagerstown, Md., on Sunday evening, February 4, attended services in a body at the Methodist Church in Washington Square, and heard a special sermon to the carpenters by the Rev. C. L. Hubbard, which was both loyal and instructive to organized labor. I herewith enclose a short synopsis of his utterings, which we would like to have published in the Journal.

Yours fraternally,
A. C. FOLTZ, Rec. Sec'y,
L. U. 1378, Hagerstown, Md.

—Sermon to Carpenters—

The Rev. Hubbard welcomed the order and said they belonged to one of the most noble of trades, made still more significant because Christ was a carpenter. Continuing, he said it was the selfish man who says the laboring men have no right to organize.

"The question in the past," said the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, "has been not so much the right to demand wages, but the right to organize. I do not say labor organizations do not make mistakes. The usual attitude today of the employer is not how much he can afford to pay to have an article manufactured, but how little he can get it made for. I believe the labor organizations have done much in bringing about a somewhat decent day's work. No man should work more than one-third of his time; then he could improve his mind and spend more of his time with his family. I do not believe in strikes, but arbitration. Labor organizations should demand better ventilation for workshops. You

cannot separate the working men and the church. He is the heart and backbone of the church and the church would not last ten years without him. When a man is hungry and cold, first feed and warm him. Christ was kind-hearted and sympathetic, tender-hearted and merciful. Jesus was a godly carpenter. He will help you to do right.''

Demand that Telegraph and Telephone be Made a Public Convenience

Editor The Carpenter:

We are directed to forward to you the following resolutions adopted by Chicago Local No. 1, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, February 11, 1912, with a request for such publicity as is in your power:

Whereas, The private ownership and private exploitation of the telegraph and telephone in the United States has resulted in inadequate facilities, high rates, slow, inaccurate and discriminatory service and most merciless sweating of employes; and

Whereas, These high rates, this slow, inaccurate and discriminatory service has confined the telegraph and telephone to necessary financial and commercial use, rather than the making of these two important means of communication a great public convenience, as in every other nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chicago Local No. 1, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, in regular meeting assembled, this eleventh day of February, 1912, does hereby demand that the telegraph and telephone be made a public convenience instead of a private graft by incorporating them into the Postoffice Department —of which they should have been a component from their first coming into use; and be it further

Resolved, That we ask each subordinate unit of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America and all other enlightened persons and organizations to join in this demand; requesting that they advise Congressmen from their respective districts and states of their adherence to the principle of public ownership of the telegraphs and telephones.

Fraternally,

E. M. MOORE, President.

WESLEY RUSSELL, Secretary.

Pleased With the February Issue of The Carpenter

Editor The Carpenter:

As a union man and a member of the wood-butcher's bunch, I wish to congratulate you on the splendid issue of the February Carpenter. It seems to me that it is better than ever.

The first page starts off with a fine poem from the pen of Margaret Scott Hall. Also one the third page begins a splendid essay from the same author, which certainly does hew to the line.

As we all know, most people talk shop, i. e., a molder talks mostly of molding. A butcher talks of the killing of his stock, and of cutting it up into steaks and roasts, and the miner of his mining. Each person pertaining to his or her especial avocation.

So by Mr. R. B. Bruce's article beginning on page 2, I should judge he is connected with the stage, and when one ponders over what he has written, it is easy to see how dramatically he has expressed his thoughts and the finale is so properly put.

Then comes Brother Upton with one of his tense articles, which always mean something to the man who thinks. Next comes Neighbor Avery, and he too, certainly is very terse. Yes! That is the proper word, which means elegantly and forcibly concise, and his whole note can almost be written in one word, viz., dividends. It also touches on a point that your humble servant wrote a short article for the Carpenter several years ago, viz., ''The Use of the Ballot.''

Next on the list, Brother Stoddard steps to the front on page 7, with one of his interesting talks. His whole talk spells education, and we, as a body of carpenters need much of it, as well as the dear public for whom we build houses, and I often wonder that we do even as well as we do, for where is there a local whose members attend the meetings as they should, to help gather and dispense the needed knowledge.

As recording secretary of my local, I always record the number present in the minutes just before closing, and of a membership of about eighty, I am seldom able to credit more than ten, and often one or two less. Just think of it, brothers. When only one in eight attends his local, what can we expect? Many of our members scarcely get to one meeting during the whole year. What can be done for improvement?

Our next contributor, The Rev. Chas.

Stelzle, is certainly concise. He must certainly be a very deep thinker, as he is surely an apt reasoner, and as he says organized labor is just now in a crucible, and the hotter the fire the purer the gold. Well, we had ought to be pretty well purified for the fire is certainly a hot one.

I know I would enjoy listening to a sermon delivered by the reverend, as he is the kind of a man I love to hear.

The next contribution is from Neighbor Entwisle, who comes down the line in a rather canter, but pause to read between the lines and you will notice something very pathetic, yes, more than pathetic. It is really heart-breaking.

In the editorial department we glean very, very interesting news. One item of immense inportance to organized labor and especially to us carpenters, is the information that the two wood-working societies, who have been at logger-heads with our U. B., will more than likely come into ours: I mean the A. W. W. and the A. S. of C. and J.

Brothers, I consider these two bits of news of great value to all wood-workers. Consolidate and gain strength to give greater inducements to those of our craft who belong to neither of our organizations, to come into the fold, and help us push, instead of remaining on the outside, continuing to pull backward, and goodness knows we need all the push we can get from every man in the wood-working industry. Remember the old, old axiom: "In union there is strength." We were pleased, also, to note the decision of the U. S. S. C., in the Danbury Hatters' case. We need more such decisions from the same high court. And to prove that it pays to belong to a union, notice the interest taken in the Atkins Saw Co., lately. I ask does it pay? I should say yes, in capital letters.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. CRIBBS,

Rec. Sec. No. 500, Butler, Pa.

Saranac Glove Company Fights Organized Labor

Editor The Carpenter:

The enclosed statement contains an account of the trouble existing between the Saranac Glove Company of Littleton, N. H., and our organization which we ask that you print in your official paper. As this company manufactures gloves for workingmen, their specialty being the railroad gauntlet, we want to get the facts in regard to this case before as many members of organized labor as possible. We believe through the columns of your paper that we will be able to reach a large group.

Trusting that you can help us in this way and asking that you send us a marked copy if you print this, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

AGNES NESTOR,

Secretary-Treasurer International Glove Workers' Union of America.

—A Statement—

The men employed by the Saranac Glove Company of Littleton, N. H., organized a union in September, 1910. Although no demands had been made upon the company the officers were discharged as soon as the company learned that they had organized. One man had worked for the company twenty-five years, one twenty years, one fifteen years, one fourteen and so on. This shows the consideration given to old employes when they assert their right to organize.

The Saranac Glove Company is engaged in the tanning of leather and the manufacture of working men's gloves, their specialty being the railroad gauntlet. They depend upon and want the trade of organized workmen, but they will not employ organized labor to make this product. They sell their gloves to the retail merchant under the name of Parker Brothers and to the jobber (middle man) and the large mail order houses under the name of the Saranac Glove Company.

In December, 1911, following the Atlanta convention and pursuant to a resolution adopted, the American Federation of Labor made an effort to effect a settlement for our organization. Mr. George M. Glazier, president of the Saranac company, told their representative that their board of directors would permit no union man in their factory; that they would not permit or tolerate a union in their plant; that such is their attitude now and such will be their attitude in the future. Mr. Glazier then boasted that the jobbers had congratulated them on their stand and urged them to remain firm, assuring the company of their continued patronage.

In February, 1912, another attempt was made to hold a conference for the purpose of trying to reach an agreement, and although Mr. Glazier, as representative of the Saranac company, made a positive appointment with a

representative of the International Glove Workers' Union of America, at his home in Brookline, Mass., he absolutely disregarded this and failed to even give an excuse for not meeting our representative.

The members of Local No. 41 of Littleton, are still standing loyal to their union and are determined to continue the fight for their organization in that city. This has not been an easy battle for these men, many of them have worked very little since the company locked them out early in October, 1910. A few have secured employment by leaving the city as the company has been successful in boycotting and blacklisting them in Littleton.

We have heard from the Saranac Company which manufactures the gloves on their determination to fight us, from the jobber who handles the gloves on their congratulations to the company on its fight against us, from our members who made the gloves who were locked out because of their loyalty to their Union, so now, Mr. Workman, who wears the gloves, we would like to hear from you. What is your attitude, Mr. Union Man?

We believe that when organized labor is acquainted with the facts regarding the fight made upon our members by the Saranac Glove Company that they too will have a message to send the manufacturer and jobber of the Saranac gloves. We believe it will be one of congratulations to the locked-out members for the fight they are making for the right to organize, and that they will say in very emphatic terms that they want the gloves they wear made by organized labor and they intend to buy only such gloves.

Remember the union label is the only guarantee that gloves are union made.

An Apprentice's Suggestions

Editor The Carpenter:

Thinking that you would like to hear from one who has just emerged from the apprentice rules and not reading anything in our journal from any of the older members of L. U. 495, especially on that nearly forgetten, but very important subject: "The Apprentice System," I venture to express my views and offer a few pertinent suggestions, hoping it may have a tendency to create renewed interest in this important question among our membership.

Going over the Des Moines convention proceedings, I have read with great interest of the earnest endeavors of our general secretary and the delegates to that convention, to elevate the condition of the coming carpenter so he may become an efficient mechanic and on his part be competent enough to teach younger boys the trade. To do this every journeyman carpenter should consider his duty; it will establish a marked distinction between the efficient mechanic and the trade school or college graduates and prevent the latter from assuming the honorable name "carpenter;" he will be compelled to adopt some foreign name, say, "the sitting room—random taught—cement foundation—woodsawing and nailing graduate." Such kind of wood-butchers is exactly what some employers want today; they don't want carpenter apprentices with their acquiring eyes, not mechanics with their gray hair.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you will think the above given pretty strong, coming as it does from a young, novice writer, but in the November, 1911, number you are reminding us that the columns of the journal are open to all members and in the same editorial you are calling for a further exchange of views on the apprentice question. So you will see that I am simply responding to your call and I am anxious to take part in the discussion. But before I go any further allow me to ask, where are all those members who when the proposition to adopt a uniform apprentice system was before a referendum vote and was nearly carried, voted in favor of the proposition? How is it that these members have not continued the agitation on that subject and kept silent for almost two years? I can assure you, Mr. Editor, it is surprising to the boy apprentices to see that the majority of our rank and file is so indifferent to the apprentice's welfare and so cold and careless of the future welfare of our honorable trade.

As it seems we can't hear from any of these old-time members I would suggest that every apprentice in the U. B. ask his local union to instruct its secretary to draw up a statement of the number of apprentices in their respective locality and the conditions they are working under and send this statement to the general secretary as early as possible this spring. The G. S. would then be enabled to compile the data so gained and to submit a synopsis report on results to the membership.

My next suggestion is that our G. T. in-

struct the organizers and the G. E. B.'s members to see to it that the local unions in their respective districts appoint a competent member to act as teacher and give lessons in carpentry at least once a week to the apprentices in the district.

I would further suggest that a fund of self-supporting nature be created in each locality from which to pay the salary of the teacher and other unavoidable expenses.

Much can be done along this line and it will be time and money well spent.

I earnestly hope that in this, my effort to again bring this important matter before the membership of the U. B., I will receive some encouragement from other sections of the country. Particularly I would like to hear from the apprentices themselves through our monthly journal.

In the meantime I would advise our apprentices to read our journal, The Carpenter, regularly and carefully, learn what the organization is doing in their behalf and acquire knowledge on technical and union lines.

I myself have read The Carpenter ever since I started to work at the trade with father, and this serving my time with father afforded me an advantage that most other boys do not enjoy. I had a competent and conscientious teacher along mechanical, as well as union lines; father being the presiding officer of our local union for several terms, he kept me well in touch with union affairs and union doings. Even at this writing I am having his assistance and his heart and sympathy going forth to the apprentice, he bids me to appeal to our becoming gray haired brothers to again take up the apprentice question, and rest assured, we both will be on the job.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK COOL, L. U. 495.
Streator, Ill.

The Situation in Champaign and Urbana, Illinois

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing that our official journal, The Carpenter, has a great number of readers outside, as well as inside the organization, we think it the proper medium through which to get closer together, explain our grievances and publish our prosperity.

It is well known that the lockout of last summer is still on in our city. It was expected by the contractors who declared the same, to exterminate organized labor here and replace it with that grand system known as the open shop. But as the winter begins to disappear and we look for the song of the birds in the morning, we find that the contractors' association originally of six members, is reduced to four, while the U. B. after three months of winter idleness is still in the field better equipped than when the struggle began. Locals 41 and 1026, the two involved in our trouble, have consolidated into one good healthy organization, and we are consequently in better position to protect our interests than when divided into two bodies. The outlook for work this season is fair, but as in the past the financial interests and a large percentage of the business men, while proclaiming themselves in favor of high wages and better conditions seem secretly favoring the downfall of unionism in Champaign and Urbana. The clubhouse of the local country club is being remodeled by strikebreakers. This organization is composed mainly of "business" men.

Another organization, perhaps the oldest in the world, founded on the principles of humanity in the better sense of the word, seems to forget the thousands of dollars which our organization has paid to widows and orphans in death and sick benefits, and have let the construction of their fine new building to scab contractors. Last, but not least, the trustees of the great University of Illinois have seen fit to let the contracts for several state buildings to our enemies. Heretofore organized labor has always been favored there and to see these officials change their attitude at such a time as the present year, when scores of smooth-tongued friends (?) of organized labor are lauding the union men and principles to the sky in order to be elected to some office or other, is quite paradoxial zeal.

We have agreed to go along with all fair contractors at last year's scale for this season and anticipate no more trouble at present. For the present we urge all traveling

brothers to give Champaign and Urbana a wide berth. Whenever conditions here will warrant, rest assured that Local 44 will give the glad hand of fellowship to all who come here seeking work.

LOCAL UNION No. 44.
Champaign and Urbana, Ill.

The True Conditions in Saskatoon, Sask.

Editor The Carpenter:

Just a few words to our fellow-craftsmen: In spite of the fact that this town is in the stay-away list and various letters I have written for The Carpenter, we are constantly in receipt of inquiries as to the chances of steady work here.

I fear that the editor cannot allow me space sufficient to explain the situation fully, but I would like the brother to understand that when we request our brother craftsmen to stay away and not come here to make a bad matter worse, we mean just what we say and are not coloring our picture too highly.

We are beset by a continual flow of transient workmen attracted here by the unwisely circulated booster literature of the board of trade, the railways and the real estate sharks.

These people come here expecting to find a land flowing with milk and honey, where the residents are just crazy to find them work at fabulous wages, with their board and lodging free.

They get here and find their mistake. They buy a few tools if they don't happen to have any—and the majority of men have a few for a starter—and go to work for some boss for "what you're worth" and are satisfied with what they get providing it is ten dollars or more per week, because it costs that much at least for a man to live here.

These men, many of them have been building barns in some rural locality, and even at this period of cheap reading it is surprising how great a number are so densely ignorant of the theories and facts regarding organization.

We are constantly combating this class and trying to keep them from selling their labor too cheaply and trying to do all the work in one day. Many of them can saw boards and drive nails to beat the band and are so scared of some young snipe with a pencil behind his ear and a pair of baggy-seated trousers rolled up about four inches, that the boss is tickled to death to get them and keep them working ten or twelve hours per day for "what you're worth."

We are making a desperate effort to inaugurate the "closed shop" system and fix the minimum rate at 50 cents per hour on May 1. Then perhaps we can use some more good men, but until then we earnestly request fellow-craftsmen to stay away and not help to glut an already stagnant labor market, and to pass the word along.

I am answering about a dozen letters per week from brother unionists who do not seem to take these reports in The Carpenter seriously, and am willing to answer as many more if the brothers are not satisfied.

In closing we desire to impress upon our brothers far and wide the true conditions here and let them decide for themselves if they think it a square deal to butt in at this time.

Fraternally,
F. J. BARTON,
Business Agent L. U. 1390.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

The Law of Love

When the law of love and kindness
Governs each financial scheme,
Then shall cease the rule of Mammon
And its cruel, evil dream;
Peace shall brood in benediction
All men feel the power of good;
Love and harmony, earth's portion—
Men are blest in brotherhood.

Through the law of love acknowledged
O'er all other laws supreme,
Wrought by gradual transition
Joy will be the world's glad theme;
Business will change its methods,
Lose its selfish lust of greed,
When the law of love prevailing
Reaches every human need.

When this law shall rule conditions
And its reign shall bless all lands,
When the fellowship of mortals
Meets humanity's demands—
Then sweet sympathy appearing
Conquers selfishness and sin,
Then industrial strife shall vanish
And the world's love feast begin.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

News Notes from Local Unions

Shamokin, Pa.—There is quite a lull in the building activity in this city owing to the fact that the coal miners are on suspension. We would earnestly request traveling brothers to give Shamokin a wide berth until further notice.

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Central City, Ky.—Traveling brothers are advised not to stop in this city. Trade is exceedingly dull and nothing doing in the building line. Any brother coming here at this time in search of employment will surely be disappointed.

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Newman, Ga.—In view of very unsatisfactory trade conditions obtaining here, we would warn all traveling brother carpenters to avoid this city. Business in general is very dull, work is scarce and wages very low. Stay away from Newman, Ga., for the present.

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Montreal, Can.—All Local Unions are hereby requested to advise their members contemplating a change of locality to stay away from this city. We have numbers of our own men walking the streets and newcomers will surely not help us to success in our pending trade movement.

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Freeport, Ill.—Local Union 719 of this city is at present trying to organize all building crafts; the carpenters are having more or less trouble with the employers and the situation may become more serious at any time. We therefore would ask the assistance of all union carpenters by staying away from Freeport, Ill.

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Shreveport, La.—We are glad to state that Local Union 764 of this city is on a boom. We have taken in seventeen new members during the last two months, seven of them being in the employ of the largest non-union contractor in our city and we are at work to bring all the remaining non-union concerns into line, which he hope to accomplish in the near future.

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Collinsville, Okla.—This is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. Trade is dull and business in general very slack. There is no chance for employment and any brother coming here with the expectation to obtain work will be disappointed. All traveling carpenters are advised to steer clear of this city.

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Columbia, Mo.—There scarcely being any sign of building activity in this city, work being very slack and the outlook for the spring season very gloomy, we would urgently advise all traveling brother carpenters to remain away from this place until further notice. At least half of our home men are idle at this time.

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Bloomington, Ill.—At present there is scarcely any sign of activity in the building industry of this city, carpenter trade is very dull, and as a result two-thirds of our membership are walking the streets. Migrating brothers are advised to avoid this city as employment at this time is not obtainable and any newcomer will certainly get stranded.

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Piqua, O.—All transient carpenters are advised to remain away from this place until further notice. At present trade conditions are very bad, contractors are only paying from 22½ cents to 25 cents per hour, and good mechanics and all those unwilling to work for starvation wages are walking the streets. Piqua, O., is not a desirable place for union carpenters.

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Beardstown, Ill.—All carpenters are earnestly warned to stay away from this city as trade is very dull and work almost at a standstill at the present time. Although two of our contractors have signed up our

agreement the majority of them remain obdurate and an influx of idle men would aggravate the situation and hinder us in our efforts to get these contractors to sign up.

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Burlington, Vt.—We deem it necessary to remind all members of the craft of a trade movement being in progress in this city. The present is a time when the coming here of carpenters in search of employment is bound to hurt our cause and we trust that migrating brothers will give us a lift by keeping away pending a settlement of the hour and wage question in this city.

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Laporte, Ind.—Although we have a good deal of work here at this time there is an oversupply of men. Some of the contractors say they have from eight to ten applications every day. This influx of carpenters in search of work is a menace to existing conditions and we would request migrating brothers to keep shy of this city and thereby bring supply and demand here on a sounder level.

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Benld and Gillespie, Ill.—This is to inform all carpenters that we of Local Union 1769 of the two cities are out on strike in an effort to improve present conditions that have become unbearable. We now appeal to all migrating brothers to give Benld and Gillespie, Ill., a wide berth until such time as an agreement has been reached with the contractors and a satisfactory settlement effected.

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Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Although, so far, twenty of the employers have signed our agreement calling for 35 cents per hour and the closed shop, we still have a great struggle before us and we would urgently appeal to all migrating carpenters to keep away from this city until our trouble has ended and our new agreement is signed up by the remainder of the contractors. Help us to win out by staying away.

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Pt. Colborne, Ont., Can.—Owing to the fact that we are asking for an increase in wages and an influx of idle men of the craft would be a menace to the success of this movement, we would urgently call on all traveling brothers to avoid this city and vicinity pending a settlement with our employers and until we have secured the raise we are demanding, which we expect to become effective on June 1.

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Winona, Minn.—We are still overcrowded with carpenters a great number of them having been attracted here during last year's building boom. At present, and for some time past, there has been nothing doing here; half of our carpenters are idle and we look for a dull year. There is no chance for newcomers and we would advise all migrating brother carpenters to stay away from Winona, Minn., for an indefinite time.

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Prince Albert, Sask., Can.—All traveling brother carpenters are hereby requested to keep away from this city. The contractors have refused to agree to our demand for a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour, and as our old agreement expires on April 30 there is trouble in sight. Trade is fair and no doubt we shall obtain an advance of wages if we are not hampered by newcomers. Pay no attention to real estate boosters or newspaper reports on conditions here.

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St. Louis, Mo.—The advocates of the open shop policy in the building industry of this city are, through the daily press and other means, advertising a building boom, their chief object being to attract mechanics to this place and taking advantage of the so caused influx of idle men to disrupt the building trades movement here. We therefore are taking this means of advising all carpenters that this city is overrun and hundreds vainly seeking a job.

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Monette, Mo.—Trade conditions here have been bad all through the past year and we were up against great odds; but now the prospects for maintaining our wage scale of 45 cents per hour and eight hours a day are bright and there is a good chance for us to win out, provided transient carpenters do not stop here and swell the labor market. We would request them

to stay away from this place; we have plenty of men here and we want to unionize them.

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Woonsocket, R. I.—The daily papers having spread the news of the coming of the Grand Trunk to our city and also the erection of an armory here, the effect of these statements is very noticeable in an influx of carpenters in search of work. They seem to believe that work is abundant in this town, which is not the case. Many of our own men are walking the streets and we hope that transient brothers will pay heed to this warning and stay away. Don't pay attention to a lot of scribes.

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Michigan City, Ind.—The contractors here are very quiet and, though they are living up to the demands of our Local Union, they seem to have something up their sleeves to spring on us, as they have not made any move to sign an agreement so far. Presumably they are advertising somewhere for help trying to flood the city with outsiders. We therefore appeal to all traveling brother carpenters to keep shy of this place for a while; if they do so, we think we will come out all right.

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Fond du Lac, Wis.—Migrating brothers are hereby warned not to seek employment in this city at present. Work is being held back pending an adjustment of our differences with the contractors and there will be little doing until an understanding has been reached as to our new schedule and working rules which we expect to take effect May 1 next. Our resident members are as yet not steadily employed and any glowing statements as to prospects in this city should be carefully considered ere accepted.

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Springfield, Mo.—We are building up our Local Union here steadily and enhancing union sentiment among the people as best we can. We are now maintaining a hall that is open for our members at all times as an employment bureau much as in larger cities; also keeping an active business agent in the field. We are doing our utmost to further our cause in which endeavor we are meeting with encouragement from the majority of the contractors in every way. Business is fair, but there are men here for every job.

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Marinette, Wis.—Transient brother carpenters are urgently requested to steer clear of this city and place no credence in newspaper statements that the building industry is booming here. We have many of our resident brothers walking the streets at this time without means to support themselves and their families and with poor prospect of securing employment in the near future. Any newcomer will have to share the fate of our own idle and will certainly get stranded. Stay away from this city for the present and until trade conditions have improved.

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South Bend, Ind.—All through the past winter trade has been very dull in this city and scarcely any of our members were in employment. Even at this time we have a large number of idle men, and as we have made a demand for an increase in wages, we would ask all migrating brothers to pay no attention to ads. for carpenters wanted in this city, but to give it a wide berth until further notice. Any carpenter coming here at this time will only be an addition to the ranks of those who are idle already and vainly looking for employment. Keep away and thus help us in our and your own cause.

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Omaha and South Omaha, Neb.—These two cities are excellent places for transient carpenters to stay away from. Work is very slack here at present. About two-thirds of our membership is out of work and very little is being projected. Of those working but few are employed more than part of the time. We will be pleased to inform the brothers when times are better here, as it has never been our policy to try to keep traveling brothers away unless it was absolutely necessary. Just now, however, we feel that all should be informed of the true conditions in this district.

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Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.—Local Union 713 of this city on Wednesday evening,

March 30, held a banquet in celebration of the eleventh year of its existence. It was a rattling success all through. After the banquet, which was presided over by President R. O. Blarney, a very lengthy program of music, recitations and toasts were given. Mayor Cole, who honored the occasion with his presence, acted as toastmatser. The toast, "Our Visiting Brothers," was responded to by Brother F. Niehause, president of the Niagara D. C. and by members of nearby Local Unions. Toast, "The U. B. of C. & J. of A.," was responded to by General Organizer T. Moore. All speakers made splendid addresses and their remarks were enthusiastically received. Quite a number of contractors were present. It was close to 1 a. m. when the affair was closed and all agreed that it was an evening delightfully spent.

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Klamath Falls, Ore.—This city is enjoying a reasonable amount of prosperity, but since we are now within railroad communication with the larger cities of the Pacific coast, all of which are teeming with idle men, we are beginning to suffer from the same affliction. The situation is complicated by certain interests in this locality who are advertising in newspapers all over the country for carpenters with the object, we presume, of lowering wages. We were quite successful the past season in enforcing our scale of $4.00 per day of eight hours, which went into effect the first of May last year, but we are anticipating more difficulty this year from the above causes and the further fact that certain contractors have assumed a hostile attitude towards us. We are now printing circulars to send out all over the country refuting the newspaper advertisements mentioned and would warn carpenters to avoid this vicinity, as the field is already crowded.

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Binghamton, N. Y.—For sometime past the daily press of this city have been devoting considerable misleading statements to the effect that there is a big building boom here and that mechanics in the various branches are in demand. These statements are utterly without foundation in fact, and the tremendous boom has not yet put in appearance. From the present outlook there will be more than enough home carpenters to take care of the work to be done this season. Our local union has about two hundred members, with about one-half regularly employed, and the scale is $3.00 a day. There are also about two hundred on the outside of the organization, who are compelled to work in some cases nine hours a day and receive from $1.75 up to about $2.50. We therefore wish to advise those who may contemplate coming to Binghamton with the expectation of securing a slice of this "unprecedented boom" in the way of abundance of work at good wages, that they will be disappointed after getting here. In case this great prosperity wave should later prove a reality, we will be pleased to notify the membership through The Carpenter to that effect.

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Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.—Local Union 1390 of this city held an open meeting connected with a smoker and concert, on Tuesday evening, April 16, to which we invited the membership of the A. S. of C. and J. and all non-union carpenters. We had about three hundred present and pulled off a good program of speeches and music. We had with us Bro. Merriman, organizer for the switchmen, who has just instituted a lodge of his craft here. He gave us an inspiring address along lines of organization and the shorter work day.

Our president, Brother C. E. Hulett, read an ably prepared paper on the subject, "The March of Man." Alderman McInness, a former union carpenter and member of the Knights of Labor, spoke at some length along union lines and urged the cultivation of patriotism and good citizenship for the benefit of the wage-earner. The writer also contributed to the general hubbub with a few shoulder punches on the subject of trade unionism and the necessity of using the ballot intelligently at election time.

Everybody expressed their enjoyment of the occasion and we received several applications for membership.

The meeting adjourned at about midnight amid the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Beware of Him!

Pottsville, Pa.—William Tatnell, an ex-member of L. U. 228 of this city and later of Jersey City, absconded from Pottsville sometime ago owing some of the members of L. U. 228 wages to the amount of $90.00 and money loaned amounting to $200.00. He was contracting and had signed our trade agreement. He is about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs about 180 pounds, has dark hair and eyes, is smooth shaven, has a slight stoop in the shoulders; also a good talker. This notice is to warn all brothers to beware and not to work for him should he come to their town.

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Information Wanted

Otto Dietrich, a cabinet maker by trade and supposed to be a member of the U. B., not heard from for two years, is inquired for and urgently requested to communicate with his brother in Heilbroun, Germany.

G. W. Norris, age 42, weight 160 pounds, light complexion, smooth shaven, has a hang-dog look, good dresser, generally wears gray clothes and some jewelry. He has been in Houston and Ft. Worth, Texas, where he obtained $1,100.00 from carpenters and plasterers and then absconded. He hails from Arkansas, but is supposed to be in Texas or California. Any information in regard to his whereabouts will be appreciated by the members of Local Union 71. Address

B. J. ROBINSON, R. S.
1001 N. 8th St., Ft. Smith, Ark.

J. L. Daniels, a carpenter by trade and union man mysteriously left his home at Bartlesville, Okla., some time ago and has not been heard from since. He had some business reverses and being an old man, it is feared he became discouraged. He is 65 years old, weighs 200 pounds, bald-headed, has a wound on his left leg. When last seen he wore a black and brown suit of clothes and black, fur cap. His wife and family are very anxious to locate him and any information as to his whereabouts will be highly appreciated. A. K. FOLGER.

Bartlesville, Okla.

Ontario, Can., U. B. Carpenters Conference

Representatives of Local Unions affiliated with the U. B. on April 6 last, met in Labor hall, Hamilton, Ont., for the purpose of forming a provincial organization and by this means to bring about a better acquaintance among the active workers in the brotherhood in the southern part of Ontario; to discuss matters affecting the interests of the trade in this section, and to arrive at some plan for more equitable wage scales, in other words, to endeavor to bring about an average rate of pay in this district where the local conditions and cost of living are practically equalized, and also to consider the best means of advancing organization work in this part of Ontario, and to make such representation of the particular needs of this section to the international headquarters as will advance its interests.

Represented at this conference were the Local Unions of Niagara Falls, Bridgeburg, Port Colborne, Thorold, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Welland, Toronto, Guelph, Galt and Berlin. Among those present were General Organizer Tom Moore and John Flett, organizer for the A. F. of L.

William Faurot of Niagara Falls was elected president and James Carty of St. Catharines, secretary-treasurer.

To Remove Paint Oder

Not every housekeeper knows that when a room has been newly painted and the smell has become intolerable the odor may be removed by leaving in the room over night a pailful of water with four raw sliced onions in it. These two notable absorbents will do the work.

"The country is full of reformers today who are going about crying reform, reform. Every one should know that evil can not be reformed; it must be removed. You can not reform smallpox. If you permit the forces of organized greed to exist you are perpetuating the evil. If you vote for the system you sanction the product."—Rev. S. S. Condo.

Trade Notes

Movements for Better Conditions

Local Union 1168, Port Colborne, Ont., Can.—At a special meeting called by this Local Union for the purpose of considering the wage question it was voted that we ask for an advance in wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour for nine hours' work per day, to take effect June 1, 1912.

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District Council, Ohio Valley—All this district is asking for this year is the closed shop, and as we have had an agreement with forty-five of our employers for the past two years and everything worked satisfactory and twenty-two of them have already signed our new agreement, we anticipate little or no trouble on May 1 next.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 285, Port Arthur, Ont., Can.—Deeming the time opportune and in anticipation of a prosperous building year, we have decided to make a break for the elimination of the ten-hour day. We are thus asking for a nine-hour work day and also an increase in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, the new schedule to become operative June 1, 1912.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1684, Sherbrooke, Que., Can.—As we are still working ten hours per day and our members feel that they are entitled to a reduction in working hours, we have made a demand upon the employer for the nine-hour day and a minimum rate of wages of 30 cents per hour, which is an advance of 5 cents per hour. The new schedule is expected to take effect May 1, 1912.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Trade conditions being favorable and warranting the move, we have almost unanimously voted to make a demand upon the Builders' Exchange and independent bosses for a minimum wage rate of 35 cents per hour to take effect June 1, 1912. As the wages now paid are from 28 cents to 40 cents per hour, we are certainly very moderate in our demand and prospects are that it will be granted without much friction.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1105, Springfield, Mass.—This Local Union, composed of millmen, is asking for a Saturday half holiday all the year around and without reduction in pay, to take effect May 1, 1912. Our present agreement provides for a half holiday for nineteen weeks beginning May 1 only. Our working hours in the mills are nine per day; there is no wage scale established in the mills so far; wages are ranging from $2.25 to $3.50 per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 867, Milford, Mass.—A committee of this Local Union has entered into negotiations with the contractors relative to our demand for a Saturday half holiday, or forty-four hours per week with present pay for forty-eight hours, which will make our minimum rate 47¾ cents per hour. The contractors have expressed themselves favorable to the half holiday, but opposed to the forty-eight-hour pay. We expect the new schedule to become operative May 1, 1912, but it may require a walkout to enforce it.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council Tri-Counties, Mich.—We have notified the contractors of the city of Saginaw that on and after May 1 next we shall demand an advance in our minimum rate of wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour and the establishment of the Saturday half holiday, meaning a reduction of working hours from forty-eight to forty-four per week. As we practically have all the journeymen carpenters of the city in our Local Unions and prospects for the spring and summer seasons are good, we expect little trouble in getting our demand granted.

Local Union 310, Norwich, N. Y.—At our last quarterly meeting a resolution prevailed, against one dissenting vote, to the effect that we make a demand upon the contractors for an advance in our minimum rate of wages and that on and after April 1, 1912, 35 cents instead of 30 cents per hour shall be the minimum rate for journeymen carpenters, at 9 hours work per day, our present working hours. All the contractors have been notified of our action and as everything is in good shape here we anticipate no trouble on account of our reasonable demand.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 650, Pomeroy, O.—This Local Union has made a demand upon the contractors for a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day and for $3.00 per day as the minimum wage; the new schedule to go into effect the 1st day of May, 1912. While it is true that we have quite a number of non-union men to contend with around and about Pomeroy, Middleport, Syracuse and Racine, who will take advantage of our demands as they have done heretofore and hamper us somewhat, we believe that what we are asking for will be conceded without any great struggle.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1223, Santa Fe, N. M.—At a specially called meeting held in January, for the purpose of considering the wage question, it was unanimously decided that we ask for an increase in wages on and after May 1, 1912, of 5 cents per hour, making our minimum rate 55 cents instead of 50 cents per hour for 8 hours work per day, our present working hours. Trade is better than last season and all our members are in employment. It is the high cost of living which prompts us to make this demand, rooming and boarding for instance, is from $7.00 to $10.00 per week, house rent exorbitant.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 782, Fond du Lac, Wis.—Our agreement with the employers expiring on May 1 next, we have submitted a new agreement for their signatures, which among less important provisions, calls for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour instead of $3.15 per day, our present scale, for nine hours' work per day. It also provides that members shall not work on a job with non-union men. The contractors are offering 37½ cents per hour and want us to drop the latter clause, discriminating against non-union men, but as all other building trades have that clause in their agreements, we are determined to stand by it.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1024, Cumberland, Md.—In conformity with a provision of our 1911 agreement, we have served notice on the master builders, 90 days prior to its expiration on May 1, 1912, that we desire a change, and we have submitted to them a new agreement which provides for an 8-hour workday, to take effect on the date here above mentioned. Our present hours are 9 per day and wages, $2.75 per day. The Master Builders' Association have informed us that at a meeting held January 31, last, they have decided that they could not favorably consider our new agreement. Nevertheless, prospects of gaining our demand are good.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 38, St. Catharines, Can.—We have entered into a movement for an advance in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour for 9 hours work per day, our present working hours, the advance to take effect May 1, next. The Builders' Exchange and also the employers not affiliated with that body, have been notified of this move. The rate of 40 cents per hour was promised us a year ago, with the proviso that 40 cents per hour would not exceed the wages paid in Hamilton and Toronto. This proviso we have eliminated in our demand, making the same independent of outside rates and from present indications we expect to win out without any difficulty.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Burlington, Vt.—At a joint meeting held by the Local Unions comprising this district, it was decided that the contractors be notified that on and after April 1, 1912, only such interior trim as is manufactured in shops where union men exclusively are employed and where the working hours are not more than 9

hours per day, will be handled or put up by the members of this district. We also decided that on and after April 1, 1912, no member of Local Union 683 and Local Union 1794, will be allowed to work in any shop or mill working more than 9 hours per day. Carpenters here are working 8 hours at $3.00 per day. We are not asking for any increase in wages at this time.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1605, Moscow, Idaho—We are glad to inform the brothers of the U. B., that we have indorsed the 8-hour day, and we are determined, from this date on, to concentrate our energy and use our best efforts toward the adoption of the 8-hour system not only by the carpenters, but by all other trades. The existence of the 8-hour state law, will be a great help to us in this movement, its observance on all state and municipal work is imperative. Last year we had some difficulty with a state institution here on account of violations of the 8-hour law by the authorities, but we have been able to convince them that the law meant just what it said and since then we have had no trouble from that source. Our minimum scale is 50 cents per hour. Work is scarce at present, but we expect to have enough the coming season to keep all mechanics busy.

Successful Trade Movements

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Our demand for $3.50 per day and eight hours has been granted to our members, but there are several open shop contractors to contend with who pay from $1.50 to $3.00 a day for nine hours' labor. To these we will surely attend to later.

❖ ❖ ❖

Joliet, Ill.—The outside carpenters and contractors have signed an agreement for two years which provides for a minimum rate of 55 cents per hour, an increase of 5 cents per hour, which is all we asked. The millmen are still out and as yet no agreement in sight.

❖ ❖ ❖

St. Louis, Mo.—We have come to an agreement with the cabinet and mill firms of this city. They have signed up for a nine-hour workday with an increase in wages of 5 per cent. for 1912 and another increase of 5 per cent. for 1913. That means just what we demanded.

❖ ❖ ❖

Kankakee, Ill.—Everything passed off smoothly on April 1 and we had no trouble at all with the contractors. The eight-hour day is now established here and we have secured the 45 cents per hour minimum. Our former schedule was nine hours at $3.60 per day. Trade is fair.

❖ ❖ ❖

Beardstown, Ill.—Our local strike came to an end April 4. All the contractors have signed up and everything is settled satisfactory to all parties concerned. We have obtained the 5 cents per hour increase and the eight hours we asked for. Our minimum rate is now 42½ cents per hour for eight hours' work per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Vinita, Okla.—We have been successful in securing the signatures of most of the leading contractors to an agreement granting us an increase in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour of eight hours' work per day. We feel that we have won a great victory and are rejoicing in the advantage we have gained.

❖ ❖ ❖

Danbury, Conn.—We have avoided a strike on April 1 by agreeing to a compromise. When we started out we asked for an advance from $3.00 to $3.50 per day of eight hours, but we accepted the bosses' offer of $3.20 minimum per day, a raise of 20 cents per day, and good feeling now prevails among employers and men.

❖ ❖ ❖

Downers Grove, Ill.—Although Local Union 1889 of this city has only recently been organized, its influence has proved strong enough to get our employers to sign a trade agreement with us, which is in force since April 1 last and provides for nine hours' work per day, fifty hours per week, and a minimum rate of wages of $4.05 per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

O'Fallon, Ill.—We are pleased to state that our demand for an advance in wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour for eight hours' work, 50 cents per hour for

foremen and the scale of wages for apprentices as proposed by Local Union 140, has been granted without the least trouble and all contractors are paying the new scale since April 1.

❖ ❖ ❖

Chicago, Ill.—The carpenters of this city have been successful in their demand for a minimum wage of 65 cents per hour. Most of the 1,500 men who walked out April 1 returned to work April 15, after the employers had signed the new agreement, which is to run until April 15, 1915. The result of the strike is a raise in wages of 5 cents per hour for eight hours' work per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Jefferson City, Mo.—Our movement for better conditions has been a success. All our members are receiving the 50-cent scale since April 1 without a single objection from any of the contractors. We have thus secured an advance of 10 cents per hour for eight hours' work per day. There is a good building season in sight for us, and apparently enough work ahead to keep our membership fairly busy this year.

❖ ❖ ❖

Somerville, N. J.—We have been successful in our demand for an advance in wages from 41 cents to 45 cents per hour. An agreement to that effect, which is to be operative for two years has been signed by our employers. Our committee had a hard struggle, but we finally won out and apparently with the best of feeling existing between employers and men. Our working hours are, and have been, eight per day—forty-four hours per week.

❖ ❖ ❖

Wildwood, N. J.—With few exceptions the contractors of this city are paying the 45 cents per hour minimum scale, which, as provided in our last year's agreement with the contractors, was to take effect the 2d day of September, 1911, a provision which was, however, not lived up to by most of the contractors. Our previous rate of wages was $3.40 per day of eight hours. As we have practically gained our demand, we are not looking for any further trouble.

Galt, Ont., Can.—All the contractors of this city have signed our agreement, which is to become effective on May 1, but one. He is going to run his own business, he says, and not going to let the union run it, but he does not object to paying the increased wages. We shall now try to get all the men he employs into the union and hope to be able to straighten out this matter shortly. By our agreement we have established the Saturday half holiday and a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour. Ten hours straight and $2.50 per day was our previous schedule.

Our Brotherhood

Our brotherhood is thriving,
 Every year we make a gain,
For our rights we keep on striving
 With our hammer, saw and plane
But at times we're up against it,
 Have to fight and fight 'em hard,
And the cusses try to beat us
 And we have to be on guard.

If all our men were brothers
 In our brotherhood of rights,
We'd soon convince all others
 Of the union's strength and might—
When we want our rights we get 'em,
 They have to come to time,
If they don't we simply quit 'em,
 And we stick and win in time.

It's a little fee it costs to join
 The U. B. C. J. A.—
A man would never miss the coin,
 And he's sure to get more pay.
There's men condemned our brotherhood
 Because we want what's right,
But when we want a thing we get it
 Though we sometimes have to fight.

If every carpenter in this land
 Would join us, help us strive,
To fight our battles single hand
 Our brotherhood would thrive.
We've struggled hard for what we've got
 So don't give up the race,
But stick like glue, we'll get those few
 To fill some vacant place.

Stick by the union, brothers,
 It's our only chance in life;
Don't be a scab with others—
 Just remember all our strife;
How hard we've fought to beat 'em
 And of all the gains we've made;
Now we've got 'em, let us keep 'em;
 Let our courage be displayed.

FRANK VAN LEUREU.
Waterbury, Conn.

Craft Problems

Rip-sawing Considered as a Fine Art

(By X. Y. Z. in Wood Craft.)

I have been about twenty years in millroom practice on organ and player-piano actions and a constant reader of papers on wood working, but have rarely seen anything on fine rip-sawing that was of much value to men working in our line of work.

Now the above is the title of an interesting article in Wood Craft. It appeals to me for several reasons.

I am now in charge of an action millroom and a glueroom in one of the largest piano concerns in the United States and I have had considerable experience in getting out such work and gluing it up so that I know very well that it is not out of place to call fine rip-sawing a fine art.

Making glue joints and sawing the small parts of an organ or player action so smooth that they do not have to be sandpapered or planed before varnishing or shellacing, is very fine work.

It is done, however, in my department, and I think probably in all other similar places.

Now a few suggestions to beginners in this work may be very helpful to some young man who is having a hard time of it in a place where the old hands may be unfriendly. I will tell exactly how we do the work.

Let us begin as though the saw-table and the speed were perfectly adapted to the work. If they are not so adapted, the best saw fitted up in the best way known to the art cannot give the results we desire.

The manufacturers will tell you to run a 10-inch saw for this work at a speed of from 4,000 to 4,500 revolutions per minute. So they ought to run. We, however, are running about 25 per cent less. But saws for such work should run from 8,000 to 10,000 feet per minutes at the rim at least. And when ordering saws for this work state just what they are to be used for.

Now I use an 8 to 10-inch saw for this work, mostly, though I have one 15-inch saw that cuts beautifully. They are 14 or 16 gage-saws. If the superintendent won't speed up get the thicker saw of the two.

The teeth of my saw are one and two points to the inch and cut about 5-16-inch deep in the gullet.

Now let us start A out with a new saw that has never been filed nor set. (I ask the makers of our saws not to set my saws. They set them too much for our work, and it requires a lot of filing to take it out.) First, set this saw about as you think it should be for your work.

Do this carefully, setting every tooth just so much. It is better to have to set it twice than to overdo it the first time. The least set that is possible with free running is in every way best.

Second, put the saw on the arbor, always in exactly the same way by some mark you have on it, and "top it off."

To do this is a nice little matter. Move the saw or the table top till the top of the table and the points of the teeth are in line with each other. Set the saw running, take a smooth block of wood and move it over the saw on the table, raising or lowering the saw or the table until the teeth scratch this block slightly. Then take an old and hard oilstone and pass it over the teeth and cut them all down to the top of the lowest tooth on the saw. Don't touch the lowest teeth much, for if you do you will probably have a lot of filing on most of the others.

Then file your saw. In doing this you may do well, if there is much to come off, to first use a file that has been used before and save a good new file for the finishing cut.

File straight across the front of the tooth, and straight across the top, holding the file as level as possible. A rip-saw requires a chisel-shaped tooth. Any other kind, especially if it is long and cuts deep, will be troublesome.

Sometimes it is necessary to file a new saw three times before getting it into per-

fect shape. Some new saws have the points of the teeth very poorly formed. I top off the saw each time I file it when putting a new one in shape. After that it may be used longer if one is careful to file each tooth carefully.

But follow this order in fitting up fine saws: First, set the saw; second, top it off; third, file it.

If one files a saw properly, then sets it, he throws his filing off just so much as he changes the tooth when he sets it.

Now with a saw fitted up this way I am trimming maple pieces, 2½x2½ inches by 3 feet long and veritable bones for hardness, so smooth that they are neither planed nor sanded before given the coat of shellac.

I have laid a piece of this work in a visitor's hand, saying, "Here is some of our sawing," and then have had him say: "Sawing! This was not sawed, was it?" When I said it was sawed, he would squint first at me, then at the wood, feel it over, squint again, and exclaim over its smoothness.

We are now sawing the fronts of a little motor valve, a piece 2½ by 2⅛ by 1-16 inch thick mahogany, used where it is especially finished to please the eye, so smooth that it is not easy to tell which way it was run by the saw, and it is ready for the shellac without further smoothing. I am mailing such a piece to Wood Craft with this article.

Any good action sawyer will do such work if the stock is properly seasoned so it will not close in toward the saw and get scratched that way when being sawed.

The foregoing comments refer to general work with the rip-saw in such places as I speak of.

Now in making glue joints with the rip-saw I have practiced for years on everything up to five feet in length on the very most particular work imaginable. The saw is fitted up exactly the same as for general work.

The glue joints in an 88-note piano-player or in an organ action must be perfect. If there are any leaks they noticeably affect the playing and if the joints are poor they will be affected by changes in the atmosphere.

Here I now submit a few remarks in general. I use an old oilstone for topping off saws rather than a piece of emery wheel because the emery wheel scratches the top of the saw-table.

If one is sawing maple and runs into a hard spot, a sand bar, he should sharpen his saw at once. If he does not do so he is sure to draw the temper of the teeth and afterward they will not hold an edge. Don't keep on sawing because it saws "pretty good."

In topping off saws be careful about two things. First, top them off enough. Sometimes it will be found that the sides of the points of the teeth are worn bright, showing they are dull like the fronts and the tops of the teeth. This is sure to be the case if one runs into black spots in maple. So top off enough to take the little bright spot off. Second, stop right there; for, if you do not then quit, you will have unnecessary filing to do.

Do not run a saw "as long as it will go." It takes a long time to fit up a saw after it gets out of order. Further than this, one is apt to heat and spring the saw, then he might as well say farewell forever to any more real comfort with that tool. The fun is really over. And it is fun to saw with good tools. I like it.

Then there is another thing to consider. If one runs a saw too long and gets it very dull he feels he must bear on hard in filing, as it is natural to do so, and hurry up the task. This on fine work is bad, for it forces a stiff burr out on the side opposite the filer and this scratches the surface considerably on soft woods.

The file is also apt to be abused and the good cutting of that tool be spoiled entirely. In most shops the management is rather careful about supplies furnished its men and it is well to use files carefully so as to have a good one for finishing saws for particular work.

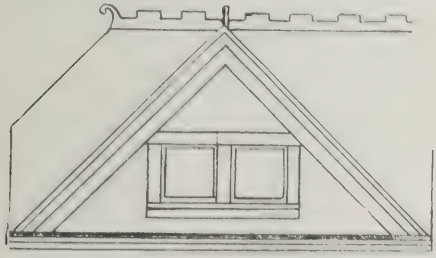
So file often and file lightly.

For cutting off stock where smoothness is not required a saw fitted up as for ripping will work excellently. But the teeth must not be longer nor deeper cut, than is here suggested.

Gable Designs

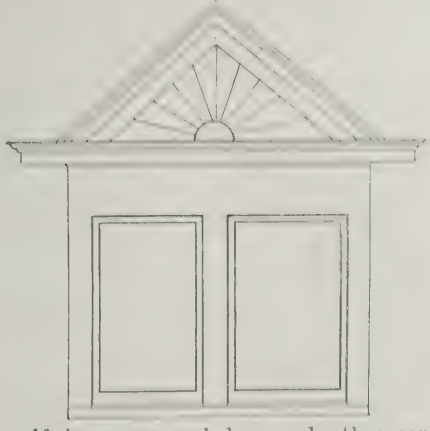
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

I know of no part of a house that can be made more attractive or can add more to the entire appearance of the property than the gable of the building. No doubt, some of the readers will think, that the designs I am here offering will not materially substantiate my assertion, which may be true, but possibly a glance at them will draw your mind more closely to the subject,



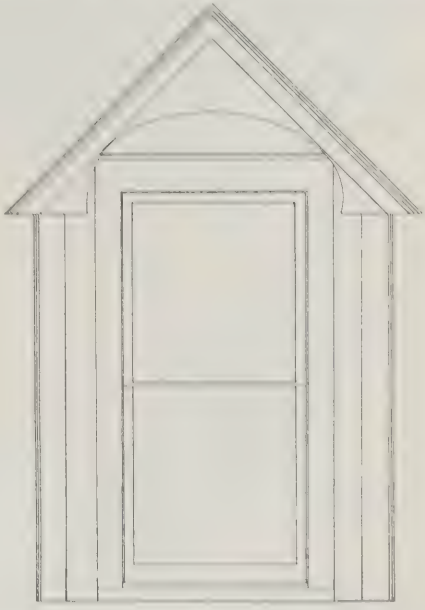
you will pay more attention to gables and indirectly be benefited by this little article.

While it is true the best work we carpenters are called on to execute, is planned out ahead and we are simply to follow the architects drawing, but yet there are many and many a gable that the carpenter has to build which never has been designed at all and he is expected to work it out as he proceeds with the work. If there should be a thought in any of these designs that



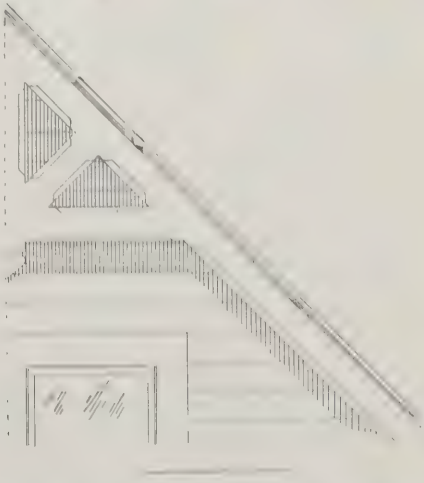
would in any way help any brother carpenter, I truly would be thankful that I took the time to make them.

At the best, we are only in the world a very short time, and as we go through the struggle of life I care not how rich we may be or how poor we are, there is very little, indeed, for us to do to accomplish that



which will be of any particular benefit to our fellowman. About the only thing possible to be done is to give a brother a helping hand; when he is down help him up.

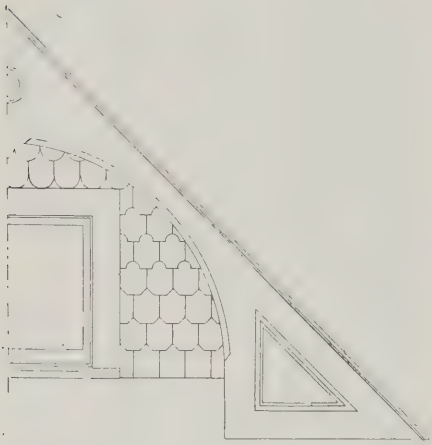
My object in writing this article is not



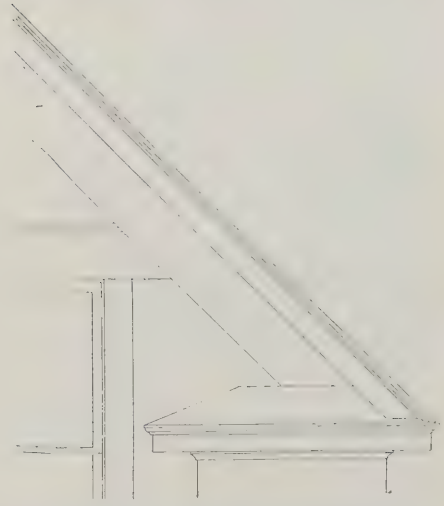
only to help some carpenter when he is building gables, but I was in hopes it

would in a way, small as it might be, to develop especially some of the younger minds, not only to be designers of gables, but even more.

The carpenter of today is the architect of tomorrow, the world is whirling along very rapidly. If we are awake to our own interest we can reap some benefit here and there as it goes by in the mad rush of life,

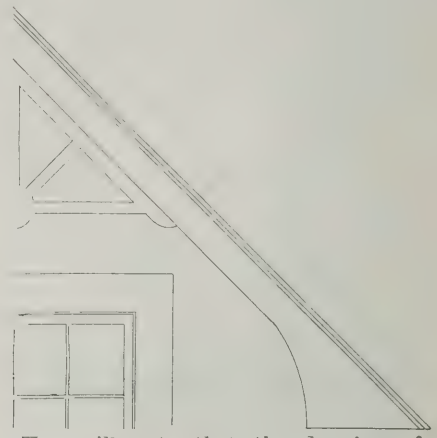


and we may be able to make our lives more pleasant and more beautiful, have more comforts and enjoyments as we pass along. But if we sit still half asleep so to speak, and let the world whirl by, she is gone, and we have missed our opportunity.



There is very little worth living for the one at the very bottom, he gets all the hard knocks, and that is about all he does get.

I can never say or do enough in an endeavor to educate the younger mechanics. I feel that so he may not only become familiar with drawing that they may be capable to fill the position of a foreman.



You will note that the drawings for gables, like practically all drawings for buildings, are nothing but the outlines, but in one of these I have added the shade, though it is not necessary or desired in a working drawing, yet in a picture the shading brings it out clearer and makes it truer to life; it shows the beautiful sunshine and the shadow as well.

Mitering Panel and Raised Moldings

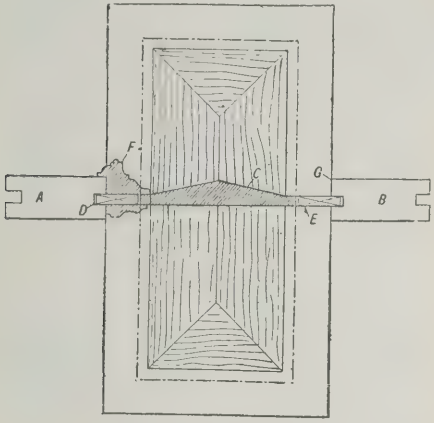
(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

We will now consider how raised and rabbeted moldings may be cut and inserted in panels.

Supposing that shown at Fig. 1 to represent one designed for a room or wardrobe door. A-B being the section, denoting the two stiles or rails A and B, C the raised panel, D and E the pine fillets inserted in the plowing; and F the panel molding which has to be mitered round the inside edges of the framing and cover the joint at the arrises as G by the rabbet or lips on the molding F.

Should the framing be so carefully done, and the surfaces planed off, that the sinkage down to panel will be equal all around, then all that is necessary is to make a hardwood strip or saddle equal in width,

to the depth of the sinkage down from the arris, which is here approximately one-half inch, such strip to be one-quarter or three-

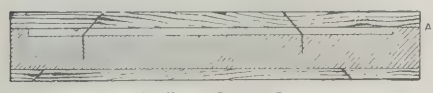


.—Panel and Mouldings.

Fig. 1.

eighths of an inch thick and to set it on the bottom and corner of the miter box, so that the lips of the molding may rest upon it as at F in Fig. 1.

Fig. 2, being a plan or upper view of the box, illustrates this more clearly also, how the marks for determining the exact length



-Top View of Box with Saddle.

Fig. 2.

of each piece are scratched with a penknife on the bottom by squaring out from the mitre points where the saw intersects and cuts them.

Should there be any difference in the sinkage between each angle or corner, then a separate saddle or strip the width in the box of which is equal to the neat depth in the panel must be used when cutting the right and left miters for each individual corner.

When this is being done the best method is to first miter all four or more pieces, to place them gently around in the panel opening just catching, making the profiles intersect equally, each to each, then commencing at the left, to tap down easily, using a hammer and small block, so as not to bruise or break the moldings, and making sure that all fit snugly in their places.

To mark this description of molding correctly, the proper way is to place each piece, sawed about one inch longer on its intended place, the left hand end being first cut to its miter joint keeping this end closely into the corner, then marking with a sharp knife or chisel on the back bottom arris as X in Fig. 3.

This mark is set to the square line at



Fig. 3.

Section of Fig. 4.

Fig. 2 and when sawed, will be found to be the exact length required.

The front door seen in Fig. 4 has both flush and raised panels, namely, a raised

one inch molding on the outside or street side and an ordinary O-gee and chamfer on the inside. The full size section is as

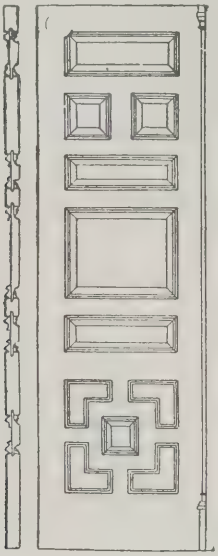


Fig. 4.

Door With Raised Moldings.

represented in Fig. 3. This door is a good example of mitered moldings done as described in the foregoing with the addition of having a central bottom panel with L panels grouped around to form an attractive design of door and which develops and provokes outside mitres.

Here the difference between outside and inside miters must be explained—an "inside" is one in which the profile of the molding is contained, or rather the outside lines and highest parts are contained within the angle of the framing. An "outside" is one which is directly opposite and not contained but the whole of the molding is mitred on the panel outside the angle.

Both miters are sawed similarly in the box with the exception of the reversing of the intersections.

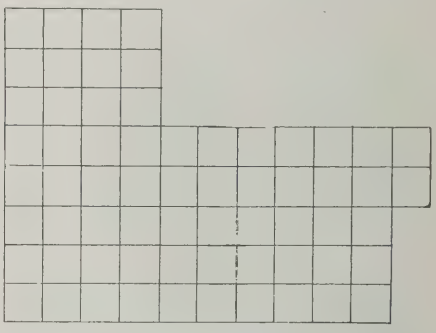
As it often happens from faulty or careless workmanship that the rails or muntins and stiles of doors are slightly out of square, it is advisable to place a try or set square over, or in the angles to make sure of their correctness or variation. Should they vary the best way is to place a thin shaving or strip of cardboard when mitering, behind one end of the length to make it likewise vary to suit the framing.

Finally it might be said that a first-class carpenter or wood-worker will rarely resort to planing the miter joint to fit, but by care, good judgment and accuracy in the use of the box saw them so that they will fit almost to invisibility when nailed or glued into place.

A Puzzle

Editor The Carpenter:

The accompanying drawing is supposed to be a piece of linoleum, and the problem is to make a square of it with eight of



the small squares on each side. Of course, there are many ways of doing this if you cut up the linoleum into a number of pieces, but the problem here is to form a square of it by cutting it into two pieces.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE LANE, Sec. L. U. 656.

Holyoke, Mass.

Pacific Coast Bricklayers Anxious

San Francisco, March 30—The officials of the Bricklayers' local union have called a meeting of representatives, appointed by the Building Trades Council, the San Francisco Labor Council, and the California State Federation of Labor, together with representatives of the Bricklayers' union, to arrange a campaign of publicity extending throughout the country, in an effort to create sentiment favorable to the affiliation of the bricklayers with the American Federation of Labor.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Unsere diesjährige Frühjahrsbewegung.

Unsere diesjährige Frühjahrsbewegung übertrifft an Ausdehnung alle diejenigen die wir nach Ausbruch der Krise, im Jahre 1907, zu verzeichnen hatten. Dies ist indessen durchaus nicht überraschend, im Gegenteil, zieht man die gegenwärtigen, außerordentlich hohen Lebensmittelpreise in Betracht, so könnte man sich eher enttäuscht fühlen und sich darüber wundern, daß sich das Bedürfnis für Lohnerhöhung wenigstens, nicht noch in viel größerem Maße geltend macht.

Es ist statistisch festgestellt, daß die Preise aller Gebräuchsgegenstände, der Lebensmittel im besonderen, im Laufe der letzten zehn Jahre um 25 Prozent gestiegen sind. Die Arbeitslöhne aber, die in unserem eignen Gewerk üblichen mit einbegriffen, haben trotz wiederholter Aufbesserung mit dieser enormen Preissteigerung nicht annähernd Schritt gehalten. Und da nun gerade im letzten Jahre die Preise der Lebensmittel abermals und mehrmals bedeutend heraufgeschraubt wurden, hätte man erwarten können, daß die Arbeiter des ganzen Landes und aller Berufszweige, so auch unsere Mitglieder überall, die Antwort auf diese Steigerung dieses Frühjahr nicht schuldig bleiben würden.

Daß diese Antwort nicht gebührend, nicht so allgemein erfolgt ist, d. h. daß trotz der vorherrschenden Teuerung die Lohnforderungen in unserem Gewerke auf verhältnismäßig so wenige Städte und Orte beschränkt sind, ist eine Erscheinung für die wir glauben im Nachstehenden eine Erklärung geben zu können.

In erster Linie müssen wir in dieser Beziehung auf die umfangreiche, in diesem Journale wiederholt veröffentlichte Liste der Orte die vor Zuzug warnen, sowie auf die fortwährenden, ähnliche Warnungen enthaltenden Lokal-Nachrichten aufmerksam machen, aus denen untrüglich hervorgeht, daß sich die Gewerkslage in diesen Orten und im allgemeinen, seit oben erwähnter Krise nicht fühlbar gebessert hat; von Prosperität gar nicht zu reden.

In zweiter Linie müssen wir leider die Tatsache konstatiren, daß an vielen Orten in denen infolge der Krise, oder Geschäftsstockung, der Jahre 1907 und 1908, unsere Lokal-Unionen einen bedeutenden Verlust an Mitgliederzahl erlitten, oder ganz eingingen, und diese sich noch nicht genügend erholt haben, oder die Reorganisation noch nicht weit genug gediehen ist um dieses Frühjahr das Stellen einer Forderung mit Aussicht auf Erfolg wagen zu können.

Auch der Umstand, daß in diesem Jahre die Präsidentwahl stattfindet, von der man vielseitig behauptet, daß sie den Geschäftsgang ungünstig beeinfluße, mag unsere Mitgliedschaft an vielen Orten abgehalten haben einen Vorstoß zur Erringung höherer, den gegenwärtigen Kosten des Lebensunterhalts mehr entsprechenden Löhnen, oder kürzerer Arbeitszeit zu machen.

Um nun unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern einen Ueberblick über die Ausdehnung und Tragweite unserer diesjährigen Gewerksbewegung zu gewähren lassen wir hier ein Verzeichnis der Orte und der gestellten Forderungen folgen wie letztere unserer Exekutivbehörde zur Genehmigung eingereicht wurden:

L. U. 384, Asheville, N. C., den Achtstundentag.

L. U. 451 Washington, Pa., 10 Prozent Lohnerhöhung, $3.62½ Cents per Tag.

L. U. 1947 Atchinson, Kan., 45 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn, eine Zulage von 5 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1857 Pascong, N. J., den Samstag Halbfeiertag und 45 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn, 10 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung.

L. U. 1617 The Dalles, Ore., Lohnerhöhung von $3.50 auf $4.00 per Tag.

L. U. 1666 Kingsville, Tex., Lohnerhöhung von 40 Cents auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 128 Lisbon, O., $3.25 per Tag Minimal-Lohn, 25 Cents Zulage per Tag.

D. C. Rochester, N. Y., 50 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung, $4.00 per Tag, und den Samstag-Halbfeiertag.

L. U. 860 Framingham, Mass., Lohnerhöhung von 45 Cents auf 50 Cents per Stunde.

D. C. Lowell, Mass., Lohnerhöhung von 40 Cents auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 741 Beardstown, Ill., Lohnerhöhung von $3.37½ per Tag auf 42 Cents per Stunde und den Achtstundentag (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 243 Tiffin, O., Lonherhöhung von 27 Cents auf 32 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1688 Guelph, Ont., Can., 35 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn, Zulage von 5 bis 10 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1441 Canonsburg, Pa., Lohnerhöhung von $3.00 auf $3.25 per Tag.

L. U. 314 Madison, Wis., 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung — 42½ Cents per Stunde für Carpenter und 37½ Cents für Shoparbeiter.

L. U. 584 Augusta, Ga., den Neunstuntag.

L. U. 1313 Mason City, Ja., den Neunstundentag und 40 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn; eine Zulage von 5 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 945 Jefferson City, Mo., 50 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn, eine Erhöhung von 10 Cents per Stunde (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 996 Pen Yan, N. Y., den Neunstundentag und $2.75 per Tag; Minimal-Lohn; eine Zulage von 25 Cents per Tag.

L. U. 965 DeKalb, Jll., 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung — 47½ Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn.

L. U. 877 Worcester, Mass., (Fabrikarbeiter) 50 Stunden Maximal Arbeitszeit per Woche, Verkürzung von 3 Stunden per Woche.

L. U. 798 Salem, Mass., Lohnerhöhung von $2.80 per Tag auf 40 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1606 Prince Albert, Sask., Can., 50 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn.

L. U. 1705 Nowata, Okla., 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung — 50 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 496 Kankakee, Jll., den Achtstundentag und 45 Cents per Stunde — Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von einer Stunde per Tag und Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 927 Danbury, Conn., 50 Cents Lohnerhöhung per Tag — $3.50 per Tag.

D. C. Lynn, Mass., Lohnerhöhung von $3.28 auf $4.00 per Tag.

D. C. Montgomery County, Pa., Lohnerhöhung für Shoparbeiter in Spring City von 28 Cents auf 32 Cents per Stunde und von 28 Cents auf 30 Cents per Stunde für Sohparbeiter in North Wales.

L. U. 180 Vallejo, Cal., 70 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung — $5.00 per Tag.

L. U. 459 Bar Harbor, Me., Lohnerhöhung von $3.25 per Tag auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 701 Fresno, Cal., Lohnerhöhung von $4.00 auf $5.00 per Tag und den Samstag-Halbfeiertag (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 657 Sheboygan, Wis., 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung — 45 Cents per Stunde und dem Samstag-Halbfeiertag.

L. U. 1743 Wildwood, N. J., Lohnerhöhung von $3.40 per Tag auf 45 Cents per Stunde (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 174 Joliet, Jll., Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit in Fabriken von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag und 30 Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn; 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung für Carpenter (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 232 Fort Wayne, Jnd., Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 54 auf 50 Stunden per Woche und 45 Cents Minimal-Lohn — Lohnerhöhung von $3.15 per Tag auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1678 Peckville, Pa., Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 249 Kingston, Can., Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 37½ Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1074 Eau Claire, Wis., den Achtstundentag und Lohnerhöhung von 32½ Cents auf 37½ per Stunde.

L. U. 83 Halifax, N. S., Can., Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 35 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 455 Somerville, N. J., Lohnerhöhung con 41 auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 364 Council Bluffs, Ja., Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1525 Princeton, Jll., Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1240 Jermyn, Pa., strikte Durchführung des 40 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohns und 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung für Werkführer.

L. U. 140 O'Fallon, Jll., Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 45 Cents per Stunde und Festsetzung einer Lehrlings-Lohnrate (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 171 Youngstown, O., Lohnerhöhung von $3.15 auf $3.50 per Tag.

L. U. 556 Meadville, Pa., den Achtstundentag und Lohnerhöhung von $3.00 per Tag auf 37½ Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1297 New Brunswick, N. J., 50 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn anstatt 44 Cents.

L. U. 590 Rutland, Va., den Achtstundentag und Lohnerhöhung von $2.50 auf $3.00 per Tag.

L. U. 1216 Galt, Ont., Can., den Samstag-Halbfeiertag und Lohnerhöhung von $2.50 per Tag auf 35 Cents per Stunde (ist durchgesetzt).

L. U. 1423 Corpus Christi, Tex., Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1016 Rome, N. Y., 41 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn, Lohneröhhung von $3.00 per Tag auf 41 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 978 Spirngfield, Mo., den Achtstundentag und 37½ Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn.

L. U. 1236 Michigan City, den Achtstundentag und 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung — 45 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn.

L. U. 1393 Boston, Mass., (Brückenbauer) 43¾ Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn für Arbeiter auf Werften und Leichtern und 37½ Cents für Maschinarbeiten zu Lande.

L. U. 425 El Paso, Tex., den Samstag-Halbfeiertag und Lohnerhöhung von $4.00 per Tag auf 55 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 358 Tipton, Jnd., Lohnerhöhung von 33 auf 35 Cents per Stunde für Carpenter und 30 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn für Shoparbeiter.

L. U. 1588 Sidney, N. S., Can., Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 33½ Cents per Stunde.

D. C. Chicago, Jll., Lohnerhöhung von 60 auf 65 Cents per Stunde für Carpenter (ist durchgesetzt).

D. C. Buffalo, N. Y., den Samstag-Halbfeiertag das Jahr hindurch und Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde für Carpenter. Desgleichen Samstag-Halbfeiertag und 35 Cents per Stunde bei 9 Stunden per Tag für Shoparbeiter.

D. C. Tri-Counties, Mich., den Samstag-Halbfeiertag und Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 1684 Sherbrooke, Que., Can., den Neunstundentag und 30 Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn, eine Lohnzulage von 5 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 867 Milford, Mass., den Samstag-Halbfeiertag und 47¾ Cents Minimal-Stundenlohn.

L. U. 310 Norwich, N. Y., Erhöhung des Minimal-Stundenlohns von 30 auf 35 Cents.

L. U. 1024 Cumberland, Md., den Achtstundentag.

L. U. 1223 Santa Fe, N. M., Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 55 Cents per Stunde.

L. U. 38 St. Catheraines, Cal., Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde.

D. C. Burlington, Vt., Verbannung aus Bauten solchen Materials welches in Fabriken hergestellt wurde in denen die Arbeitszeit mehr denn 9 Stunden beträgt.

L. U. 1605 Moscow, Idaho, strikte Durchführung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit an allen Arbeitsplätzen.

Wo fehlt es Dir, Proletarier?

Arbeiter jeder Art, der Du im Dienste anderer stehst oder als Kleinmeister, Kleinhändler, Kleinbauer Dich plagst, ohne mehr als das Notwendigste zum Lebensunterhalt zu erwerben, was hast Du zu klagen? Wo fehlts Dir? Hast Du eine zu kleine Wohnung, oder ist sie nicht freundlich, Deiner Gesundheit schädlich?

Sieh doch, es ist noch Raum überall, Dir ein Häuschen zu bauen. Es gibt Steine, Holz, Eisen, alles was zu einem Hausbau gehört, und auch geschickte Arbeiter, die gern bauen helfen, übergenug im Lande. Wo fehlts denn, daß Du keine bessere Wohnung hast?

Fehlt es Dir an Hausgeräten, an Betten, Tischen, Schränken, Stühlen, Küchengeräten, Weißzeug? Sieh doch, alle Magazine, die solche Sachen feil halten, stecken voll davon, und ihre Besitzer würden gern damit aufräumen.

Fehlt es Dir an guten, kräftigen Nahrungsmitteln? Auch daran ist heute, wo man frisches Fleisch von Australien, Weizen aus Indien, Gemüse und Obst aus aller Herren Länder in großen Massen täglich herbeiführt, kein Mangel.

Fehlt es Dir und den Deinen an Kleidern?

In allen Städten ist Ueberfluß an Tuch und fertigen Kleidungsstücken; Schneider und Schustern fehlt es an Arbeit, weil schon zu viele Kleider und Schuhe unverkauft daliegen.

Fehlt es Dir aber vielleicht an freier Zeit, wo Du Dich des Lebens freuen, etwas Gutes lesen, in Gesellschaft sein oder auch nur Dich recht ausruhen könntest?

Siehe, auf den Landstraßen wandern Tausende, die gern arbeiten möchten und die Dir manche Arbeitsstunde abnehmen könnten, Hunderttausende haben etwas Arbeit, aber zu wenig, so daß sie von ihrem Ertrage weder sich noch die Ihrigen nähren können.

Oder fehlt es Dir, Arbeiter, an Freude und Vergnügungen, die das Leben erheitern?

Sieh doch, wieviel Schönes bietet nicht die Natur? Wieviel Interessantes gibt es nicht zu sehen und zu hören? Und mit der Eisenbahn kannst Du so schnell weit kommen, viel Neues schauen, viel Unterhaltendes in allen Orten aufsuchen.

Arbeiter! Wenn Dir dennoch das alles fehlt und nicht möglich ist, woher kommt das?

Was nur Dein Herz begehren mag, es ist im Ueberflusse da. Warum kannst Du es nicht genießen? Du, der Du doch mehr arbeitest als die Genießenden, und der Du Dich mit den Deinen oft bis zum äußersten anstrengen mußt, nur um des dürftigsten Lebensunterhaltes willen? Woher die Armut des Volkes beim Ueberfluß an Lebensgütern aller Art, den die Menschheit heute besitzt und der mit leichter Mühe fast ins Unendliche vermehrt werden kann?

Nun ja, die Antwort ist leicht. Du gibst sie Dir wohl selber: die Lebensgüter gehören nur den einen, den anderen nicht, darum sind die einen reich, oft übermäßig reich, während die anderen arm sind.

Ja, aber woher kommt das? Wie kommt es, daß den einen alles zufällt, was erzeugt und hervorgebracht wird, während die anderen für ihre Arbeit nur einen „Lohn" erhalten, eben groß genug, daß sie davon leben können, wie Du weißt, daß Deinesgleichen lebt?

Das wollen wir Dir sagen.

Siehe, alles, was die Arbeit schafft oder aus den fernsten Ländern herbeibringt, das gehört denen, welche Herren über die Arbeit sind, welche „arbeiten lassen," kurz: den Herren. Und warum? Weil sie die Eigentümer sind von allem, von allem, was zur Arbeit nötig ist.

Wer eine Fabrik besitzt und das nötige Betriebskapital, der kann arbeiten lassen Tag für Tag, vom frühen Morgen bis zum späten Abend. — Alles, was da von Arbeitern geschaffen wird, ist sein unbestrittenes Eigentum. Wer ein Landgut besitzt, der kann durch die mannigfache Arbeit alles Mögliche daraus hervorbringen lassen, es gehört alles ihm, wenn er wirklich Eigentümer des Landgutes ist und nicht etwa seine Hypothekengläubiger faktisch zum größten Teil Herr

desselben sind und deshalb das Erarbeitete in Form von Zinsen ebenfalls zum größten Teile einziehen.

Aus nichts wird nichts. Alle Lebensgüter müssen aus etwas Vorhandenem und mittelst Vorhandenem geschaffen werden — durch die Arbeit; wer aber das besitzt, aus dem und mit dem man Güter schaffen kann, der ist sowohl Herr über die Arbeit, das heißt er bestimmt, ob, was und wie gearbeitet werden darf, als auch Herr des Erarbeiteten, der geschaffenen Güter, von Rechts wegen. — Man nennt mit einem Fremdwort die Güterbeschaffung Produktion (vom lateinischen producere, erzeugen, hervorbringen), und alles das, woraus und womit die Güter geschaffen werden: Produktionsmittel.

Du wirst nun, Proletarier, begreifen, warum ein ganzer Reichtum, ja Ueberfluß an Lebsngütern vorhanden sein kann, während doch die meisten Menschen Mangel an solchen haben, das heißt warum dieser Ueberfluß und aller, der noch geschaffen werden könnte, nur den einen zufällt, den anderen aber, die dabei doch das meiste arbeiten, nichts als ein kärglicher Arbeitslohn. Es ist eben deswegen, weil diesen einen eben alle Produktionsmittel, die es gibt, gehören. Du wirst auch begreifen warum es von einzelnen, von verhältsnismäßig wenigen abhängt, ob Du und Deinesgleichen arbeiten dürfen oder nicht, und auch, was und wieviel ihr arbeitet, das heißt Lebensgüter erzeugen und herbeischaffen dürft, das heißt einzelne wenige die Herren über alle Arbeit sind, die getan wird oder getan werden könnte. Es ist wiederum deswegen, weil diese einzelnen Eigentümer der Arbeitsgegenstände und Arbeitsmittel sind. Und nun wirst Du auch erst recht begreifen, wie es kommt, daß Armut neben dem größten Ueberfluß bestehen bleibt, und daß der Ueberfluß nicht den Entbehrenden zufließt, sondern den Besitzenden. Es gehört und bleibt eben alles, was geschaffen, immer den Besitzern der Produktionsmittel. Die anderen müssen vorlieb nehmen mit dem, was diese ihnen für ihre Arbeit geben, und das ist gerade so viel, wie Du es wohl kennst.

In dem Privatbesitze einzelner an den Produktionsmitteln, auf welche alle Menschen zur Gewinnung der für ihren Lebensunterhalt nötigen und förderlichen Güter von der Natur notwendig angewiesen sind, da liegt der Fehler, warum das Volf darben muß, jede Familie nach den jetzt vorhandenen Mitteln zur Güterbeschaffung im vollsten Wohlstande leben könnte; da liegt der Grund aller nicht selber verschuldeten Armut und Dürftigkeit und alles Mangels im Volke überhaupt.

Es gibt darum nur ein Mittel der Abhilfe, der wirklichen Lösung der sozialen Frage, und das ist die Ueberführung der Produktionsmittel in den Besitz des gesamten Volkes. Erst wenn das Volk Herr sein wird über die ihm in seinem Lande gegebenen Produktionsmittel, erst dann wird es auch Herr sein über die Arbeit, die Produktion, erst dann wird — mit anderen Worten— die Arbeit frei sein.

Gerade wie die politische Freiheit eines Volkes in seiner Herrschaft, in der Völkerschaft besteht, so besteht auch seine ökonomische Selbständigkeit.

Aber auch dann erst werden die aus und mit den Produktionsmitteln eines Landes erzeugten Lebensgüter dem ganzen Volk gleichmäßig zukommen können, eben weil das Volk selber Besitzer der Produktionsmittel ist, ihm mithin alles gehört, was an Gütern aus und mit denselben geschaffen wird. Der Besitz der Produktionsmittel entscheidet über die Herrschaft und das Lebensglück, soweit dieses von materiellen Gütern abhängt. Wer darum die Freiheit des Volkes und die allgemeine Wohlfahrt will, der muß dem Volke zum Besitze der Produktionsmittel verhelfen. Glück auf! Centralorgan der Berg- und Hüttenarbeiter Oestreichs.

Im Schneidergewerbe Deutschlands ist am 1. März die Arbeitsniederlegung in 24 Orten erfolgt. Der Kampf ist aber nicht so umfangreich geworden, als man anfangs annahm. Insgesamt sind bisher etwa 7,000 Schneider in den Streik getreten. In Berlin haben bereits über 250 Firmen die neuen Vereinbarungen anerkannt, so daß hier die Zahl der Streikenden nur eine verhältnismäßig geringe ist. Der Arbeitgeberverband für das Schneidergewerbe hat nun zum 9. März eine allgemeine Aussperrung für ganz Deutschland ausgeordnet, an der neben der Herrenmaßschneiderei auch die Damen- und die Uniformschneiderei beteiligt sein soll. Er lebt der guten Hoffnung, dabei 157 Orte mit rund 40,000 Arbeitern in den Kampf ziehen zu können, wodurch nach seiner Meinung die ganze Bewegung in zwei Wochen beendet sei. Der Arbeitgeberverband hat nämlich berechnet, daß das Vermögen des Schneiderverbandes nicht länger für die Unterstützung ausreiche. Diese Berechnung dürfte sich aber schon deshalb als verfehlt erweisen, weil gerade in diesem Berufe viele Ausgesperrte durch Uebernahme von Privatarbeiten die Streikkasse entlasten können und andererseits ja mehrere Verbände an der Aufbringung der Unterstützung beteiligt sind.

Die soeben veröffentlichte Jahresabrechnung des Schneiderverbandes ergibt übrigens, daß dieser den kommenden Kämpfen gut vorgebaut hat. Sein Vermögen ist von 697,945 Mk. zu Ende 1910 auf 1,012,528 Mk. am Jahresschluß 1911 gesteigert worden. Von diesem Betrage waren 175,515 Mk. in den Lokalkassen. Die Mitgliederzahl erfuhr in der gleichen Zeit eine Erhöhung um 4,053 und setzt sich nunmehr aus 37.986 männlichen und 10,499 weiblichen Personen zusammen.

Departement Francais

La greve des mineurs en Angleterre

(Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Au moment où j'écris ces lignes, fin fevrier, les yeux du monde entier, aussi bien du commerce que de l'industrie, sont tournés vers l'Angleterre, car, si jamais les vers de notre grand poête allemand touchaient de près la vérité c'est bien en ce mot: "De ton bras fort, le courroux arrétera toutes les roues."

Le courroux du peuple travailleur anglais, esclave de la mine, jette un éffroi facile à comprendre dans la classe capitaliste, non seulement du Royaume Uni, mais aussi bien de la France, l'Italie, la Turquie, et en somme de tous les pays incapable de se suffir eux mêmes pour leurs besoins de charbon.

C'est d'abord l'Etat anglais qui enlève tout ce qu'il peut de charbon pour remplir les sautes de ses vaisseaux de guerre; ce sont ensuite les grandes lignes de chemins de fer qui ont peur de ne pouvoir maintenir la scédale de leurs trains, et ils empilent tout ce qui leurs est accessible. Ce sont les municipalités qui fabriquent leur propre gaz et éléctricité, qui sont les entrepreneurs de service des transports de passagers et de marchandises, ce qui est le cas dans presque toutes les grandes villes d'Angleterre; puis l'industrie des métaux de tous genres, depuis les hauts fourneaux et les aciéreries, jusqu'au fonderies de cuivres et de métaux fins. Ce sont les verreries, les grandes fabriques de textile, c'est la marine marchande, en un mot, c'est toute l'Angleterre qui croit voir approcher la fin du monde et qui s'empresse d'accumuler tout ce qui est à leur portée en matière de combustible pour ne pas être obligé de fermer leurs usines, fabriques et boutiques, pour mettre à l'amarre leurs bateaux à vapeur, et remiser locomotifs, tramways, wagons et matériel roulant dépendant de la force motrice produit par l'usage du charbon.

Null part ailleurs la vie publique, le roulement commercial et industriel dépend au même dégré de la production du charbon, c'est à dire du travail non seulement util, mais absolument indispensable des ouvriers mineurs. Le grand journal, The Times, à Londres, déclare que depuis la destruction de la flotte anglaise par l'armada du roi Ferdinand II de l'Espagne aucune catastrophe pareille n a menacé l'Angleterre au même degré que la grève en ce moment imminente, des travailleurs des mines.

J'ignore encore ce matin, si cette grève éclatera bien après-matin, malgré qu'elle soit bien probable, d'autant plus que 32 mille mineurs du pays de Galles ont déjà refusés hier d'entrer aux mines, et ce, malgré de la décision des chefs du mouvement; mais rien que la menace de grève prouve par l'affollement appeuré de la classe capitaliste la grande valeur du travail des mineurs et servira peut-être de leçon aux bourgeois de tous pays, et surtout aux législateurs des parlements européens et américains.

Espérons qu'à l'avenir on traitera moins en parias des hommes qui risquent leur vie et leur santé à chaque heure de leur travail, et ce pour une maigre pitance, insuffisante à l'existence et à la réproduction de l'espèce humaine. Si cette grève éclate réellement et durera un mois ou plus, que Mrrs. les actionaires et autres empôcheurs de dividendes et de tantièmes d'administrateurs descendent donc eux mêmes dans les basfonds et les ténèbres des mines et avancent en rampant dans les galeries, où il faut se baisser à mi-le corps, pour ne pas se fracasser le crâne à la voûte trop basse des plafonds, ou des boiseries de soutênement; mais ils se garderont bien de tentatives pareilles, et si le monde attendrait à leur travail pour suppléer aux besoins sociales de combustibles, navires de guerre, locomotifs et chemins de fer, etc., auraient cessés de fonctioner à jamais.

Je l'ai déjà dit plus haut, la menace de cette grève n'affecte pas seul les Etats Britaniques, la France, sa voisine, est appelée

d'en souffrir également et à un degré assez prononcé.

Le comité central des huillières de France vient de publier son bulletin, qui contient à ce sujet des chiffres intéressants. D'après ce bulletin, la France consomme en moyenne 59 millions de tonnes de charbon, mais n'en produit elle-même que 39 millions de loute sorte; c'est donc un déficit d'environ 20 millions de tonnes qu'il faut importer d'autres pays. Ce déficit est comblé jusqu à présent par moitié par l'Angleterre, dont le charbon prime celui des pays concurrents par la qualité, le bon marché et la facilité du transport par voie d'eau; or, si demain la grève éclate, il ne sortira pas, et pour longtemps, un seul kilo de charbon des Etats Britaniques, toutes les disponibilités, tout les "stocks" les réserves ayant été garés par la marine et les chemins de fer. La France devra donc s'approvisioner ailleurs, et ce dans un très bref délaie, n'ayant que peu ou presque pas de stocks de réserve pour subvenir à ses besoins, qui se montent à 1½ million par an rien que pour la marine marchande, sans compter l'Etat et les chemins de fer de sorte que le manque d'arrivage de charbon de l'Angleterre se fera sentir dès le lendemain de la grève. Sur la Belgique on ne pourra compter, sa production est limitée as ses propres besoin et ne saurait augmenter son chiffre actuel. Reste donc l'Allemagne qui expedie jusqu'à présent environ 2 million de tonnes en France; mais les mines d'Allemagne, surtout de la Prusse, appartienent au fisque, c'est à dire à l'Etat prussien, et celui ci pourrait au besoin voir d'un mauvais oeil les maitres allemands du charbon fournir la France, c'est à dire celui qu'il considère son ennemi héréditaire, et son concurrent sur le terrain économique.

Cette pensée suffit à elle seule pour faire dresser les cheveux sur la tête des chauvains français, et non moins pour faire reflechir sérieusement les dirigeants de la classe capitaliste français. Pour comble de malheur, les mineurs français qui viennent de terminer leur congrès dans le Nord de la France, semblent à leur tour décidés de profiter de l'embarras, où la grève anglaise jetterai le commerce et l'industrie française, pour présenter quelques révendications, et profiter eux même de la conjoncture assez favorable pour réclamer pareillement comme leurs camarades anglais, le minimum de salair.

Les mineurs de Silésie ont déjà déclarés, qu'ils cesseraient le travail si leur production servirait à l'exportation anglaise; et comme la bourgeoisie allemande se frotterai les mains de voir leurs concurrents sur le marché mendial aux prises avec les ouvriers organisés de l'industrie du charbon; pour la France, ce sera une immobilisation de l'industrie et du commerce, équivalant à 2-5 de son chiffre d'affaires, mais pour l'Angleterre la grève sera une catastrophe nationale. Il faut considérer en effet que tandis que les Allemands ont fait du charbon une espèce de sous-produit de la métallurgie et de la construction mécanique, voulant impérieusement que la fonte domine le charbon, les Anglais ont persisté dans leur vieux système, le charbon primant tout, leur système commercial est basé sur la vente du charbon dans les contrées le plus lointaines, et cela grâce à leur frêt de retour. On voit la différence, l'Allemand a adopté l'étalon fonte, l'Anglais a conservé l'étalon charbon.

En perdant la possibilité d'exporter du charbon, elle perd également son commerce accessoir de retour, c'est à dire s'ils ne transportent pas de charbon aux Indes, aux Antilles, en Afrique, en Australie, ils ne pourront remporter les divers marchandises qu'ils avaient coutume d'introduire chez eux de ces derniers, et ce qui leurs procurait le contrôle du marché du monde.

La dernière resource de ces pays en détresse sera donc l'Amerique du Nord, c'est à dire les Etats Unis et le Canada. La question se pose donc: que feront nos camarades américains? Auront-ils le sentiment de la solidarité qui poussera leurs sympathies vers les mineurs anglais et français, ou agiront-ils tout simplement en hommes pratiques sachant tirer profit d'une situation favorable, laquelle, tout en n'étant pas créé ni appelé par eux, pourra néanmoins leurs aider à acculer les compagnies houillères américaines dans une impasse de laquelle ils ne sauront sortir qu'au prix de forte concessions accordés à leurs esclaves des mines américaines.

Cette question une fois posée démontre la récessité de l'organisation ouvrière au point

(Voir la suite à la page 63.)



FRINGLE, E. A., of L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.

LACY, DAVID A., of L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.

Claims Paid During April, 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16889	Alvero Curtis	10	$200.00
16890	Arthur F. Reed (dis.)	246	300.00
16891	Mrs. Helen W. Parsells	251	50.00
16892	Erasmus Winterer	309	200.00
16893	Andrew Guntersen	345	200.00
16894	Percy H. Clayton	750	200.00
16895	Daniel A. Rogers	750	200.00
16896	Clarence O. Hudson	847	200.00
16897	Mrs. Wealthy E. Dodge	1080	50.00
16898	Mrs. Edna B. Marquis	1218	50.00
16899	Mrs. Inga Johnson	7	50.00
16900	James W. Connell	22	200.00
16901	Matthew Harris	22	200.00
16902	Elie Fortin	134	200.00
16903	Samuel B. Smith	325	200.00
16904	Nelson Criger	429	200.00
16905	Carl Stetser	456	100.00
16906	Ferdinand Doderer	612	200.00
16907	J. Fred Einhaus	739	200.00
16908	Emil Heinicke	774	200.00
16909	Mrs. Pearl M. F. Buckler	1034	50.00
16910	Oscar Scagren	1523	50.00
16911	Mrs. Novalla White	1628	50.00
16912	W. H. Shaw	1442	200.00
16913	Samuel Schmidt	32	200.00
16914	Mrs. Sarah Philips	220	50.00
16915	James Wright	272	200.00
16916	Chas. C. Moorcroft	481	200.00
16917	Mrs. Mary Donovan	483	50.00
16918	Mrs. Martine Ekoos	483	50.00
16919	James Humphrey	741	50.00
16920	Mrs. Euta Johnson	987	25.00
16921	J. C. Howard	1214	200.00
16922	Mrs. Anora Bonaparte	1588	25.00
16923	John C. Kelly	8	50.00
16924	John B. Falk	355	200.00
16925	L. F. DeLong	943	50.00
16926	Mrs. Cornelia Saulpaugh	1075	50.00
16927	Mrs. Mary Fehrs	47	50.00
16928	Mrs. Laura Huber	47	50.00
16929	Christ T. Olsen	181	200.00
16930	Mrs. Nellie Schade	242	50.00
16931	Edward Evensen	457	200.00
16932	Wm. Barnche	558	200.00
16933	Mrs. Mary Rondeau	859	50.00
16934	Mrs. Martha Reeder	1023	50.00
16935	Mrs. Emma Meinke	182	50.00
16936	Robert Williams	628	50.00
16937	Mrs. Rose B. Cooper	1006	50.00
16938	Mrs. Jeanette Murray	22	50.00
16939	Robert G. Bidwell	43	200.00
16940	J. H. Halback	52	200.00
16941	Oscar Fredrikson	62	200.00
16942	Edgar S. Gilbert	112	200.00
16943	Mrs. Eugenie Kurbler	116	50.00
16944	Mrs. Matilda E. Sterling	171	50.00
16945	Mrs. Olivia K. Lantz	196	50.00
16946	Mrs. Emma Luella Dixon	200	50.00
16947	Mrs. Sarah A. Connelly	207	50.00
16948	A. J. Thomas	224	200.00
16949	Wm. F. Willock	230	200.00
16950	Mrs. Sadie E. Doane	258	50.00
16951	Mrs. Sallie Pettigrew	318	50.00
16952	W. G. Wright	396	200.00
16953	Mrs. Sophia C. Berglund	427	50.00
16954	James Pidgeon	476	200.00
16955	Christen Peterson	483	200.00
16956	Mrs. Mary K. Miller	532	50.00
16957	John Nelson	601	200.00
16958	Mrs. Hannah C. Peterson	624	50.00
16959	Joseph Terhar	667	200.00
16960	Mrs. Sarah J. Kime	716	50.00
16961	Mrs. Sophie Drolet	730	50.00
16962	Mrs. Nancy Ellen Bales	759	50.00
16963	Frank E. Austin	769	200.00
16964	Mrs. Mathilda Ritzschke	946	25.00
16965	Mrs. Lena Pofahl	946	25.00
16966	Bertram Curran	959	200.00
16967	Mrs. Stella May Lindsay	1065	50.00
16968	John C. Gidley	1287	50.00
16969	Mrs. Mamie Sutphin	1582	50.00
16970	Mrs. Hannah L. Ringo	1746	50.00
16971	Albert Ewald	1784	200.00
16972	Stephen McNeil	862	200.00
16973	J. P. Miller	103	200.00
16974	Julius Nathan	117	200.00
16975	Joseph Lehecka	309	200.00
16976	Frank Duke (dis.)	473	400.00
16977	Carl Graef (bal.)	309	35.75
16978	John L. Coatsworth	26	200.00
16979	Edward Rainey	29	200.00
16980	Daniel A. Reed	37	50.00
16981	George Buckner	58	200.00
16982	Mrs. Annett Olson	58	50.00
16983	Mrs. Louise Johnson	58	50.00
16984	James T. Heathman	92	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16985	Thomas B. Carr	129	200.00
16986	John Gross	129	200.00
16987	Andrew Bramsey	813	200.00
16988	John Brendel	375	200.00
16989	George Killian (dis.)	56	400.00
16990	Mrs. Hannah Ericson	457	50.00
16991	Ernest Massa (dis.)	509	400.00
16992	Fred H. Duber	735	200.00
16993	John Hoff	7	200.00
16994	Hugh McGovern	33	200.00
16995	Benjamin A. Trine	248	200.00
16996	James Dixon (dis.)	617	400.00
16997	August Hurda	651	200.00
16998	Mrs. Ida Extart	920	50.00
16999	Chas. W. Harris	1722	50.00
17000	Joseph Holt	8	200.00
17001	Mrs. Maria Schimmelman	182	50.00
17002	John T. Carroll	218	200.00
17003	Mrs. Christina Zschoche	219	50.00
17004	John H. Louck	287	200.00
17005	Mrs. Jessie A. Petrie	343	50.00
17006	Theo. D. Jackson	453	50.00
17007	Gottfried Voegelin (dis.)	464	400.00
17008	Mrs. Lillian Palmer	833	50.00
17009	Mrs. Helena Vogtlander	1093	50.00
17010	Henry W. Haight	1321	50.00
17011	Mrs. Eliza Sprow	2	50.00
17012	Mrs. Anna M. Casey	72	50.00
17013	John F. Donehue	78	200.00
17014	Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy	109	50.00
17015	Mrs. Anna M. Lacroix	134	50.00
17016	Franklin S. Shaffer	191	200.00
17017	William Steck	209	200.00
17018	Alexander Griffith	288	200.00
17019	Mrs. Ella Lowe	454	50.00
17020	N. P. Haskins	470	50.00
17021	George Ouelette	551	50.00
17022	Henry Wilk	1367	200.00
17023	Harvey V. Darrell	1526	200.00
17024	Mrs. Margaret O'Connell	1747	50.00
17025	Mrs. Marion Whiting	8	50.00
17026	Mrs. Grace Mills	141	50.00
17027	David A. Lacy	388	200.00
17028	Henry S. Adams	473	200.00
17029	Mrs. Ida Petitclaire	678	50.00
17030	Mrs. Anna C. Ostberg	1	50.00
17031	Mrs. Olga Lundfelt	1	25.00
17032	Mrs. Elizabeth Duffy	10	50.00
17033	Mrs. Blanche Gramling	622	50.00
17034	John Dickerson	716	200.00
17035	John S. Anthony	62	50.00
17036	Mrs. Nora A. Atwood	158	50.00
17037	Peter Johnson	227	200.00
17038	John Abel	227	200.00
17039	John A. Anderson	247	167.00
17040	Mahlon M. Parsons	306	50.00
17041	Charles Kern	476	50.00
17042	Mrs. Katherine Buell	476	50.00
17043	Mrs. Catherine Coogan	478	50.00
17044	Mrs. Annie Lampus	493	50.00
17045	Mrs. Barbara H. Thrasher	1016	50.00
17046	Thomas C. Bradford	1874	200.00
17047	Edwin G. Reynolds	16	200.00
17048	O. C. Abbott	98	200.00
17049	Mrs. Lany Irene Genter	146	50.00
17050	Henry Pearce	286	200.00
17051	John C. Rich	289	50.00
17052	Joseph B. Lippold	45	50.00
17053	John Weinberg	45	200.00
17054	Mrs. Catherine Conroy	482	50.00
17055	Mrs. Lizzie R. Nutting	540	50.00
17056	Abraham L. Mayberry	594	50.00
17057	Alberto Ochampaugh	6	200.00
17058	Mrs. Edna C. Meub	1514	25.00
17059	Mrs. Anna J. Bishop	747	50.00
17060	Mrs. Mary C. Wareham	55	50.00
17061	Thos. H. Button	79	200.00
17062	John R. Miller	79	200.00
17063	E. A. Pringle	256	200.00
17064	Mrs. Elizabeth Dossenbach	429	50.00
17065	John Nordheim	476	200.00
17066	Bernard Conlin (dis.)	493	400.00
17067	Reuben H. Page	595	200.00
17068	Geo. H. Graham	621	100.00
17069	Chas. S. Russell	750	200.00
17070	Mrs. Anna M. Rich	946	25.00
17071	Fred Fishrupp	1367	200.00
17072	Mrs. Josephine Nosek	1786	50.00
17073	William Boyce	8	200.00
17074	William F. Binder	8	200.00
17075	Jacob Beisele	55	200.00
17076	Mrs. Sallie M. Anderson	197	50.00
17077	Mrs. Amelia Miller	309	50.00
17078	Alexander Keller	309	200.00
17079	Clarence V. Shewbridge	626	100.00
17080	Charles Forsyth	716	200.00
17081	Mrs. Katharina Scheulteiz	1055	50.00
17082	John C. Vineyard	1056	200.00

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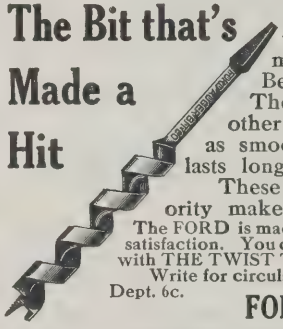
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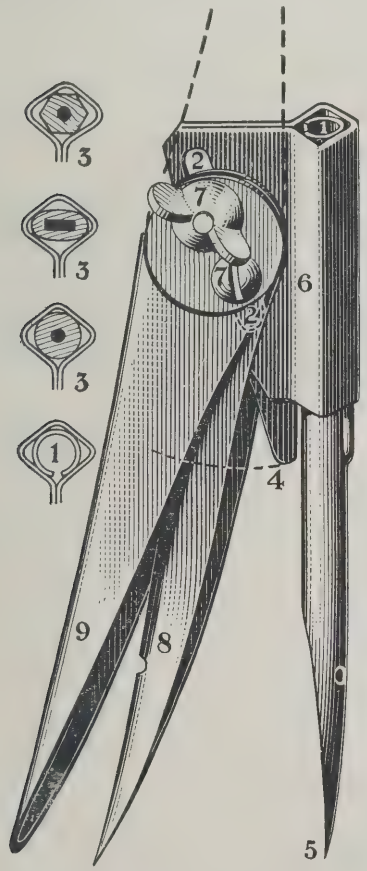
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It will be seen that the legs numbered 8 and 9 may be used in connection with each other, forming an entirely separate scriber. When so used, the steel point, No. 5, is taken out entirely. Pencils of any length and of various shapes can be inserted in place of the steel leg and held equally well. In this way the compass becomes a scriber with almost an endless diversity of uses. The steel leg, when inserted with pointed end up (inverted) will hold round or very short pencils, which will be found very useful. All pencils can be fastened by one movement of the new lever and just as easily removed. However, it is only necessary to adjust the pencil once in a great while because of the three-quarter-inch adjustment feature. To insert, put the pencil in the holder at the top, then drop it down to the length desired; then simply shut the lever and the pencil will be held rigidly. To remove pencil, force it forward.

The broad point can be placed against the jamb, in scribing in doors, or against fine woodwork, plaster walls, etc., without marking or marring same. It is also used as a protector for the pencil point.

Potter Bros., specialty manufacturers, 614 West 110th street, New York, the manufacturers of the double compass and scriber, are well known for the excellence of their other specialties in this line, the sales of which have reached upward of 1,400 dozen, and no doubt the demand for this device will be equally great.

Prices are given in their advertising this month, and goods will be sent direct upon receipt of price. Address, Potter Bros., Specialty Manufacturers, 614 West 110th street, New York.

E. Sanchez Lopez Dead

Washington, March 30.—E. Sanchez Lopez, a conspicuous leader in the labor movement of Porto Rico, and special organizer of the cigarmakers' local unions in the island, is dead, after a short illness. The death of Lopez is a distinct loss to the movement in Porto Rico. He was active in all of the affairs of union labor on the island and was the editor of the new labor paper, "Justicia." Lopez had always been untiring in his efforts to assist the working people to the limit of his ability, and he is mourned by practically every member of the organizations in the island.

OUR UNION LABEL

The subjoined is a fac-simile of the official label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Canada. It is duly registered in the following States:

Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Wisconsin.



The Label consists of a Transfer Label (paper label) of large and small size, for special use on bar and office fixtures and kindred work, which is issued by the General Office and supplied on the following terms:

Large size, 4x⅞ in., per thousand, $10.

Small size, 2⅞x¾ in., per thousand, $7.50.

It also consists of a Label for use on sash, doors and other trim work, or interior decorations, which is issued by the various District Councils, or by Local Unions where no D. C. exists.

It further consists of a rubber stamp which is supplied by the General Office at $1.00 each.

How to Attach the Transfer Label.

Size the sheet of duplex paper with a thin coat of transfer size, and let it stand fifteen minutes or so, until the sizing gets very sticky; then cut the ornaments (each label) apart, place the transfer in position and press it down hard; then see to it that the tip of one corner of the fingers of the party doing the transferring is sticky with a little size, press down on some corner or tip of the ornament with this sticky finger, and jerking up suddenly you will find that the thick paper releases from the thin, leaving the thin on the object with the ornament. After the thick paper has been removed from the thin in this manner, all there remains to be done is to moisten the thin paper with water, remove it carefully, and your transfer is there.

Where no transfer size is at hand, shellac may be used. In this case cut the ornaments apart, split one corner of the duplex paper with penknife or finger nail, entering about ⅛ inch, apply a thin coat of shellac, and paste on at once; let it stand for fifteen minutes; then get hold of the split corner, jerk off the thick paper, and proceed in same manner as when size is used.

Any shop or mill, to be entitled to our Union Label must operate on the eight-hour basis, pay a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour, and employ members of the U. B. exclusively, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from any District Council or Local Union.

Employers are not permitted to handle labels or have them in charge, only members of the U. B. are permitted to attach same. All labels attached to finished products by members of the U. B. must be attached in such a manner that they cannot be removed therefrom without destroying the label.

It is the duty of all District Councils and Local Unions to promote the use of trim and shop-made carpenter work bearing our union label, and whenever possible to prevent the members under their jurisdiction from encouraging the use of any unfair material and from handling same.

Only Line That Will Hold Pencils of any Length and of Various Shapes



Peerless 3½ inch Scriber, Pat'd
Broad point for plaster walls, fine woodwork, etc. Sharp point for quirks and mouldings. Adapted for extra close scribing. Steel points can be moved up or down to suit pencil.
No. 30, Polished Steel 30c,
No. 35, Nickel-plated 35c.
Also made in 5½ in. size. This size is furnished with steel point, which can be inserted in place of pencil, if desired. No. 57, Nickel-plated 60c.

Peerless Flexible Bit Gauge, Pat'd
Will not mark wood or slip upwards, nor interfere with chips. Lightest and most durable made. Gauge proper made of music wire, 20 turns to the inch. It is a time-saver for mortise locks. Nickel-plated, 30c, Postpaid.



No. 55 Peerless "Storks Beak" 5½ inch Combined Compass and Scriber. Nickel-plated 50c.
Order Tools by Number. U. S. Stamps Accepted.

Dealers referred to Sargent & Co. All Goods Fully Warranted.

POTTER BROS.

612 West 110th Street New York City

La greve des mineurs en Angleterre

(Suite de la page 52.)

de vue international; les temps sont définitivement passés où les travailleurs d'un pays seul peuvent défendre leurs intérêts d'une manière éfficace sans avoir recours à la solidarité des ouvriers de la même catégorie des autres nations.

Peut-être cette grève aura en outre le bon résultat de voir les ouvriers mineurs représentés aux prochain congrès international des travailleurs de dessous terre.

Wo iſt Otto Dietrich aus Heilbronn?

Die Zahlſtelle Heibronn des deutſchen Holzarbeiter-Verbandes wünſcht den Aufenthalt des Tiſchlers Otto Dietrich, geb. 6ten März 1884 in Heilbronn, zu ermitteln. Derſelbe ſoll ſeit drei Jahren irgendwo in Amerika arbeiten und Mitglied einer Organiſation ſein, hat aber in den letzten zwei Jahren kein Lebenszeichen mehr nach Deutſchland gelangen laſſen.

Mitglieder, oder Leſer die über den Verbleib des Geſuchten Auskunft geben können, ſind gebeten die General-Offize hiervon zu benachrichtigen oder ſich direkt an ſeinen Bruder zu wenden. Man adreſſire im letzteren Falle: Paul Dietrich,
Heilbronn, Germany.

Efficiency System Onerous

London, March 30.—Many employers are endeavoring to inaugurate the so-called efficiency system, similar to that being advocated by employers in America. A report comes from one firm of engineers and boilermakers that a system of piecework was adopted with so many hours for certain jobs and prices for such work. One job in particular, on the adoption of the system referred to, occupied the time of four boilermakers, sixteen laborers and two boilermaker's apprentices. At the end of nine months eight laborers and two apprentices were taken off this particular job and the number of hours allowed was reduced from nineteen to fifteen. This scheme is creating dissatisfaction, and if continued will no doubt cause complications that will end in a strike, as the men are being driven beyond the limit of physical endurance.



"That Coupon gave me my start"

"It's only a little while ago that I was just where you are now. My work was unpleasant; my pay was small. I had my mother to take care of, and it was tough sledding trying to make ends meet. I hadn't had much schooling. I didn't ***know enough*** to fill any better job than the one I had.

"One day I saw an advertisement of the American School. It told how other men got better positions and bigger salaries by taking their courses. I didn't see how a correspondence course could benefit me, but as long as it didn't ***cost*** anything to mark the coupon I thought it was worth investigating at least. I marked the coupon and sent it in on the next mail.

"That was two years ago, ***and now I'm drawing more every week than I used to get in a month.***"

If you want a ***better position,*** if you want to get into ***congenial work,*** if you want a salary that's ***worth while—***

SIGN AND MAIL THE COUPON NOW

American School of Correspondence
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Opportunity Coupon

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send me your Bulletin and advise me how I can qualify for the position marked "X." Carp. 5-12

.....Automobile Operator	Lawyer
..... Draftsman	 Fire Ins. Engineer
.... Architect	Telephone Expert
.....Building Contractor	Moving Picture Op'r
.....Structural Engineer	Bookkeeper
..... Civil Engineer	Stenographer
..... Electrical Engineer	Accountant
..... Elec. Light & Power Supt.	Cost Accountant
.....Master Mechanic	Cert'f'd Public Acc'nt
.....Sanitary Engineer	 Auditor
.....Steam Engineer	Business Manager
..... Reclamation Engineer	 College Preparatory

NAME

ADDRESS

OCCUPATION

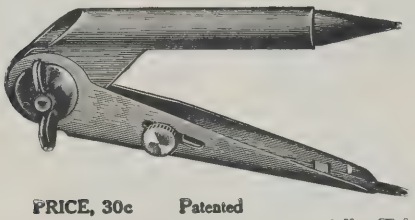
Favor Maher's Bill

Washington, March 30.—The bill introduced by Congressman James P. Maher of New York, one of the labor group, a union hatter, providing for the protection of the union label, has been endorsed by the Central Labor Union of this city.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

This is what you have been looking for

The Improved "Gem Scriber"



PRICE, 30c Patented

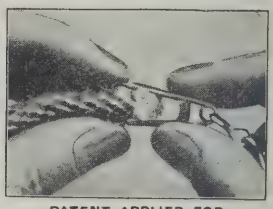
Useful to all mechanics—carpenters especially. Takes the place of the compass, and being very small (cut is two-thirds of actual size), it can be carried in the vest pocket. ¶ Ask your "Hardware Dealer" for it. If he does not carry them in stock insist that he get it for you. Manufactured exclusively by

F. BRAIS & CO., 1349 90th St., N. E.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE

W. & K. Sash Mouse



PATENT APPLIED FOR

INDISPENSABLE to CARPENTERS

Used for placing sash cord in window frames. Chain is 53 inches long, fitted at one end with a patent sash cord fastener, at the other end with a lead weight.

DIRECTIONS

Place the cord half way in the thimble as shown in cut above, then press the teeth into the cord, slide the thimble down over the teeth. To release the cord, hold the thimble as shown in right hand then pull the cord which instantly releases the cord from the clutch.

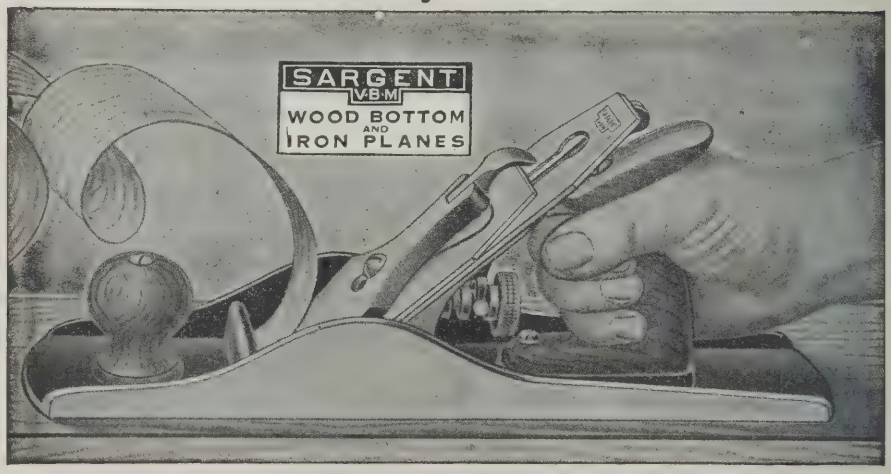
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WRIGHT & KENNEDY

Mnfg. Hardware Specialties

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VERY BEST MADE

We Warrant All Planes Upon Which the Name "Sargent" Appears

The Cutters are made from the best double refined English cast steel, tempered by the very best improved process, then highly polished and sharpened ready for use, and are WARRANTED. The Cutters are made from heavy steel, which insures no chattering, even when the plane is used on cross-grained hard wood.

The Sargent Tool Book—Free On Request

gives a description of the full line of Sargent Planes and other tools for mechanics. This 250-page text-book on tools is worth sending for.

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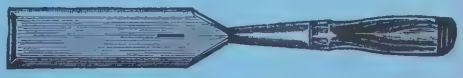
Guaranteed to contain more information than any $3.00 book

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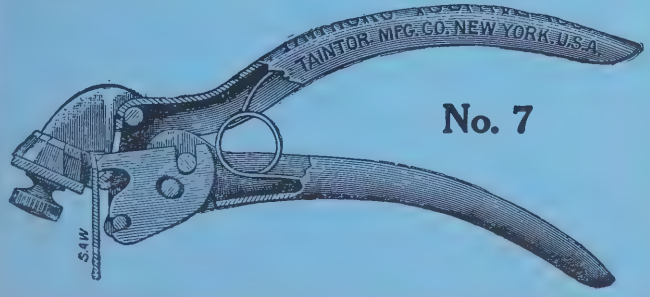
"OHIO" EDGE TOOLS ARE FAMOUS
FOR KEEN AND LASTING CUTTING EDGES

Such tools—the kind that does not give down in the midst of an important job—are worth insisting upon. All progressive hardware dealers handle the "Ohio" line. ¶ We manufacture Planes, both iron and wood, Chisels, Gouges, Drawing Knives, Auger Bits, Spoke Shaves, Bench and Hand Screws, etc. Every tool covered by a broad Guarantee. Write for Catalog U.



OHIO TOOL COMPANY (Dept. U.) COLUMBUS, OHIO

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS



Self-adjusting except turning the anvil to change the setting. Setting easily returned to.

Numbers on anvil do NOT refer to number of teeth on saw.

The tooth is in every way protected while being set, and is left in the best possible shape.

Ask your hardware merchant for it, also to show you our Adjustable Handle, Double Plunger Set. Send for our free booklet, "Suggestions on the care of Saws."

TAINTOR MFG. CO.
95 Reade St., NEW YORK

NOTICE, CARPENTERS!

The sixth edition of **THE LIGHTNING ESTIMATOR** is now ready. Enlarged and brought up to date. Teaches you to estimate house work in an easy, rapid, accurate and practical manner. Gives actual cost of each separate part of the labor and material. Guards against errors and omissions. Based on actual experience, not theory. Quickest reliable method in use to today. Now is the time to post yourself on this vital part of the business.

PRICE POSTPAID, $1.00

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MORRILL'S SAW SET

A saw needs frequent sharpening and careful adjustment to be properly set, but how to do this and do it right, few people know.

The Morrill Saw Set, manufactured by Chas. Morrill for 30 years, is the only Saw Set that is perfect in construction and that will set a saw properly.

The Morrill is the only Saw Set that is absolutely guaranteed.

Every Carpenter Needs This Book

There is nothing of greater importance than a correct knowledge of the proper care and use of tools, among which the saw, to give the best results, demands the most expert attention. You should write for your free copy today. It will give you a better knowledge of the proper treatment of saws. Send postal for Saw Points Booklet No. 10



CHAS. MORRILL

Broadway - Chambers Bldg.

NEW YORK

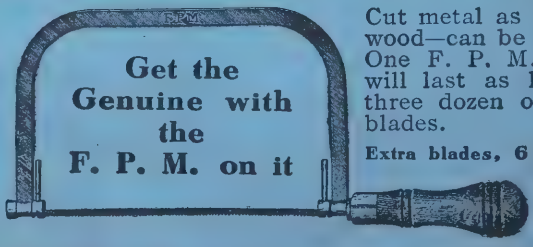
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Made of the best materials by one who knows the needs of first-class carpenters through 30 years of actual experience — A member of Local No. 1, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Price with extra blade, 75c



Cut metal as well as wood—can be refiled. One F. P. M. blade will last as long as three dozen ordinary blades.

Extra blades, 6 for 25c

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REMOTE STORAGE

The Carpenter

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
ORGANIZED 1881 — REGISTERED 1900
UNION MADE

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

Fair Words Never Hurt the Tongue



APRIL 1912

GOODELL MITRE BOX
MADE OF STEEL—CANNOT BREAK



First in Quality and Improvements

Automatic stops for holding up saw. **Corrugated** backs. Graduated

Gauge for duplicate cuts and many other features

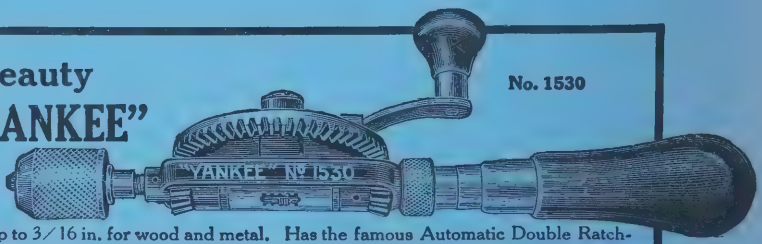
UNION MADE

SEND FOR CIRCULAR "F"

GOODELL MANUFACTURING CO. Greenfield, Mass.

Here's a Beauty
The New "YANKEE" Hand Drill

No. 1530

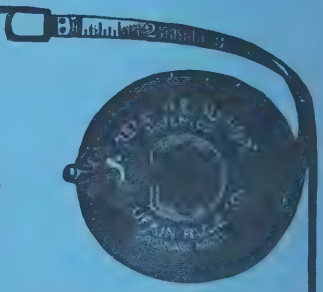


Takes round shank drills up to 3/16 in. for wood and metal. Has the famous Automatic Double Ratchment movement same as the other "Yankee" Geared Drills. Especially useful at close quarters where only part turn of crank can be obtained. The wood Handle has magazine for Drill Points. A fine tool for any Mechanic. Send for book of labor savers. It tells all about 35 different styles.

A Postal brings it. Your dealer sells "Yankee" Tools.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO. Fairhill Sta. Philadelphia, Pa.

LUFKIN



Measuring Tapes and Rules

ARE DEMANDED BY WORKMEN OF EXPERIENCE
Every test proves them superior to all others. A trial will convince you

THE LUFKIN RULE CO.

SAGINAW, MICH., U. S. A.

NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINDSOR, CAN.

SEND FOR CATALOG
No. 29



Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

Sent on trial when not sold as per circular. GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.

The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXII—No. 4
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1912

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

I F

BY RUDYARD KIPLING

If you can keep your head when all about you
 Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
 But make allowance for their doubting, too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting
 Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
 And yet don't look too good nor talk too wise.

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master,
 If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim.
If you can meet with triumph and disaster
 And treat these two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
 Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to broken
 And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
 And risk it on one turn of pitch-and toss,
And lose and start again at your beginnings,
 And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
 To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
 Except the will which says to them, "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
 Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch;
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you;
 If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
 With sixty seconds worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
 And—which is more—you'll be a man, my son.

SLOWLY AND SURELY

(By John B. Powell.)



LOWLY and surely every person, wise to his or her own interest, and working to earn a livelihood at manual or mechanical toil, recognizes the fact that organized labor has, from its inception, always been healthy, honest and elevating in its ways, methods and means and most desirable and long needed.

As it kept on in its fair, open and straightforward course, not only the wage people but the shrewd, far-seeing employers and capitalists whose capital was a direct or indirect invested reliance, realized that such labor had a power certain to increase and become master of its own brain, its own arm, and its own moral, intellectual and financial elevation, with these and many other industrial benefits just as certain to secure consideration from all working for a wage.

Slowly and surely those employers and capitalists whose greed prompted them to throw aside all liberality and reason, began to search for, study and employ every possible way and means to overthrow the giant Hercules of the labor world, although they knew it was dependable, the making of their fortunes, reputations and success, and by its unity and unifying influences, certain to improve the mental, physical and moral social state of wage earners and all kinds of manual and mechanical labor. And they recognized the fact that it was high grade, possessed knowledge and experience which had theory, practicability and the very science of thought, action, correspondence, security and unity.

They knew that if they could overthrow the giant or replace it by the ignorant, uneducated kind that came floating in or could be induced from foreign shores, they might themselves become masters over all wage earners, the fixing of all wages, working conditions and even profits ensuing from all wage employments.

To them the fact was, however, apparent that the better grade was so instructive that the really aspiring element among the foreign ingress would be certain to seek the educating kind as something that would show the corrosive power of the employes and capitalists upon ambitious labor and the polishing effect which the latter found in the organized class; and well both capitalists and employers knew neither pupil nor instructor would submit to low wages, unreasonable demands upon mental and physical endurance and exertion, instead push on for the solid and secure comfort and prosperity in industrial life.

They did not want the begging and beggarly class. No, no; that they realized was the cheapest of cheap grades, ignorant, hazardous to trust or employ and only useful because pliant and willing to slave and subsist on crumbs and crusts, enough at least to keep soul and body together.

When, however, the standard, educating grade began to scatter its clean, clear and intelligent information and knowledge among the uninformed and unfortunates of home and incoming toilers, and to promise and fulfill every promise to provide better food, better raiment, better roof, better pay and better working conditions, the ire of the greedy and inhuman monsters rose to fahrenheit temperature.

In the vanity and viciousness of that ire, rose their annihilating determination.

It was a huge undertaking.

It always will be.

Plot and plan, money, method and conspiracy were absolute essentials. No matter what the cost would be, what methods should be conceived and utilized, moral, civil and legal rights must be nonenities and resort sought to accomplish their aim and purpose—that of checking, weakening, harassing and eventually and utterly destroying the great industrial power.

If they could fool the public, win its opinion, go before the country as noble patriots and publicists and make all believe that all union labor and union labor organizations, leaders and members, were a menace to all business employing man-

ual and mechanical labor, their hope was to become masters themselves.

Immediately they put forth extraordinary efforts toward increasing the importation of cheap labor. It did no good. Industrial education increased and broadened. But they struggled and hung on to the importing idea as life insurance companies cling to the system of infusing new blood among their numerical strength though the infusion be tainted and not in their power to purify.

Since then the greedy, tyrannical combine has spent millions of money to accomplish their perilous and pernicious pursuit, and the only good they have done to the country—a good that has benefited union labor and its organization—was to unearth and convict a dangerous and damnable conspiracy among men whose minds they themselves had by their insolent, arrogant, overbearing treatment of the working classes, so completely poisoned that some of those minds become hallucinated with the idea that it was right to return evil for evil, while others, more deeply conspirous, sold their souls for gold—for ill-gotten gains.

But who, of fair impartial mind, will charge that these demented and destructive so-called unionists and working people, acted, spoke for and represented the unionists of the country.

If, as Kirby, Post, the ancient Parry, American industries, the organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Anti-Boycott and the Erectors' Associations, their allies and hirelings, would have us believe that labor unions and their members are a "curse in the industrial realm to all business," it is not impertinent but very pertinent to inquire whether such a charge does not assail and libel every home of every working person in the land?

For the present, let my pen promise more as in answer to the charge.

LANDMARKS OF LABOR

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

The test of greatness is the way
One meets the Eternal every day.

EPOCHS in all great world movements are a part of the divine order and never purposeless and without meaning. Few of the great leaders of men and enterprises ever finished their careers, either in victory or defeat, who have not at some time met with treachery among their followers.

Religion has had its traitors. Even among the chosen twelve disciples, sacred records show a derelict. Politics has its poltroons and freaks, and commercialism, as well as industrialism, must have their pirates and conspirators on the program of destiny. Courage and cowardice march together and honor and dishonor are often times mess mates in the same camp. Every play must have its villain, for the sublime must be offset by the pusillanimous. Washington's immortal greatness shone out in clearer contrast beside the conduct of Benedict Arnold. The episode of treason was simply the inevitable villain's part in the drama of the times. "Thou, too, Brutus," fraught with supreme pathos, echoes down the ages only as a common human experience.

History repeats itself, and each crucial period in world movements is subject to its own peculiar phases of lights and shadows. The landmarks of labor are destined to leave a clear outline in the pages of United States history yet to be.

It has been well said that the international amity is dependent upon industrial equity.

Too many parasites guilty of the crime of idleness are absorbing the life and strength of the body politic. Ruskin's thought is most applicable in this connection, and we heartily agree that life without industry is guilt, and industry without art and education is brutality. The effects

of child labor in hideous maturity show that "Big Business" must have made some mistakes, prosperity at such a price is undesirable.

We have dodged the truth about the trust evil just so long as it has been possible to close eyes and ears to facts. Under existing financial systems, the inevitable rule has been that comfortable and prosperous citizens have suffered reverses, and find themselves in reduced circumstances.

The ranks of downright pauperism have rapidly increased, and oft times well meant charity is the death blow to self-respect and a sentence to final degradation. As the cruel lines of the monster—greed, have drawn tight about the industrial element of the country until the working people have found it well nigh impossible to earn an honest livelihood, the demands for better conditions have naturally become more insistent.

What for a time was heard as a murmur or a distant, rumbling growl of discontent, has become a clamorous calamity howl the country over.

The conflict is on between mammon and conscience. Money is in power, but men cannot endure such ignoble slavery without protest.

The continual grind for a pitiful existence will sooner or later incapacitate men for intellectual or spiritual development. Pauperized and brutalized humanity in wholesale bunches are the result of existing systems; then it is no wonder the call has come for a change. The reasonable demand for improved conditions is making itself heard, because the working people themselves are becoming educated and thoroughly in earnest as to the needs of the industrial situation.

The public in general have been reviewing the past economic tangle the better to intelligently act in the future.

Quoting from the excellent student of labor organizations—Thorwald Rodgers of Oxford—in Work and Wages, we find profitable food for reflection in the following paragraph:

"A long study of the history of labor organizations has convinced me that they are not only the best friends of workmen, but the best agency for the employer and the public; and to the extension of these associations, political economists and statesmen must look for the solution of some of the most pressing and difficult problems of our time." No teaching here of the advisability of the labor union's destruction.

Indeed, it is a different tune entirely from the hope of disintegration and annihilation of unionism that has so long inspired leaders of opposition theories. No doubt capital's side of the question claims competent and conscientious students of the industrial problem—all the difference lies in view point. These for the negative, represent for finance, all that is opposite to the methods and ideals of labor's organization. In street vernacular they are on to their job in trying to suppress the labor union. Financial monopoly has the reins and means to keep them. It has put the cost of decent living out of reach of the majority of the common American working people. The Lord only knows how the average wage earner manages to exist at the present rate of living expenses. Men, denied the chance for an honest livelihood, are driven by desperation to become rogues, paupers and anarchists.

Financial greed has been responsible for this, while organized labor in self-preservation, has protected the toilers' interests as best it might through the strength of union. Through education and co-operation, its work has been to protect the weak, uplift the lowly, promote justice, and overcome evil with good. Leaders of the labor movement through all the hard struggle have never swerved from their altruistic purpose—improved conditions for the people.

Noble, heroic men have given the best years of their lives, given the best of themselves for humanity in the championship of labor's cause. Now, at this crucial period in the industrial situation, monopoly hopes to retain its supremacy and appear clean and white if it can successfully blacken the reputations of all the brainy labor leaders it can by hook or crook involve in criminal scandal.

Labor's leaders invite investigation—

honest investigation—and consequent vindication from unjust suspicion and criminal reflection that has been cast upon their organization.

But commercial circles also have their knaves who would hesitate at nothing to defeat and destroy the labor union. They would stain, disgrace and trample under the golden chariot wheels of mammon all those rugged leaders of the the American Federation of Labor, if it be possible to find enough purchasable slander and persecution to do their dirty work.

They might satisfy their spite at the union and at the same time cover and excuse their own brutal design of enslaving the workers. Evidently monopoly is after the men higher up for its own private reasons rather than the dear public's safety!

The more intellectual men of the labor movement are the most dangerous to the trust crowd's interest.

But the public conscience and justice are aroused and henceforth labor's cause is secure.

Labor's brave and loyal leaders are true to its pure ideals. Misrepresent them as you may, stain their integrity, taunt, humiliate, libel them; bribe false witnesses to get them out of the path of monopoly—but the cause they represent will survive to find able champions. Fearless statemen who cannot be bought—men of courage and brains, soul and conscience, will take up the fight and carry it on to a glorious finish.

Verily, the landmarks of labor are being set in storm centers of well nigh impossible places.

THE TRUSTS AND LABOR AGITATION

(By G. H. Norie.)

AGITATION is the old reliable public exposer, criticizer and rectifier in all social, political and industrial movements.

In the near past the public has been well supplied with agitation fuel by congressional and senatorial vaudeville investigation into trust and labor operations in violation of law. Big doings, big business, attract attention. Big business requires big capital, large supplies and extensive markets for its sales. When large blocks of capital are merged to operate special industries which receive their supplies out of the natural resources of the country, the public has a right to regulate the operation and to eliminate all business methods or transactions that are injurious or burdensome to the public.

Investment of capital by individuals or corporations is a business and not a charitable proposition and the investors are entitled to returns or profit, but these returns and profits must be submissive to law and in keeping with ethics and honest business methods.

If three persons invest $100,000 to promote a certain industry and pay themselves as officers a salary of $75,000 out of the proceeds of that industry, they are certainly receiving lucrative returns on their investments, and it seems unreasonable to demand or expect a dividend of 5 per cent. on the entire capital invested over salaries and operating expenses. Yet, according to admissions of promoters, returns even a hundredfold greater have been the result and the public, and especially the workers in their capacity as producers as well as consumers, have paid the bill.

Such enormous profits cannot be continued without protest, and hence the trusts, big business, finds a way to conceal them and thus hoodwink the public and the law governing and restraining illegal business methods and usury.

The original capital of $100,000 is enlarged by the issue of millions of stock and distributed to each stockholder pro rata as what is known as liquid capital or watered stock, and the claim is made that because of the amount of capital invested and the amount of operating expenses, plus lucrative salaries, the industry is run at a loss or not affording reasonable interests and only 2 per

cent. is realized on invested capital. How does this figure out? Original capital of $100,000 inflated without cash to $75,000,000 at 2 per cent., gives a return of $1,500,000 on $100,000 actual investment.

Such, by the knowledge we receive from the congressional vaudeville investigations, are the modern, up-to-date financial and industrial business operations. Water, coal, ore, etc., are natural national resources, of which the public are partnership owners, therefore, in all industrial operations the public interests must be considered and safeguarded and oppression and robbery prohibited.

All dishonest valuation of manufactured goods and all dishonest investment returns are a tax on labor, because labor is the creator of all values and all capital is profit deducted from labor's production, therefore, labor is entitled to a voice in profit distribution.

Mr. Roberts made the statement to the senatorial committee that organized labor is a menace to all industrial operations because of their continuous agitation and incessant demands for wage increases and better conditions, which capital is unable to stand. He claimed that labor organizations should be under government control and one of our wise congressmen said that so should all values created by labor. Labor and labor organizations would welcome such government control, provided that value was assessed according to value production, for if such was the case the worker would be the highest paid citizen of the nation.

If labor organizations are a menace to obtaining industrial conditions it is because these conditions are unjust and oppressive to the toilers, the creators of wealth. It is these very conditions which have brought labor organizations into existence. It is the oppressors, big business, and not labor organizations that are responsible for existing industrial evils. Labor organizations, through agitation, are striving to remedy these evils. They are schools for the study of the causes of disharmonious and disquieting conditions and the means for their removal. They are institutions for the uplifting, morally, physically and intellectually, of the toiling masses and the agitation carried on by them is therefore benefiting all mankind.

Many of our labor organizations are now considering the plan of establishing homes for the aged and infirm, the providing for them would reduce taxation by relieving poorhouse guest congestion and pauper burial. And as to agitation for increased wages the higher the wage scale paid the greater the circulating capital per capita and the greater the nation's wealth, the greater industrial activity and progressive civilization. Good wages mean prosperity, and as poverty and want breed and foster crime, prosperity eliminates crime to a great extent.

Labor organizations, like all other combinations, political parties, professions and business concerns, have their bad actors, but they have their day before the insulted law. We have no use for criminals, they come and go, but labor agitation and labor organization will go on in their noble work, they will ultimately free the toilers from industrial dependence, they will survive the trusts.

HEED THE WORDS OF THE EMANCIPATOR

(By Alexander Law.)

IN the great conflict in which labor is now engaged to secure recognition—of its right to regulate the hours, wages and conditions of employment of those who toil for a living, and to bring industrial affairs in line with twentieth century civilization, it is well, on the anniversary of the birth of the great martyred president—Abraham Lincoln—to heed the words of wisdom in which he outlined the same conditions he was compelled to meet when he led the nation through the greatest crisis of its existence some fifty years ago, and met the onslaught of the slave-holding autocracy in their efforts to destroy this union of states, in their attempt to keep in slavery the black people of the south.

It is the white people of the nation who are now seeking to prevent the further extension of industrial slavery, and

who are seeking freedom from the land-holding oligarchy who monopolize the land and compel all who inherit it from the Creator, by right of birth, to pay them for the privilege of living on it, with the result millions are alien in the land of their birth or adoption, as the case may be. Freedom from the burdens of those who monopolize the resources of the nation and keep the masses poverty-stricken by compelling them to pay for the necessities of life prices that enable them to become millionaires, while millions are compelled to eke out a bare existence. Freedom from the exactions of those who, through the tariff, have remorsely robbed producer and consumer alike, and, while claiming the tariff necessary to enable them to pay high wages, work their employes at starvation wages —twelve hours a day, seven days a week —conditions that would shame a shark, let alone the "Christian men," to whom, according to coal baron Baer, "God, in His providence, has entombed the material resources of the nation." Freedom from the conditions that are rapidly concentrating the wealth of the nation in the hands of the few, who have as little regard for the principles of the Declaration of Independence as they have for the Ten Commandments, and who set themselves up as superior to the masses of the people, while lacking in the superior qualities that alone raise men above their fellows —honesty, and the disposition to do the square thing by all. Mr. Lincoln said:

"It is not needed or fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government; it is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital. * * * That nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. * * * Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital; capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed; labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the highest consideration. * * * No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty. None less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power, which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."

ARE WE PROTECTED?

(By Flora S. Upton.)

LET us suppose that some congressman should introduce a bill providing that in the future no fireproof buildings should be erected, that through some oversight such a bill should become a law.

Would the people obey it, or would there rise such a vigorous protest that Congress would repeal the law? Perhaps if there was no attempt made to enforce it, the law might remain on the statute books and people build as they please, but if it attempted to enforce such a law there would surely be trouble.

Yet, a foreigner unfamiliar with our country, its customs and institutions; reading the papers for a time, might easily be led to think that fireproof construction was at least unusual for us, if not entirely unknown.

Sometimes it is the little things which bring terrible results as it was when just the throwing of a little match destroyed the Equitable building and upset the financial business of Wall street, besides a great

loss of property, not to mention the death of several people.

Again, when some one overturned a pan of grease in a Bowery restaurant on January 12, which turned 2,000 people out into the streets, tied up the traffic and did $20,000 worth of damage.

The very next day we read of two serious fires, one in Philadelphia, which damaged property to the extent of $200,000, the other in the county seat of Logan county, W. Va., in which there was a loss of $250,000. Still another on this day, when the printing machinery plant burned at New Haven, Conn.

On January 16, we read of a big fire in Boston, while on the 17th, we read of five more, two of which were in New York, the others in Akron, Elmira and Rochester.

In Newark, N. J., on the twentieth day of January, the whole business center of the city was threatened by fire, the heavy coating of snow on the roofs saved the city.

Look at the terrible conflagration at Coney Island, when a fire swept over fifteen acres.

If it were nothing else it would be ridiculous; this piling up of inflammable material, and burning it in the open air. Some one will say: "But this was insured." It might have been explained by the fact that we had unusual severe weather during some of these dates and certain sections needed warming up.

No nation on earth builds as much as our own. They don't have to. Nearly 50 per cent. of our buildings go to fill up the loss made by fires.

One man has figured out that in the last twenty-five years we have burned up $3,500,000,000 worth of property. Our fire losses are simply overwhelming. We do not properly protect ourselves and our homes against this terrible enemy.

While some might say it is better for the carpenters to have these fires, as it gives them work, yet this makes necesary the insurance companies which we must all support so the fact still remains that this awful, unneeded loss, falls back on the laboring class.

THE WORKER

(By J. Upton.)

Every mason in the quarry, every builder on the shore;
Every chopper in the palm grove, every raftsman at the oar,
Hewing wood and drawing water, splitting stones and cleaving sod—
All the dusty ranks of labor in the regiments of God,
March together toward His triumph, do the tasks His hands prepare;
Honest toil is holy service, faithful work is praise and prayer.

—Henry VanDyke.

THERE are many of our laborers, men, women, aye, even the children who have been so surrounded by poverty and squalor they have lived in it in a stolid sort of way, without any hope of anything brighter or better in life.

Where lies the responsibility for such conditions? What robs childhood of all its sweetness and joy? What makes him a thing that grieves not or ever hopes?

In all God's great plan are we anywhere taught that he who uses the spade, or plane, or hammer, is on a lower scale than he who wields the pen?

When parents are willing that their boys shall be trade seekers rather than office seekers a change will be brought about.

Some people in the old world of ours look at labor as if it were wrong sent upon mankind that they might suffer.

The world has need of just such service, and man should be glad that he is able to lift, to use the muscle, mind and heart, but it should be to serve the world with cheerfulness, content and strength of will and purpose which the idle never know.

God still watches over and cares for man, and life has been likened into wheat in the shock where the angels will lift the flails called toil and trouble, and beat out the golden grain.

THE CARPENTER

To bring out the best in every one of us we need to look up, not down, to lift, and not lean and to lend a hand.

This is a gospel of labor;
Ring it, ye bells of the kirk,
The Lord of Love came down from above
To live with the men who work.

A world in which there is no labor to be accomplished, no burdens to be borne, no storms to buffet, would be a failure.

Work and the wind works with you,
And the rain in its time shall fall,
For nature, she worketh everywhere,
And the grace of God thru all.

Let us do our part to stop the robbery of the working classes.

Let us so work and act that the means of production shall be owned by all the people and created for their benefit, lifting the bondage of woman, prolonging the lives of the children and cutting out the lust and greed of men who live and thrive on the lives of others.

BE LIFTERS, NOT LEANERS

(By H. S. Levalley.)

Labor which has erroneously been ascribed as a child of adversity is in reality the progeny of joyousness, endeavoring to manifest in many fields, in varied ways the very lust for a life progressive. Prevention once considered a luxury is now a necessity. In fact we haven't wants enough; we should all work to make more necessary conditions and then fulfill them. Old mother earth with a calm and superior air of contentment looks at her offspring and smiles as it kicks its heels in her breast and tugs at fount of nourishment. So kick and tug and grow, its God's plan. Labor a curse! Why we need more of it, it is a blessing. Its only the hog who squeals at being rooted out of a stationary state. Capital once thought timid is bold as a lion. When it deals with known conditions of the game, its seeming timidity is but ignorance. As an illustration will state, the writer some fifteen years ago was floor manager in a large Syracuse, N. Y., retail drug store, having oversight of a $5,000 soda water plant. Noting the "hot waffle man," he proposed the, then, novel plan of ice cream cones, seeing big money in it as a leader. But the plan was turned down merely through ignorance, there being plenty of cash in sight to finance a scheme which since has spread over our whole nation. Now similar interests would politically rob the dead, attended with more risk, because rules of that game have been handed down from the ages. When labor unionizes its spirit as capital has incorporated its means, then the lever to move the world so long sought is found. Jesus Christ when he said, "True marriages are made in heaven (harmony)" referred to harmonious union of body and spirit, labor and capital. Labor is the wife, not slave, of capital, and as long as he stays out late at night flirting with the "scarlet woman of greed," just so long will she rightly wield the broomstick over the head of unworthy hubby. The issue of this union, as now, is always a misfit, and will be as long as body hangs crosswise of true spirit of fellowship. So be a lifter not a lopper or loafer.

Leaners having put the cross out of plumb, let lifters square their lives by coalescence of arms of cross, perfect unions, harmony. Although heaven has an intake pipe, it as well has one of discharge for those who scale its walls, not entering by the gate. So agitators may be "agey-'taters," small, few in a hill and fit only for garbage can. We demand less emotional feeling and more of motion of fealty. Let us feel less the tie that binds and use it more, heal our own wounds, fortify not crucify.

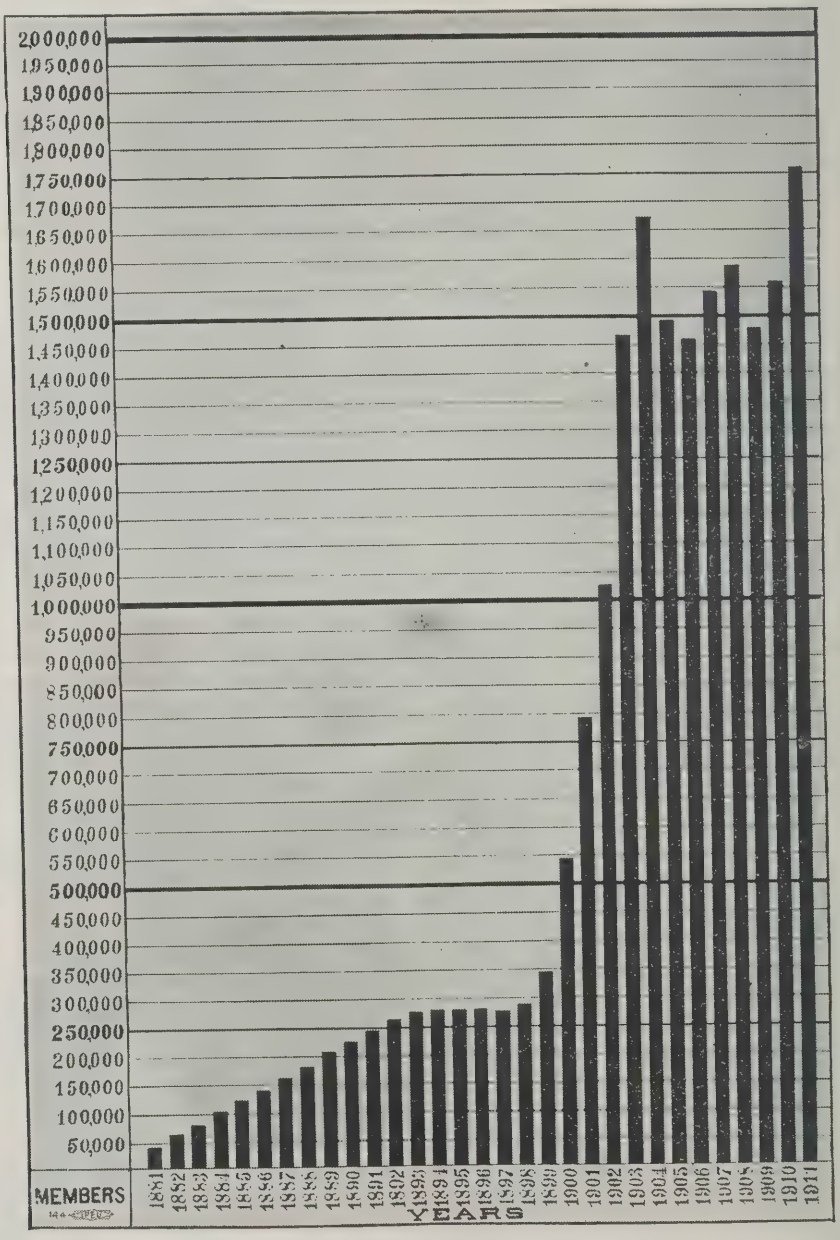
The mammae that gave succulence to some are of "Siberian crab apple" kind and size. Many have gone to the glass blower and rubber tree for medium of nourishment, succor, but meaning sucker. Their fount of milk of human kindness is on a strike. When you lift your mentality see that your heart is in tow, not on lee shore, anchor gone. Perseverance is per-severance of old ties and binding on of new, so if you are to be a "loaf-er," snatch the whole batch, and then divide, don't all, but crust, hide.

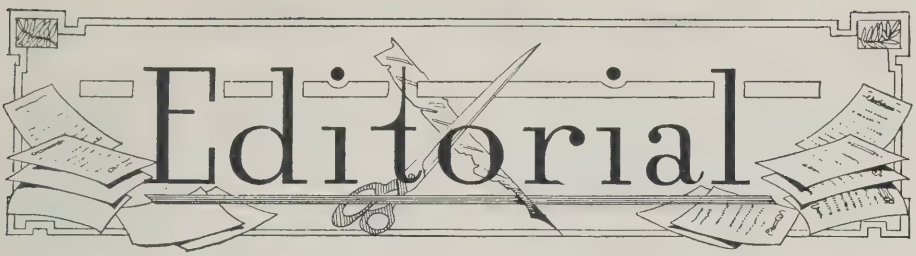
Get into the lifter class or you'll become a leaner.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Washington, Nov. 13.—A resume of the growth of the American Federation of Labor, (numerically) during the past thirty-one years, shown in the accompanying half-tone, cannot but encourage the trades unionists to redouble their efforts to educate, organize and federate the wage workers of the world. The increase in membership, with the addition of 51,300,

(Continued on Page 14.)





THE CARPENTER

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1912.

The question of reaffiliation of our U. B. with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. is now before our membership for a referendum vote. In a special circular sent our by our General Secretary, under date of March 19, 1912, calling for a vote on the proposition, he relates the action of the A. F. of L. convention creating this department, the affiliation of our U. B. in 1908, and the incidents which led to its illegal suspension. He says in the circular:

"At the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Norfolk, Va., November, 1907, it was decided to form a Building Trades Department, to which all building trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor must be attached. The object in view was to unite the scattered forces of the building trades under one head, and thereby avoid much of the friction and misunderstanding that existed in the past. It was further demanded that building trades matters, affairs, controversies, disputes, claims, etc., be referred to said department to be dealt with by men who knew and understood the nature of these difficulties.

"On May 8, 1908, the question of affiliating with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was, by orders of our General Executive Board, submitted by special circular to referendum vote of our entire membership and was carried by an overwhelming majority. From that time until November, 1910, when the Fourth Annual Convention of the department was held in St. Louis, Mo., we held full membership in the department.

"At the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Des Moines, Ia., in September, 1910, it was decided that, besides the jurisdiction already claimed by us, the manufacture and erection of all metal-covered trim, hollow sash and doors and hollow steel trim also belonged to us. This was submitted to referendum vote and was concurred in, and is now part of Section 56 of our General Constitution. We officially notified the Building Trades Department of this action and we were forthwith suspended, as the department ruled at the Third Annual Convention, held at Tampa, Fla., that the work herein referred to belonged to the Sheet Metal Workers. The Executive Council of the department further demanded our suspension from the American Federation of Labor. This the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor would not grant, but on the contrary informed the department that we were illegally suspended and therefore we must be reinstated, as the department had no right or authority to suspend us and has no right to suspend any organization affiliated therewith. The department claimed that it could not comply with

these orders; that it was a convention that suspended us and that it must be a convention to reinstate us. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reported these facts to the Thirty-first Annual Convention of that body, held in Atlanta, Ga., last November, and recommended that we be reinstated in the Building Trades Department. This recommendation was concurred in without opposition, and at the convention of the department, held in Atlanta immediately following the adjournment of the American Federation of Labor Convention, we were reinstated unanimously. We are now called upon by the American Federation of Labor to return to the department, where we rightfully belong, but in order to give every member a chance to express himself on the matter of returning to the department, while the decision of the Tampa convention giving jurisdiction over steel trim to the Sheet Metal Workers has not been reversed by the Building Trades Department or the American Federation of Labor, the G. E. B. ordered me to submit the question to referendum vote of our membership."

In a subjoined note the General Secretary states that per instructions from the G. E. B. General President Huber and himself met the officers of the Building Trades Department on February 1, in New York City, in an endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the dispute over the steel trim question, and obtained the assurance from these officers that, while they did not have authority to settle the matter, they would use every means in their power to bring about a satisfactory settlement as soon as possible.

In conclusion, the General Secretary adds the following remarks, which are deserving of the most earnest consideration by our membership:

"We realize that to get this question settled in our favor we must be affiliated with the Building Trades Department. We can never expect to get it adjusted while we are on the outside. Besides that, the laws of the American Federation of Labor require us to affiliate with the Building Trades Department. Under these circumstances, we have no hesitancy in saying our place is in the Building Trades Department, where we rightfully belong, and we hope when our members are voting on this question they will take these matters into consideration."

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We take pleasure in calling attention to the impending visit to this country of Carl Legien, the President of the Federation of Labor Unions of Germany, and Secretary of the International Secretariat of the Trade Unions of the World. He has been invited by the A. F. of L. to deliver a course of addresses on trade union work, its struggles, its history and its future. He is due to arrive at the port of New York about the 14th of April, and will deliver these addresses in a number of our labor centers between the above date and May 19. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. has prepared a route for Brother Legien, and has written to the central bodies and other labor organizations in the cities where he is to speak, requesting to make arrangements for meetings for that purpose.

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Cries of alarm coming from wage workers suffering from the consequences of enforced idleness, may be heard every day, but a cry of alarm from the ranks of the idle rich is a rather uncommon occurrence. Such a cry, however, raises Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin in his new book, "The Passing of the Idle Rich."

Here are some of Mr. Martin's warning words to high society which he himself, being a man of wealth, he knows well and has lived in all his life:

"For thirty years, since 1880, we have been piling up wealth in the hands of men who do not work. In almost every year there has been pouring from our mills a steady grist of idlers. It has gone so far that today, in every city of the Union, the class of the idle rich has reached proportions that to the thoughtful student of events are alarming. The millionaire habit has spread until today men of millions are far more numerous than were men of one-tenth the wealth twenty years ago. * * *

"I agree thoroughly with Mr. Carnegie, and with much older economists, in the opinion that any arbitrary distribution of wealth, or any arbitrary assignment of the sources of wealth, would be but temporary and would be followed by another period

of adjustment which would end with the reappropriation of wealth and the reassignment of the sources of wealth into the hands best qualified by nature to hold them. * * *

"Yet I confess the terrific sweep of industrialism across this land throughout the past century appalls me as I study it from records written and unwritten. I cannot go down through the crowded tenement sections of our great cities without having it borne in upon me that we as a nation pay a fearful price in human blood and tears for our industrial triumphs. I cannot see the poverty, even the degradation, of the wives and children of the wage-working class in many cities, and even in many rural districts, without being visited by the devastating thought that surely, if the principle of the thing be necessary and right, there must be fearful errors somewhere in the application of the principle.

"For the grim fact stands out beyond denial that the men who are the workers of the nation, and the women and the children dependent upon them, are not today given the opportunities that are their proper birthright in free America; and that, struggle as they will, save as they may, lift their voices in protest as they dare, they cannot obtain from our industrial hierarchy much more than a mere living wage.

"And, on the other hand, it is equally true that the wage of capital is high, that the class of idle rich has grown out of all proportion, and that it has taken upon itself a power and an arrogance unsurpassed in the industrial history of the world.

"Somewhere there is something wrong. I speak as a rich man. I speak as a representative of the class of which I write and to which in particular I address myself. We can no longer blind ourselves with idle phrases nor drug our consciences with the outworn boast that the workingman of America is today the highest paid artisan in the world. We know those lying figures well. Many a time I myself, in personal argument, have shown that the American workman receives from one and a half to three times as much as his English cousin at the same trade; but we know now that it means nothing.

"We are learning (instead of envying the American workingman his lot) to pity more deeply that English cousin. We are learning, too, that what we give our workers in wages we take back from them in the higher cost of necessities, in food, in clothing, in medicine, in insurance—in a hundred devious ways, all with one tendency—to keep the living margin down.

"Many centuries ago two great Greek philosophers, Aristotle and Plato, predicted that the time would come when the tools of wealth production — machinery — would have reached such an advanced stage of development that it would become unnecessary to enslave anybody for the sake of allowing any one class to devote itself to the pursuit of culture.

"Aristotle and Plato were no visionaries. Their dreams, so far as the methods are concerned, are today realities; but, also, how different the result! Instead of emancipation we have welded about the necks of the people the chains of industrial slavery. It is true that the form of slavery, the direct exploitation of the bodies of men has been wiped out in every civilized nation, but it is not equally true that since our great struggle for freedom from the pollution of chattel slavery we have but stepped out of a process of direct exploitation of a few enchained slaves into a a process far more expansive and embracing far more people—namely, the indirect exploitation of wage-workers for the benefit of capital!

"The fruit of the genius of the inventors of the world is plucked not by the hands of the workers, but by the hands of the comparatively small and personally insignificant class who, by virtue of the genius of their fathers, or by virtue of mere chance, adminster the tremendous power of capital.

"The evolution of the ages, then, has brought about this strangely ironical condition. Humanity is face to face with a God-given opportunity to acquire and apply knowledge. The wealth-producing machinery of the world has the capacity to give to all men the opportunity of enjoying leisure. Knowledge and culture are

the proper birthright of humanity today. Even in the face of obstacles, knowledge and culture spread among the people. Only one great obstacle remains to block the fulfillment of the prophecy of the great philosophers. That obstacle is the idle rich. It is the leisure class that today destroys the spirit of our dream.

"It cannot be for long. We in America are moving fast toward social revolution."

No labor agitator could more drastically depict existing industrial conditions or forecast the danger to the entire commonwealth these conditions involve, than Mr. Martin does in his new book. But will the warning note he is sounding be heeded by the exploiters, the idle rich? We know it will not.

The unscrupulous exploitation of the toiler will go on as fervently as ever; no assistance in an equitable distribution of the wealth created by the toiler will come to him from any class outside of his own. The emancipation of labor must be achieved by the workers themselves.

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The assertion of Brother Potts, of Boston, in last month's Journal, and a like assertion of Brother Adkins, of Nashville, in this issue, that the slave of old was better off than the free wage laborer of today, seems to be well borne out in a news item recently appearing in the daily papers.

A negress died in Bloomington, Ind., at the age of 124 years. She was sold seven times into slavery and had seventeen children. It was from the records of the slave owners that her age was obtained.

Statistical researches have shown the age of the average worker, including, of course, children who died after birth or at a tender age, to be thirty-three years. Cases where a woman or man wageworker, under the most favorable circumstances, attained the age of 90, are extremely rare, but a wageworker, under our modern industrial system attaining the age of 100 years or over, is something unheard of and would be a phenomenon.

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The co-operative society of Zurich, Switzerland, whose members are mostly workingmen has decided to build a department store. This department store is to be located in the heart of the business district and to be run on strictly capitalist lines, with this difference: That the profits will go to the members of the society in the shape of semi-annual dividends instead of to idle stockholders.

For the site, 562 francs per square meter was paid, requiring an outlay of 1,900,000 francs. But the society with over 21,000 members has the confidence of the buying public, and sees in the the department store a good investment, because it means a step in the right direction and in line with the evolution of the co-operative stores.

Every member of this co-operative society has a voice in the management of the store and can get the best possible goods at the lowest market prices and then on July 1 and January 1, gets from 10 to 15 per cent. back on the amount purchased in dividends.

Growth of the American Federation of Labor

(Continued from Page 10.)

which came with the affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners, forced the average paid up and reported membership for the fiscal year of 1911, up to 1,756,735, which is an increase of 194,623 over the membership of last year, and 80,535 members over the high water mark of 1904. That the membership of the affiliated unions is steadily on the increase is indicated by the fact that the paid up and reported membership for the month of September, 1911, is 1,763,614, which indicates that notwithstanding the hostile forces that are working against the labor unions, that the coming year will show an increase over the membership reported upon this year.

So that it may be seen at a glance the marvelous growth in membership of the American Federation of Labor, the following chart has been prepared to indicate the membership for each year since 1881 up to and including 1911—thirty-one years. The column for 1911, as stated above, represents 1,756,735 members.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
J. D. McKINLAY, 235 W. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

General Executive Board,
First District, CHAS. H. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice

To all Local Unions, District Councils and State Bodies of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

The Seventeenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will open on Monday, September 16, 1912, in Washington, D. C., and will continue in session from day to day until all the business placed before it is completed. Matters of vast importance to the welfare of our organization and its members will be considered and acted upon. It has been acknowledged many times that our laws are lax in many respects and admit of several definitions to the same section. They should be so plain, clear and simple that anyone can understand them. Now is the time to begin to find what changes are required. Under the head of "Good of the Order," matters of this nature should be discussed. After action is taken all propositions, changes, alterations, amendments or proposed new laws should be referred to the General Secretary for publication in our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, in accordance with section 238 of our general constitution. That section reads as follows:

"All amendments to the general constitution, submitted by Local Unions, District or State Councils, for the consideration of the convention, shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee, other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from

the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

We respectfully request our members and Local Unions to attend to the suggestions herein contained, while there is plenty of time. Do not delay until later, it may then be too late. Send all changes, amendments, alterations and proposed new laws for submission to the convenvention to us without delay so that they may be published in the coming issues of The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Special Notice to Recording Secretaries

Under date of March 27, 1912, the General Secretary forwarded to all Local Unions of this U. B. his quarterly circular covering the second quarter of 1912. The circular contains the quarterly password; accompanying it are two blank bonds, one for the financial secretary and one for the treasurer and six blanks, of which three are to be used for the monthly reports of the financial secretary for the months of April, May and June, 1912, the extra ones to be filled out in detail and kept on file for future reference; also six blanks for the treasurer's use in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Resolution of Special Interest Adopted and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention

—Resolution No. 42—

"Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore, the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to devote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof."

Amalgamation Agreement Between U. B. and A. W. W.

This agreement entered into this 10th day of January, 1912, by and between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, in compliance with the action of the American Federation of Labor convention held at Atlanta, Ga., November, 1911.

Article I. All beneficial members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union in good standing at the time vote is taken on this amalgamation agreement shall be placed immediately in full beneficial standing on the books of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as provided for in the general constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood governing the payment of benefits and donations.

It is agreed that all members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union thus becoming members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall be entitled to all rights and privileges accorded members of the United Brotherhood.

Article II. For the purpose of these articles all members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers who joined under sixty years of age, and are at present in good standing on the books of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, shall be placed on the books of the United Brotherhood as full beneficial members.

Article III. Any apprentice over seventeen (17) years of age at the time of initiation into the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union shall be classed as a semi-beneficial member and shall be entitled to the donations specified in Section 89 of the United Brotherhood Constitution, and he shall, upon attaining the age of

twenty-one years, and proving himself otherwise qualified, as per Section 55, be transferred to the full beneficial class and be immediately entitled to the donations enumerated in Sections 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88 of the United Brotherhood Constitution.

Article IV. In cities or districts where two or more locals of factory wood workers and carpenters are located a joint council shall be formed.

Article V. It is agreed that the forming and maintenance of separate local unions shall be optional to the factory workers, subject to the approval of the Joint District Councils where District Councils exist.

Article VI. It is also agreed that the United Brotherhood will issue charters to all Local Unions of the Amalgamated Wood Workers if so desired.

Article VII. The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union membership is composed of men employed at the following branches of the wood working trade, and it is understood that continued effort will be exerted to organize and improve the conditions of these workers, namely: Employes in building material factories; special furniture shops; piano factories; planing and flooring mills; box factories; market furniture and picture frame factories.

Article VIII. It is further agreed that at the next general convention of the United Brotherhood, after the consummation of the merging of the members of the two organizations a committee shall be appointed, composed of delegates representing locals of Factory Wood Workers.

This committee shall formulate and submit to the convention a code of laws and methods by and through which the Factory Wood Workers affiliated with the United Brotherhood can vote on and decide on questions directly affecting the interests of the Factory Wood Workers.

Article IX. In case any differences arise relative to the provisions of this agreement that cannot be settled by the representatives of the organizations in interest, then the question in dispute shall be referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

Article X. It is further agreed that the foregoing agreement shall be submitted to the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union immediately upon the signing of this agreement for their ratification, according to the law of the Amalgamated Wood Workers.

Respectfully,

Representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

(Signed) WM. D. HUBER,
THOS. NEALE,
CHARLES FIESELER,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
WM. J. KELLY.

Representing the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

(Signed) D. D. MULCAHY,
JOHN G. MEILER,
JOHN F. LEE.

Endorsed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor this 10th day of January, 1912.

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JAS. O'CONNELL,
DENIS A. HAYES,
JAS. F. VALENTINE,
WM. D. HUBER,
JOHN R. ALPINE,
H. B. PERHAM,
JOHN B. LENNON,
FRANK MORRISON.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Anniston, Ala.	Montgomery, Ala.
Baltimore, Md.	New Orleans, La.
Bend, Ore.	North Plains, Ore.
Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	Perry, Ia.
Chariton, Ia.	Prier, Utah.
Cincinnati, O., (2).	Quincy, Ill.
Deer Park, Wash.	Seadrift, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.	St. Louis, Mo.
Jacksonville, Ind.	Sylvester, Ga.
Lawrence, Mass.	Tracy, Cal.
	West Chicago, Ill.

Total, 22 Local Unions.

Expulsions

A. A. Bristol of Local Union 246, New Brighton, has been expelled by the Local

(Continued on Page 37.)

Referendum Vote on Amendments to Sections 24 and 20, and and on New Section 32a General Constitution

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1	52	2	228	4	312	1
2		84		84		84
3	24	7		31	17	13
5	61			68		76
6		34		34		34
7		62		62	28	28
8	49			49	49	...
9		78		104		104
10	345			345		345
11	44			50		45
12	155			197	198	...
13	515			515		515
14	12	9		25		26
15	45			45	1	41
16		69		59		58
17	17	1	1	17	2	16
18	18			21	15	4
19	160			155	3	134
20	26		20	4	23	...
21		60		60	60	...
22	128	3		131	3	128
23		19		32	2	31
24	24	1	2	24	27	5
25	98			98		98
27	25	13	2	41	34	...
29	47		9	33	13	25
30	8	2		15		20
31		188		188		188
32	236			271	270	...
33	79		3	37		27
34	53		46		56	...
36	24		26		19	...
37	37		41			38
38	31	5		36	34	2
39	28		5	29	28	6
41	39			35		32
42	20			17		18
43	83		83			63
45		27	5	28		27
46	13			13	1	14
47	40	3	64	5	73	...
49	28	5		39		36
50	63			70		47
51	17	29		109		112
52	125	8	12	121	33	100
53		59	60		60	...
54	174		174		174	...
55	20	18		42		44
57		13		13		13
58	762			762		762
59	55			55		55
60	32			34		34
61	1	177		214		187
62	282			285	6	309
63	32	5		47		35
64		69		77		66
65	233			237		237
66	177			177	3	174
67		23		23		24
70	35	5	9	19		...
71	63	2		70		69
72	94			101		98
73	62	14	1	105	1	109
75	101			124		109
76	48			60		59
77		42	46		47	...
78	5	54		101		100
79	195			193		208
81	13	1		17	8	9
83	53			53	4	49
84		100		100	100	...
87	101		1	95	90	...
88	23	3	26	1	28	...
89	11			11		11
90	39		2	56		56
91	105			106	3	109
94	19		1	16		17
95	75		28	85		95
96		162		162		162
98	5	37		42	13	17
99		63		63		63
100	36		35	1	20	6
102		7		7		7
103	21	35		63	45	...
104	56	2		114		114
105	54			56		51
106	30	2	2	24		21
109		240	240		240	...
110		15		20		20
114	14	3	9	8	15	2
115	78			71		77
116	10	1		16	16	...
117	376		20	362	12	370
118		39		39		39
119		41		41		40
121	9			9		8
122	32		2	34	30	...
123	17	1		18	18	...
125	7	98	2	100		97
126	95			99		103
127	16			20		21
128	9		9		9	...
129	17			17		17
130	1	20	2	19		21
131	11			21		20
132	31	4	2	25	18	1
133		47	4	47	5	22
134	212			212		212

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
135	27			25		25
136	16			15		16
137	29		17	10	27	...
138	1	28		3	4	11
139	15			15		15
141	36	24		52	35	1
142	84	1	2	96	49	...
143	14			13		12
144	8		8	3	14	...
145	8			8		8
146	49			48		52
147	87			84		82
148	65			116		120
149	16			16		16
150	11			11	3	8
151	16			16		16
153		57		42	5	21
154		16	1	14		14
155	38			38		38
157	13			13	13	...
158	45	2		98	87	2
159	9		8	1	9	...
160	35			36		36
161	51		7	38	66	...
162	23		18	2	22	...
163	14		14		14	...
164	35	2		37		37
165	71		47	4	41	...
166	8	7	6	13	25	...
167	261			261		261
168	16			15	8	...
169	2	23		61		65
171	38	1		31	28	1
172	38			52		28
174		21		41		31
175	50		18	24	50	...
176	30		21	3	29	...
177	74			78	1	75
178	10			10		10
179	40	1	2	27		41
180	8		10	2	1	...
181	17	9		206	405	1
183	77	4		83		83
184	12	6		17		23
185		9	9		9	...
186	15	17		34		27
187	21			21		27
188	51			61	27	16
189	41			51		51
190	14			14		14
191	1	5		12		13
192	19			19	19	...
193	15			16		16
194	17			17		17
195		35		35		35
196		50		49		43
199	137			137		137
200	17	25		73	1	70
201	24			26		27
202	1	49	3	57	7	40

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
203	31		1	26	19	1
205		7		7		7
206	18			17		18
208	9			9	1	8
209	3	120		123		123
211		106	33	96	178	...
213	47	4	5	56		36
214	344			344		344
215	19			19	13	6
217	20		5	15	4	16
218	26			25		30
219	115			125	62	5
220	7	3	8	3	14	...
222	16		1	12	14	...
223	29	1	2	24	1	23
224	28	1		29		28
228	4	25	1	28	1	26
230	14			22		27
231	43	1	1	28	1	24
235	15			15		15
236	19			18		18
237	15	9	4	20	20	1
238	39			44		45
239	32			34		34
240	100		8	100	103	5
241	52		1	49	44	4
242	230		240		238	...
243	5	11		16		16
244		18		18		18
246	19			22		22
247		283	285		287	...
248	1	7	1	7	1	7
249	24	2		26		26
250	15		15		15	...
251	14	1		26		26
252		23		23		23
253	23	1		28		29
256		23		23		23
257	35	1		42	34	...
258	1	54	70	1	70	...
260		19		20		20
261		23		23		23
262	19			34	24	5
263		8		10		8
264	14		11	1	11	1
265		36		36		36
266	79		2	82	7	51
268	11		8	4	1	11
271	11		11		11	...
272		35		35	35	...
273	25	34	3	48	13	42
275	36		1	36	3	33
276	20	12		42	2	46
277	13	5		22	10	7
279	16			19	12	...
280		13		13		13
281	44	1	44	1	47	...
282	90			90		90
284	50			51		51
286	46		1	48	1	46

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
288	3	20		23	6	6
292	10			10		12
293	10	5	3	9		15
294		7		7		7
296		31		31	31	...
297	12			12		12
299	175			175		175
300	65		2	63	43	22
301	37		2	14	25	...
303	29			36	33	1
306		44		42		42
307	5	14	29		21	...
309	1130		2	1128	1130	...
310	37		27	5	17	15
311	25		2	20		22
314	40	4		53	46	1
315		12		12		14
316	4	37		47		44
317	8			8		8
319	9			10		10
320		10	5	6		12
321	9		9		9	...
322	55	1		96		107
325	63	165		230		228
326		21		21		21
327		67	3	54		59
328		28	1	24		25
330	12	1		16		16
331	28	2		34	27	...
332	5	11	5	11	5	11
333	17			17		17
334	70			70		70
335	82			82		79
336	5	22	1	26		27
337		15		15		14
340	99		6	66	94	2
341	85	1	85	1	86	...
342	1	23	1	27		32
343	45			64	52	1
344	12		1	11	11	...
345		62		59		63
346	14			15		15
347	10		9	1	10	...
348	8	8		14		9
349	17	33		85		85
350	12	1		14		13
351		16		21		19
352	13	5	13	5	16	...
355	71			74		80
357	17			16		16
358	12	4		18		18
359	200			200		200
360	24	5	2	33	3	28
362		23		27		27
363	43		1	42		43
364	26	6	1	49	7	33
365		18	11	5	4	10
367		9		11		11
369	52			52		54
370	19	1	1	19	1	20
371	7			7	7	...
372	20			20		20
374	3	15		39		53
375	180			193	197	...
378	25			25	25	...
379		17		17		17
380	24	2		25		12
381	10	25		55	42	2
382		19		19		19
383	7	85	12	80	5	87
384		35		36		36
386	18		25	2	25	...
387	206		1	214	206	...
388	1	226		227		227
389	19			19		18
391		65	2	63		65
392	10	2		15		15
395	16			16	16	...
397		13		13		13
398	4	7	12		13	...
401	16			16		16
402	34	1	4	23	7	16
406		16		16		16
407	17			24		33
410	20			20		20
413	22	3		25	25	...
416		184		184		185
417	10	1	3	8		11
418	17			17	17	...
419	291			298	278	...
421	14			14	14	...
422	315			315		315
423	55			55		55
424	20	1		22		20
425		58	50	5	58	...
426		34		30		30
427	109			157	157	...
428	9			10		10
429		240		240		240
430	40		14	8	36	...
431	22		5	17	22	...
432	25	1		25		26
433	9		11		11	...
437	34			30		34
438	8	46	1	59	1	49
440	1	70		71		78
441	46			56	1	52
443	44		44			44
444		24		22		22
447	27			27	27	...
448	16	53	21	51		61
450	11			11		11
451	56			56	57	...
453	42			42		36
454	6	5	12		12	...
455	20			21		21
457	284		1	264		254
458	12			12		12
459	19			23		24
460	16			16	16	...

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
461	58		11	28	36	...
462	11			11		...
463	11	1	1	14		8
464	3	201		242	191	1
465	3	48		80		80
467		24		24		24
469	40	2		42		42
470	15		15		14	...
471		295	306		320	...
473	35	31	1	65		59
474	15			17		17
475		7		7		7
476	96	4	2	113		139
478	5	136	1	149	154	...
479	9	1		10		10
482	26	2	5	11	11	3
483		215	62	74	108	2
484	16			17		10
486		54		54		54
487		39		39		39
488	7			7		7
490	64	18		83		93
491	20			20		20
492	5	51		62		62
493	99	2		101	100	1
495	20			23		23
496		34		36		36
497	82			88	54	6
498	7	1	8		7	1
499	7		1	7		5
500	11	1	1	11	1	11
502	17			17	9	8
504	195		6	187	197	...
505	12		13		13	...
507		25	26		30	...
509		63	68		69	...
511	27	5	1	31		32
512	9		9		9	...
513	37			70		71
514	44			40		42
515	33			45	32	...
516	10			13		10
517	13			17		16
518		11		17	17	...
519	14	1	1	14	1	12
520	11			16	16	...
521	56			85	34	12
522	48			49	49	...
523		42		42		42
524	11			14	15	...
525		21		21		21
526	37			37		30
530	10		10		11	...
534	15		17		14	...
535	17			17		17
536	1	14		18		14
537	45	3		48		48
538	7	2		12		12
540	35	1		35		35
541	16	1		21		21
542		12		12		12
543	9		7		9	...
545	7			7		7
546	6	12	2	14	6	8
548	7	3	8	1	10	1
550		103		103		103
551	14	1	1	20	15	2
554	21		1	19		22
557	17		1	16		17
559	37	1		38		38
561	22	9		31	1	30
562		28		28		28
564	49			49		49
565	19			19		20
567	9	3		20		21
568		19		19	14	5
571	9			12		13
572	14			14	14	...
573	13		13		13	...
574	26			28	1	28
575	59	8	60	3	72	1
578	6	37		43	25	2
580	12			13		13
581	14	1	1	14		15
586	4	63		72	67	1
587	5	2		7		6
589	29			29		29
592		33		32	1	26
593	70			70	70	...
594	14			14		14
595	5	60		68		63
597	18	2	1	19	20	...
598		8		8		8
599	52		53	2	52	...
600	1	26		27		27
601	53			53		53
603	18			28		26
604		9		12		8
605	20			20		20
606		42		42		42
610	23	1	3	18		23
611	18			18		15
612	45		5	43	4	48
613	57		1	59	4	52
616	16			35		35
617	53	1	23	7	55	1
619	24	10		31	2	28
621	34			30	24	1
622	9	1	3	10	1	16
624		20		21		24
625	15		5	12	5	2
626	11			8		5
627	50			55		55
628	47	2		53		53
629	10	7	3	9	11	...
630	11		11		11	...
632	71		1	70	1	70
633	28			34	18	5
635		11	25		22	...
637	46			48		47

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
638	23			22		17
639	144		146	2	148	...
640		30	18	5	35	...
641	2	24	1	28	1	28
642	35		37	2	39	...
644	16			16		22
646	26		24	1	26	...
648	16	2	2	16	1	17
649	14			14		14
650	16		13	3	13	3
651	21	2		37		37
653	9		10		10	...
655	30	20		55		55
656	34		29			35
657	52			56		63
658	9		2	6	6	3
660	19	2		21	20	1
661	27			25	27	...
664	32		1	29		29
668	8	2	6	3	3	4
669	1	22		23		23
675	7		7		7	...
676	35			36		34
678	5	39		47	6	44
679	22	2		29		31
680	21			22		24
682		15		16		16
683		92		91	3	84
689	2	7		9	3	6
690	41		41		41	...
691	14			14	3	11
692	23	6		35	1	34
693	16			23	14	...
696	2	22		33	1	36
698	20			25	23	...
699	8	3	8	6	9	5
700	8	1		12	10	1
703	39		34	1	6	26
704	1	13	1	12	1	12
705	12			13		13
707	2	75		79	79	...
708	27			27		27
710	3	53		63		63
711	10			10		10
712	4	33		50		47
713	20		21			15
714	12		12		12	...
716	29	3	2	30	17	8
718	4		1	12	12	...
719	39	1		40		36
720	3	20		23		23
723	52			107		95
724		64		64		64
725		8		8		8
729		15		15		15
730	68			68		68
731	15	14	27	1	1	12
737	11			11	11	...
738	55			74	69	1
741	33		33		33	...
742	1	19		20	11	7
743	25			29		25
744	8			15	9	...
745	11		11		12	...
746	40		4	36		42
750	63			75		75
752	11			11	11	...
754	12	2		13		15
755	72		1	71		72
756	10		9	2	9	1
759	12			11		11
760		16		16		14
762	31	1		57		47
764	20		1	19		17
766	10	4	10	4	1	9
767	22			22		22
768	12			12		12
769	28	3		38		37
770		25		25		25
773	7			7		7
774	123			192		192
775	17		15	1	16	...
776		14		14		16
777	11	5	14	2	16	...
778	11			11		11
779	36			40		44
780	14		22		9	12
782	37		40		35	...
783	18			13		11
784	8			7		8
790	13	5		20		20
792	98				98	...
796	7			8	8	...
798	5	7		13	4	6
799		19		19		19
801		40		40		40
802	21			14		14
803	7				7	...
806	6	11	1	18		19
808	17	69		98	2	67
810	28		1	33	25	5
811	8	5		18		18
813	20			21		21
817	21			21		21
820	17		17		15	2
821	7	8	8	10	12	5
822	14			13	13	...
824	52	22		93		98
826	13			13		14
829		5	6	8	3	7
833	8		23	19	27	3
835	12			12		12
836	14			14	14	...
838	8		8		8	...
841	8	8	2	14	1	15
842	24			33		41
843	11			11		11
844	10			10		9
845	11		12		12	...
846	15			16	7	1

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
847	30			32	26	...
848	9	2	7	4	6	5
849	27	5	30	2	2	30
850	7			7	7	...
852	13		1	11		8
853		16		16		16
855		13		13		13
857	35			35		35
858	22		8	13	4	...
859	38			70		67
860	10	11	1	27	3	8
861		28		28		28
864		34		34	34	...
867	4	6		10		11
868	13	2	15	1	9	8
870	8		8		7	1
871	11			11		11
876	10	2	10	2	10	2
877		37		34		36
878	13	20	1	54		45
879	18	3		30		32
883	52			43		41
884		22		22		22
885	28		1	30		30
887	5	7	9	7	11	6
888	3	11	35		36	...
889	24	2		26	26	...
890	11			11		11
891	8	16		25		24
892	7	2	7	1	6	1
895	4	39		43		43
898	16	1	5	21	26	...
900		7		7		7
901		84		84		84
905	9		9		9	...
907	27			26		25
909	11			11		11
910	8	4		22		16
911	15			11		10
914	18	1		34	2	32
915		6		6		6
917		7		10	2	4
918	11		11		10	1
920	43			43		43
922	2	8		10	1	9
924	15			13	1	...
925	6	2		8	5	4
926	26		4	17	22	1
927	36			30		38
929	1	12	13		13	...
930		20		20		20
931		22		22		22
932		8	5	3	2	6
934	7		7		7	...
935		9		9		9
938	21			23	20	...
939		20	20			20
940	24			24		24
941		20		20		20
943	19			20	19	...
944	13			14	10	2
945	17		17		17	...
946	85			85		85
947	49			49		49
948	30			35		35
949	14		10	8	17	...
950	4	7		11		12
952	12			11		12
953	43		43		43	...
955	21			21		21
958	42			42		42
959	14		14		9	3
960	10			10		9
962	15			12		15
965	22			22	3	10
967		7	7		7	...
968	9		9		9	...
971	21			21		21
972	28		2	26	1	27
973	14	5		24	19	2
975	9			9		9
976	9		9		9	...
977	16		16			16
978	22			22	22	...
979	5			6		8
985	67			67	4	45
986	10	19		20	20	...
987	16		15	1	16	...
988				13		15
989	16			16		16
991	15		2	6		10
992	21		22		22	...
993		45		47		40
996	16	7		23		23
1002	33			33		33
1005	7		1	4		6
1006	5	3		10		10
1008	485	5		476		475
1009		12		12		12
1011	13	12		25		25
1012	12			12		12
1014	14			16	3	6
1015	17	1		18		18
1016	35		36			38
1018	9			8		12
1019	8		8		10	...
1020		7		7		7
1021	1	35		39		39
1022		19		21		21
1024	2	39		48	32	4
1025	14			14	14	...
1026	47		2	45	3	44
1034	9	1	1	12		15
1035	9			9		9
1040	15	1	15	1	13	3
1042	18		18		18	...
1044	6	11		21		21
1045	25			26		22
1046	1	9	1	9		12
1048	7		7		7	...

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1049	12			18	15	1
1051	74			97	13	38
1052		8		8		8
1053	44			44	25	6
1055	30			29		29
1056	8			8		8
1058	11			12		12
1062	2	13		17		17
1063	7			7		7
1065	7			17		17
1067	30			30	30	...
1068	10			10		10
1069		30		30		27
1071	4	21	5	20	3	22
1072	25	1		24	24	...
1073	35		4	31		35
1074		16		16		15
1076		13		13		13
1077	17			17	17	...
1082		54		54		43
1083		11		11		11
1085	12	3	6	9	12	2
1087	8	2	2	8		10
1089	26			31	32	...
1093	43		1	42		43
1095		11		11		11
1096	22	6		32		31
1101	7	2	6	3	9	...
1105	18		2	18		2
1107		22	1	21	1	21
1108		52		52		52
1110	18		18		18	...
1111	20		5	18	1	19
1113		10		11		11
1115		20	24		14	...
1116	14			16	2	11
1117	24		1	22	24	...
1119		14		18		18
1124		7		10		6
1125	2	89	1	90		91
1127	25			25		25
1132	18			18		18
1137	19		10	9	16	3
1140	13			13		13
1142		12	13		13	...
1143	31			31		31
1144		9		9		9
1146	58	1		59		59
1151	41			47		46
1155	11			9		5
1157	29	6	5	30	9	21
1158		54		54	1	53
1159	14			14		13
1161	15		8	7	11	...
1164	14		14		14	...
1166	16			16		15
1172	37			35	35	...
1176	33		11	16	33	...
1177	8			8	7	1
1179		22		22		22
1181	16		16		16	...
1182		13		13		13
1183	11		11		1	10
1186	22			25		24
1188	33	1	1	36		35
1189	12			12	12	...
1190	12		12		12	...
1191	36	7	25	18	40	3
1197	11			14	11	2
1198	10			10	10	...
1207	38	1	28	10	19	2
1210		38		35		37
1212	8	4		12		12
1214		9		9		9
1218		21		21		21
1219		9		9		9
1223	19			23	1	20
1224	12			14	14	...
1226		14		13		12
1229	13		14		14	...
1236		56		56		53
1242	18		14		18	...
1243	16			16	16	...
1246		18		18		18
1247	17	1		15	16	1
1248		20		20		20
1249	8	5		13		13
1252	15			10		10
1255	24			26		26
1260	12		2	8	11	...
1261	16	2	1	17	1	17
1271	14		14			14
1272	4	12		25	1	24
1282	10		8		5	3
1284	9		4	5		9
1288		7		7		7
1289	10		8	2	9	1
1292	16	2	2	24	30	...
1295	17	3	20		20	...
1297	41			43		43
1305	128			125	180	...
1306	13			13		13
1307	202			180	190	...
1309	11	1	8	3		11
1313	9	3		15		15
1314	17	1		20		20
1317	25		18	12	4	20
1319	25	2		26		25
1320	13			13		13
1322	11	7	2	16		18
1323	3	20	4	18	3	18
1325	50			50		50
1326	19			20	1	6
1331	11			11		11
1332	10			10		10
1335	7		1	6		7
1336		10		10		10
1338	26	4	20	10	20	10
1340	8		8		8	...
1345	27		1	26	9	18

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1350	32			38		36
1351	17		1	16	15	2
1352	42			42		42
1354	14	4	2	20		20
1358	22			22	20	2
1361	2	4	5	2		7
1363	5	5		10		10
1364		8		8		8
1367	287		5	275	270	...
1369	41			41		41
1376	10			10		10
1377	1	27		37		37
1378		13		14		14
1379	32			32		32
1380	7	9		16	10	6
1382		14		15		15
1383	15		1	13	13	...
1384		18		27		18
1386	12		1	11		12
1387	15		15		15	...
1393		39		39		39
1399	12	1	9	5	12	...
1400	15		1	16		17
1403		39		39		39
1405		14	1	7	1	3
1406	10			10	10	...
1407	2	5	7		7	...
1410	21	2	15	1	14	3
1413	2	4		12	1	9
1414		16		16		16
1415	9		2	7	9	...
1416	4		4		4	...
1417	14			16	8	2
1419	1	11		12	2	10
1420	18		18		18	...
1423	25		34		45	1
1424	11		1	8	10	1
1425	26		26		26	...
1426	9			9		9
1428	9			9		9
1430	17			17		17
1433	14			14		14
1434	2	18		24		25
1436	42			42		42
1437	8		8		8	...
1438		11	11			11
1439	12			12		12
1441	14		18		14	...
1444	7	5		12		12
1445	9	1	2	8	11	...
1446	7			9		9
1447	45			52		35
1449		32		32		32
1458	16			16		16
1460		14		14		12
1463	7			10	8	2
1464		19		17		17
1465	1	13		14		14
1472		21		18		17
1474	12			12	12	...

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	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1476		10		10	6	4
1477	14			12		14
1478		9		9		9
1491	16	2	11	2	9	3
1492		12		12		12
1498	13	1	1	10		8
1499		8	7	1	1	7
1501	8			8		8
1505	26		26		26	...
1508	4	7	1	11		11
1509	9		8	1	9	...
1512	1	9		12	13	...
1515	14		8	2		14
1516	18			15		10
1517	13			13		13
1519	24			32	28	...
1522	1	20	3	18	4	17
1523		26	26		26	...
1524	17			17	17	...
1525	9			10	6	3
1526	10			10		...
1527	23			24		26
1530	10	2	10	2	8	4
1532	23			23	23	...
1535	7		4	3		7
1539	16		4	12	3	13
1548		70		70		70
1553	15		1	15	15	...
1555	17		14	1	14	...
1558	10			10		10
1561	7	9	1	28	3	22
1565	200		200		27	177
1566		9	1	16	1	14
1568		17		22	19	...
1569		14		14		14
1570	16		1	12		17
1572	30		30		30	...
1573		16		14	12	...
1576	16	2		17		17
1577	30			30		30
1582	54	12	57	1	31	12
1584	35			35		35
1585	9	8	11	3	16	...
1586	21			23	22	...
1587	14	2	14	2	6	10
1588	3	7		12	1	12
1592	24	2	7	21	3	20
1595		31		31		31
1596	7	391	4	402	1	411
1599	10			10		10
1602	35			42	1	42
1603	9		9		10	...
1605	9		10		10	...
1607	27			27		27
1611	11		11		11	...
1612	13		1	12		13
1613	17		14		18	...
1617	15			16	16	...
1618	47		47		47	...
1621	16			17		17

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1626	13			13		13
1628		7		7		7
1632	14		14		3	11
1635	26			26		26
1636	12		12		12	...
1639	30			30		...
1640		59		59		59
1643		18		18		18
1646	10	3		14	3	4
1648	8		8		8	...
1653	29			29		29
1659	18	1		22		22
1660	22		20	2	17	...
1665	1	9		14	18	...
1666	20		16	6	19	...
1667	22		12	4	19	...
1668	1	12		21		17
1671	20			18	1	16
1672	7		8		9	...
1673	20			20		20
1675	9			9		9
1677	6	2	8		8	...
1680		9		9	9	...
1681	10	2	7	3	11	...
1684		25		25		25
1688		21		21		21
1689	24	3		27		27
1691	13			13		13
1692		9		9		9
1693	29		32	1	24	3
1695	31		6	32	47	...
1697	28	1		29		29
1699	46		40	3	47	...
1701	17	7		15	2	11
1703	8			8		8
1704	38		1	39		39
1705	16			18		18
1709	9	6	7	8	12	3
1712	12	1	5	6	1	11
1715	15			15		15
1717	139			149	1	152
1719		15		15		15
1722	23			24		23
1725	9	7	17	1	14	4
1726		12		12		12
1728	8		8		8	...
1730	11			11	11	...
1731	6			7		10
1738	13		2	12		14
1741		16		16		16
1743		20		20		20
1746	23			24		24
1747	359	1		361	365	...
1748	49			49	46	...
1751	11			11		11

Local Union No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2		Proposition No. 3	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1753	15		1	16		15
1755	35	3	12	25	9	15
1757		35	2	33		35
1758	9		9		8	1
1762	11		11		11	...
1763		14		14		14
1764	18		18		18	...
1774	10		11		9	1
1777	7			7		7
1779	58		57	1	58	...
1783	7			8	8	...
1784	93			107		97
1785		14		14	3	3
1786	150	70	215	35	179	60
1790	1	40		48		49
1793	66		66			66
1794	14	1		22		21
1799	25		14	7	22	...
1802	42			42		42
1812	10		10		10	...
1813	35			37	40	...
1820	18		15		24	...
1824	45		14		14	...
1832		30		28		26
1835	51		1	48	41	3
1840	19			19	12	7
1848	49		49		49	...
1850		13		13	13	...
1856	11	1	11	1	12	...
1858	10			10	9	...
1859	7			7		7
1860	7			8		9
1866	11	3	14		14	...
1867	14			10		10
1874	28	12		45		44
1877	9			9		9
1880		9		9		9
1882	2	12		15		15
1883		9		10		10
1885	19			22	19	3
1891	27		27		27	...
1897	10		3	7	8	2
1898	13		13		13	...
1909	9			9		9
1913	13		12		15	...
1915		18		18		18
1920	11		1	8	10	...
1921	25			25		25
1923	7		7		7	...
1924	15		1	14	3	12
1925		10		10		10
1931	2	5	2	5	7	...
1943	14			14	14	...
1944	10			10		10
1947		14	14		14	...

Report of Committee on Compilation of Vote on Amendments to Sections 24 and 20, and on New Section 32a of General Constitution

Indianapolis, April 1, 1912.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Dear Sir and Brother: We, the committee appointed by you to tabulate the votes cast on the following amendments to our General Constitution, viz., to amend Sections 24, 20 and new Section 32-A, beg leave to sumbit the following report on same:

1,110 Locals voted on the amendments.

45 Locals' votes were not counted for reasons hereafter specified.

2 Locals sent in blank returns.

—Returns Without Local Seal Attached—

Local Unions 111, 216, 274, 291, 614, 715, 903, 980, 1033, 1213, 1330, 1390, 1591, 1593 and 1868.

—Returns Received After Date Specified—

Local Unions 68, 210, 229, 308, 667 and 1145.

—Returns Received Without Being Properly Attested by the Officers of the Local Union—

Local Unions 267, 912, 1241, 1329, 1451 and 1899.

—Returns of Local Unions Without Any Votes Recorded—

Local Unions 113, 198, 259, 361, 747, 763, 1037, 1134, 1188, 1267, 1873 and 1918.

Two Local Unions sent in their returns without any votes, Local Union number, seal or officers' signatures attached.

Votes cast in favor of amendment to Section 24	28,856
Votes cast against amendment to Section 24	11,341
Total votes cast	40,197

This having received the necessary two-thirds' vote it is therefore carried.

Votes cast in favor of amendment to Section 20	6,492
Votes cast against amendment to Section 20	35,810
Total votes cast	42,302

This not having received the necessary two-thirds' vote it is therefore lost.

Votes cast in favor of new section known as 32-A	14,834
Votes cast against new section to be known as 32-A	26,755
Total votes cast	41,589

This not having received the necessary two-thirds' vote it is therefore lost.

HENRY W. BLUMENBERG, Chairman,
Local Union 724, New York City.

JOHN FLYNN,
Local Union 1693, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH L. CROWELL,
Local Union 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.

WM. B. MYLES,
Local Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHAS. HANN,
Local Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y.,
Secretary to Tabulating Committee.

What our Organizers are doing

U. S. Berry

I wish to take up a little space in our worthy Journal, giving a condensed report of conditions and work pertaining to the U. B. movement in Texas. I have but little in the way of new work to report, since my last through our official Journal.

The greater part of my time having been taken up in adjusting differences, and looking after the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, in order to keep them from finding a roosting place in the Lone Star state.

I have succeeded in driving them out, or thwarting their plans of maintaining an organization. I have visited Temple, where Joseph J. Erklin, the disturber of peaceful conditions had organized a branch consisting of eleven members during the Waco trouble, but in talking to some of their members I failed to find one that would admit knowing where the place of meeting was.

So far as the Dallas proposition is concerned, they are a thing of the past, in spite of the fact that the building trade section is still guarding them jealously. And that Erklin has returned to Texas, and working under cover, in a way that he appears to be ashamed of his job. The carpenters of Texas are hoping that the first of July will put an end to this kind of work

Conditions of trade and organization generally are good, several places having secured within the last twelve months the 50 cent scale, the last one being Austin, Texas. At this place work had been tied up for some time. I have taken this matter up and succeeded in getting our men and the employers together by mutual agreement, and concluded the work with a social entertainment, under the auspices of Local Union No. 300, contractors attending and some very interesting talks from members of the Builders' Exchange Company. There is some difficulty in keeping some of our small locals together, however, I find that after the second effort many of them finally succeed. I am of the opinion that if our general convention could work out some system in handling clearance cards, that we would be able to save or hold intact the locals in our smaller towns. If it could be arranged so that men going out of their home town in dull seasons, would not be compelled to transfer it would be the means of preserving many small locals; as many of our men who are located and have families and do not move, but finally return.

I am of the opinion that state councils could handle this matter, making it apply to men of the state, if they were properly recognized as state central bodies, something after the order of the District Council of the cities.

A system of this kind would especially fit conditions in Texas, where the territory is so large, and with large districts, consisting of several good, thrifty towns where men work throughout the district, this would be a long stride toward extending our jurisdiction to the state line, thereby lending encouragement to our smaller towns to fall in line.

I sincerely hope to see these matters placed before our next general convention in a manner that they may be systematically worked out. But according to some of the amendments being submitted, and if carried, there would be no encouragement for a man who had any thought or care for his own welfare; or his future standing to serve the organization in the capacity of a general officer of any kind.

The whole thing, taking so many referendum elections between conventions for their face value, is a farce. It appears to a man who can read between the lines that the object is to make the administration an ex-

(Continued on Page 43.)



Keep Away From California

California State Federation of Labor,

San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1912.

To Whom It May Concern:

During the past few months, San Francisco and California have been advertised in the various sections of the country as an ideal place for men who desire employment at high wages. This sort of falsehood has been continued by designing men and institutions until California has been flooded with idle men, who have been lured to the land of sunshine and flowers by the agents of grinding greed, who hoped by this means to reap handsome profits.

These falsehoods have been believed by many persons because of the fact that the Panama-Pacific Exposition is to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and another exposition in San Diego at the same time. Otherwise, the viciousness of the mammon-loving gentry might not have yielded such returns.

The truth is, that there is at the present time an army of idle men in California, larger than at any time since the great panic of 1893-1895, seventeen years ago, and there is no prospect of relief from this condition of affairs. In San Francisco alone, there are 30,000 idle men among its resident citizens, to say nothing of those who have been inveigled into coming to this coast by the greedy railroads, real estate sharks and other plunderers who profit by such a condition of affairs. The jails and charity institutions are nightly filled with homeless men, who have fallen victims to the deceit of the profit mongers, who are without conscience or feeling, as they reach out their filthy hands to grasp the pennies of the poor.

There is not enough work in California at the present time to engage 50 per cent. of the labor now here, yet the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco is circulating hundreds of thousands of post-card falsehoods throughout the world, in an effort to induce other workers to come to a land of idleness, hunger and misery.

This warning is sent out in the hope that those who see it may spread the truth far and wide, and thus balk the minions of greed on this coast in their efforts to profit by the misery of those unfortunate enough to be searching for employment.

Gold is the only god these greedy mortals know, and so long as there is a chance to grasp a dime, they crave it, and would take it out of the palsied hand of advanced age or from the helpless fingers of puny infancy, without a pang of conscience, or the slightest regret. Such is the character of the men responsible for the false pictures of California conditions now being spread throughout the world.

There is no demand for labor here—nothing but idleness on every hand. Our streets are lined with idle men in search of employment, many of them without means to sustain themselves, and compelled to depend upon the charity of strangers.

Stay away from California until such time as you receive information from trustworthy sources that there is work for you here. Fraternally,

(Signed)
PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Secretary,
California State Federation of Labor.
(Signed)
JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary,
League for the Protection of the Unemployed.

Notice—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, on March 4, 1912:

"Whereas, There are at present in San Francisco a large number of unemployed men and women, many of whom have been lured hither by false and misleading reports and advertisements published throughout the country, representing that there exists a de-

mand for labor in connection with the Exposition; and

"Whereas, This condition operates injuriously to the interests of our citizens, and will, unless corrected, prove a serious detriment to the city; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this board the labor forces now available at a moment's notice are more than sufficient to meet any possible demand now or for a considerable time to come, and we would therefore warn all persons seeking employment against coming to San Francisco, since by so doing they are likely to be disappointed in their own hopes and certain to increase the evils of unemployment among the people already here."

Wage Slavery and Chattel Slavery

Editor The Carpenter:

While it is an indisputable fact that during the last three decades in cities and towns where labor is well organized, working hours have been reduced, wages increased and the condition of the worker generally improved, the fact remains that in many sections of this glorious country the condition of the toiler these present days is worse than that of the chattel slave of times gone by. It is not the shameful conditions in the Lawrence mills, brought to light during the strike, nor the inhuman conditions disclosed by the Steel Trust inquiries, which prompt me to make this assertion. I am living in the South, where I come daily in contact with colored people who were slaves in their earlier years and from the information I gather from them and from my own observation, I am well able to compare the days of slavery with the present days of so-called free labor.

The slave of old had the assurance of steady employment, of sufficient to eat and clothes to wear. The only thing in which he differed from the free laborers was that if he dared to disobey his master's orders, he received a whipping; but he being an ignorant creature, whose sense of dignity as a human being was rather undeveloped, this whipping was not felt by him as humiliating as the many humiliations the free laborers of today has to endure when out of work for any length of time and vainly searching high and low for employment.

In slavery times the master had but one class from which to choose his laborers, while the capitalist of today has all nationalities to choose his help from, and as the free laborer has to work or starve he is very often compelled to accept a remuneration for his services that does not permit him and his family to make a bare living. It would not be surprising if many of our free laborers of today would prefer the whipping the colored slave was subject to, to a condition where he finds himself unable to provide for his family and keep them from misery and want.

Wage labor is by no means free. The capitalist dictates to us in everything and the worker, unless he belongs to an organization that can protect him, must submit to his terms, and after he has given the best time of his life to the capitalist and he can no longer turn out the same amount of work that he did in his younger years, his wages are reduced or he is discharged. Just for illustration, let me tell the story of the laborer and the mule, which, by the way, is something of every day occurence.

Both had been in the employ of a manufacturing concern for sometime until finally the two became sick. The company then doctored the mule and docked the white laborer.

In slavery times the boss bought the slave, paid for him and held a property right in him. It is different today—the boss don't pay for the laborer, he pays him a wage for his services as long as he can profit by it and discharges him when he pleases. The boss claims he is giving the laborer a living, but, in fact, as the laborer produces much more than his wage amounts to, it is him who is giving a living to the boss. Chattel slavery has merely been supplanted by wage slavery and slavery is as yet not abolished.

It behooves organized labor to take another stand for the emancipation of the worker from wage slavery, and fight the battle through to the end. This is a subject which could be discussed at greater length, but a hint to the wise should be sufficient.

In conclusion, permit me to say that my home town, the city of Nashville, Tenn., is being advertised by real estate sharks as a paradise. Yes, it is a fine place for work, if work is all you want; but don't come here

with the expectation of gathering up the precious eagles, for wages are low.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. ADKINS, R. S., L. U. 350.

Nashville, Tenn.

How the Union Label Can Hire and Pay the Advertiser, the Manufacturer, Retailer and Consumer, and Help the Aged and the Sick

Editor The Carpenter:

The letter published by you in the correspondence column of the January issue (last month's Carpenter), over the signature of the member of L. U. No. 631, Spring Valley, Ill., is straight from the shoulder, every sentence to the point, and with few exceptions pertaining to the presiding officers, is the whole truth. And it must be discouraging to the earnest, able writers and the general officers, and to all members that are using their efforts to spread the light of demanding the union label everywhere on all manufactured products, also in the woodwork industry, especially what our U. B. claims jurisdiction over the carpenters' edge tool branches of our trade. There is no doubt about it, if the carpenters would unanimously make a demand for union-made tools some manufacturing firms would unionize their carpenters' tool plants, but if one carpenter in, say twenty, tells the hardware retailer that he wants union-made tools and the other nineteen laugh at the twentieth label crank, as he is termed in many Local Unions, and is often obstructed by "point of order" questions, entertained by the presiding officers, because a union "recruit that joined because he had to benefit himself by being inside the union" doesn't want to learn or know what the union label stands for, or is ashamed to be seen wearing or using or handling any articles of union make, bearing the union label. Other trades unionists are demanding the union label on their tools, why not the carpenters and joiners?

The International Machinists' Association is using union-made tools, produced by its own members. A tool factory in Fittsburg, Mass., is run on the co-operation plan by employer and employes, the Illinois Federation of Labor has gone on record demanding the label on tools, also Miners, and for the benefit of our rank and file, and to encourage the able and earnest writers on the union tools, the writers of this desire to state that we have in this city, Streator, Ill., a union blacksmithing firm, that are experts in the manufacturing of coal miners' union-made tools, and they are at present about to move into larger workshops, where they can manufacture a full outfit of handles and miner supplies, engaging members of the other five trades, which will include several members of the carpenter trade as hickory handle turners; and this manufacturing firm has offered the sale of all union-made handles used by members of the carpenter organization to be sold through the appointed agents of each respective Local Union of the U. B., and agree to pay 7 per cent. on all handles that may be placed in retailers' stores designated by the Local Union agents. The J. B. Pouk Bros. have a clear union, a reputation of honesty and fair dealing and will live up to their agreements. The senior partner, J. B. Pouk, was a resident of Spring Valley for thirteen years, and it is claimed he made several carloads of miners' tools in these years before moving to Streator. The great labor leader, John Mitchell, mined coal in the Spring Valley coal mines years before he started out in the miners' cause from the latter city, and with picks and sledges manufactured by Brother Pouk, and his make of tools in that line are highly recommended by Mr. John Mitchell to this day. A few members of L. U. 495, U. B., have investigated and accepted the Pouk Bros.' offer and intend to ask the approval of the other eighteen Local Unions located in seven counties adjoining this county of La Salle; to get this proposition before the rank and file of the U. B. members and general officers, for the purpose of devising ways and means of encouraging this firm, and pledge their handle patronage to them, and intend to enter into an agreement with the firm that all salesmen and jobbers' commissions be eliminated and such commissions be paid to the Local Union selling carpenters' tools, handles and other union-made handles for domestic use, the broom and mop handles, the garden and farm handles; and that one-half of the 7 per cent. be paid into a fund to help build a

home for our aged and sick members, as per endorsement of Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2, referred to the general officers (see printed proceedings of the Des Moines convention), and the other half of the 7 per cent. commission to be paid to the local agent. In conclusion, the writer desires to say that this proposition should appeal to each and every member of our U. B., as it is a new feature in advertising our label and getting paid for doing it, and will pay for a home for our helpless members. Let each presiding officer call the attention of the meeting to this and the members in turn instruct their recording secretary to write their approval and moral support to the firm address, J. B. Pouk Bros., West Main st., Streator, Ill.

Fraternally yours,
F. M. STAHL,
Delegate Illinois State Federation of Labor.
ARCHIE B. ROBB,
President Local Union 495.

Protest Against Frequent Referendum Proceedings

Editor The Carpenter:.

At the regular meeting of the Monroe County Carpenters' District Council, of Rochester, N. Y., the question of the various amendments which have recently been sent to referendum vote was discussed at some length. While we realize the position of the General Office in being compelled to submit these amendments to a general vote, under the existing law, we do not believe these amendments are of sufficient importance to justify the enormous expenditure of moneys (both of the National Office and Local Unions), particularly at this time, when our general convention is so near at hand. It occurs to us that Section 237 of the general constitution needs amendment, as it is both possible and easy to get the endorsement of five Local Unions from five different states on almost any proposition, irrespective of whose personal purposes it may serve, or how ridiculous the amendment may be.

Many of our members do not realize the heavy cost of submitting the amendments, money which might well be used for bettering the condition of our members, and the upbuilding of our organization.

I have therefore been instructed by the District Council of Rochester to write a protest to The Carpenter, against the useless expenditure of money for this purpose.

We propose to offer an amendment to the constitution at the next convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, which we believe will eliminate this evil.

Trusting that you may be able to find space for the above, and wishing continued success and prosperity to The Carpenter, we are, Fraternally yours,

MONROE COUNTY CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL,
Rochester, N. Y.
A. DEMALLIE, President.
GEO. H. WRIGHT, Sec'y-Treas.

From Lima, Ohio

Editor The Carpenter:

Never having seen anything in our Journal from Lima, Ohio, I would like to assure the brothers and readers that our U. B. is still in evidence in that city.

Our Local Union 372 was organized about two years ago and since that time we have succeeded in raising our wages from 25 cents to 35 cents per hour, and we have also established the nine-hour day.

We have decided not to ask for any change in our schedule of hours and wages this season, but instead, each one of us constituted himself a committee of one in an effort to induce outsiders to join.

By this means we expect to increase our membership at a rate that will place us in a position to next year make a demand for an eight-hour day and an advance in wages. In order to get in touch with the men still outside of our fold we have set apart one night of each month for an open meeting. At our last open meeting we had an oyster supper and several talks by able speakers. We invited the carpenters and their wives to attend, with the result that our hall was filled to overflowing and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves, and went home well pleased.

Prospects for a busy building season this coming spring are good, and the Building Trades Council we are just organizing here, when established, will undoubtedly be of great assistance to each craft. Wishing the

U. B. the best possible success in the future, I remain Fraternally yours,

ORA GREEN,

Recording Secretary L. U. 372, Lima, O.

To All Laboring Men and Women in the United States

Greeting—Abraham Lincoln in his second message to Congress said: "Let them, the laboring people, beware of surrendering a political part, which, when surrendered, will be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities against them."

The message was very brief, and was devoted entirely as an admonition to the working people in matters affecting their individual political future.

As we look back over the past and recount what has taken place since the Great Emancipator wrote that simple message, we realize the importance of being more careful in the exercise of our rights of suffrage; believing that the time has come for all working men and women to lay aside their party affiliations and work together for the common good of all who work for wages.

The mere fact of going to the polls and casting your vote does not avail, but you must go into the primaries and work for the election of delegates whom you know will go into convention and nominate men for office who are friendly to your cause no matter to what party they may belong, and when elected, will carry out the will of the people and not the will of the trusts only.

The labor unions may be composed of "undesirable citizens," yet we appeal to you to muster all the courage and force you have in the coming national campaign to the end, that we receive more equitable and just rights in this "land of the free and the home of the brave." Fraternally yours,

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,

L. U. No. 418, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

A Home for the Aged and Infirm of Seven Trades

Editor The Carpenter:

The joint production of seven trades, a union-made cigar box, manufactured in Streator, Ill., has created some favorable comment among the trades unionists in several districts of the state and at the Illinois State Federation convention, and now the agitation seems to grow into national fame in honor of the International Union of Cigarmakers, the father organization of the union label. The co-operation of the officers of seven International organizations will be petitioned to appoint a committee of at least one of their members to meet the officers of the Cigarmakers' Union in the near future, to take into consideration the joint establishing of a home for the sick and aged members of the seven trade unions. It is planned that sympathizers of these trades will assist in making the home self-supporting by occupying space in the buildings for factories, workshops and mills, each trade to control the manufacture and sale of its own respective product and to have joint ownership in ground, chattels, buildings, etc.

It is true the Typographical Union has a splendid home, also the Printing Pressmen's Union has about completed a fine home of their own; but the carpenters, papermakers, lithographers, photo-engravers and box trimmers (the latter members of the bookbinders), and cigarmakers have no home or sanitarium. Also the Tobacco Workers' International Union will receive an invitation to co-operate in the building of the home if they so desire. The carpenters' organization is large enough to build its own home, but as their union label is not receiving the recognition it should receive, and as the planned Seven Trades Home will be a booster for the union label, they will do well to interest themselves in this contemplated enterprise.

In this connection and for the information of all carpenters and readers of the journal, we wish to call attention to the United Order of Boxmakers and Sawyers, who use a little round label and claim to be the original cigar boxmakers.

This is wrong, as has been shown in an article appearing in the September, 1911, "Carpenter." The first cigar boxes were made by the carpenter at his wooden bench.

Now, we hope that the members of the U. B. will assist us in creating a still larger demand for this seven-union label cigar box. Let each member do his duty as prescribed in

the constitution relative to the union label, and be mindful of our pledge to demand the union label on all purchases. Let us be wholehearted trades unionists. It is pleasant memories for a union man to know that he is consistent and helpful to his fellow unionists.

Fraternally yours,

D. FARLEY,

Millmen's L. U. 796, Rock Island, Ill., and Other Original Promoters of the Union Cigar Box.

The Labor Temple and History of L. U. 586 of Sacramento, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am sending you photo of our Labor Temple, a history of same by Alfred Dalton, Jr., its secretary, and also a brief history of Local Union 586 by Wm. Pook, one of our oldest members, for publication in our Journal. Hoping to see illustration of temple and histories in an early number, I am, Fraternally yours,

BERT DONALDSON,
R. S. L. U. 586,
Sacramento, Cal.

—Sacramento Labor Temple—

For many years the members of organized labor in the city of Sacramento, Cal., discussed the advisability of attempting to erect a home for organized labor, but it was not until April 4th, 1905, that anything of a definite nature was undertaken.

On this date a joint committee from the Central Labor Organization and the Building Trades Council, appointed at the solicitation of a few energetic members of organized labor, met and took steps to organize. Many meetings were held and the matter considered from every point of view, and appeals were sent out to all organizations asking for help and finances.

By July some $300 was pledged and those who were interesting themselves in the matter held a stockholders' meeting and resolved to incorporate. Alfred Dalton, Jr., a member of the Typographical Union, who had just been admitted to practice law, looked after the legal end, and the association was organized with the following officers: Alfred Dalton, Jr., president and attorney; L. A. Dudgeon, hod carriers, vice-president; P. T. Johnson (deceased), secretary; D. D. Sullivan, pressmen, treasurer, and J. R. Haggerty, teamsters, sergeant-at-arms. The other directors were: H. G. Frey, brewery workmen; George Duffy, carpenters; Geo. Best, bricklayers; Frank Cooke, bookbinders, and J. S. Adair, printers.

The time between July and November was devoted towards attempting to enthuse the members of organized labor in favor of the scheme, and on November 27, 1905, articles of incorporation were filed, the capital stock being fixed at $75,000, and shares were offered at $1.00 each.

The directors worked earnestly, but without much success, and it looked as if the scheme would have to be abandoned for lack of interest and support, but while discouraged, the directors were not quitters, but kept on with their efforts, which were at last crowned with success.

In 1906 it was decided to choose a site for the temple, and, after considering many tempting offers, the present one at the corner of Eighth and I streets was chosen, a ten-dollar piece securing an option thereon for one week. The price of the lot was fixed at $7,000.

Some little enthusiasm was created by the news that a site had been purchased for the temple, and the directors redoubled their efforts, now that they had assumed an obligation. Nightly appeals were made to the different unions to help, and a campaign of education was continued and inaugurated for several years, during which time the different unions subscribed for stock, some paying in cash, others in ten-month installments, and still others in sixty-month installments, with the result that in a little over a year the lost was paid for and the association had a deed on record for it.

In May, 1909, the directors decided to make an effort to erect a building, and while it had many promises to pay, had very little money on hand. The Sacramento Bank came to the association's relief and on its promise to pay, backed up by the promises of the different unions, agreed to loan $40,000 towards the project.

Soon after a contract was entered into with the Matthews Construction Company to erect the temple at a cost of $62,104. appropriate ceremonies and considerable enthusiasm on October 16, 1910. The temple was completed on March 15, 1911,



Sacramento Labor Temple.

Extra foundations, etc., increased the cost however, to $64,436.00.

The work was inaugurated in May, 1910., and the cornerstone was laid with since which time it has been the home for organized labor.

The temple is a five-story and basement structure, with a steel frame and brick

walls. It has seven meeting halls, a number of committee rooms and a large assembly or dance hall, which is fitted with the latest up-to-date spring maple floor. There are also on the fifth floor a number of office suites and in the basement several offices for business agents and a large reading room. On the ground floor are five stores, all of which are occupied and are bringing in a good revenue. The building is warmed by means of an oil-burning furnace and is equipped with a large and spacious elevator.

The total cost of the temple, including lot, furnishings, etc., is about $95,000, and the property is today estimated to be easily worth $150,000.

Carpenters' Local 586 is about the largest shareholder and has been one of the most enthusiastic workers for the erection of the temple.

The temple is one of the finest edifices in this city, being a credit to the city, to organized labor, and to the individuals who, for the many years, worked untiringly and unselfishly for its erection.

During the month of October the meeting of the State Bar Association was held in social hall, and many of these gentlemen, who were from all parts of this great state, expressed their wonder and appreciation at the magnificence of the building and of the great work performed by organized labor in its erection.

—History of Local Union 586—

Local Union No. 586, Carpenters and Joiners of America, was instituted in Sacramento, Cal., by Frank Smith, local organizer of the American Federation of Labor, on May 14th, 1900, with fifteen members. Of that number six are still members of the union, one has become a contractor, two have passed to the Great Beyond, the other six have sought other fields of labor, some of them still retaining their membership in the brotherhood. Of the first set of officers installed, five are still in the union. At the time of the institution of the union the wage of carpenters in this city was $2.50 to $3.00 per day of nine hours. The first trade movement for better conditions was made on July 18th, 1900, when an agreement was made with a company about to erect a large building, and the contractors bidding on its erection that they should figure on a basis of eight hours per day for carpenters. Between then and August 1st, 1900, an agreement was also entered into with the builders providing that on the above date eight hours per day would be general. All of the builders except two signed the agreement. Later these two fell in line. In February, 1901, Local 586, in conjunction with four other unions, under a charter granted by the state building trades council, organized a local building trades council.

As the next movement for better conditions the union secured for its members a uniform wage of $3.50 per day of eight hours. Later they secured $4.00 per day with the half-holiday on Saturday. Since then wages have been increased until at the present time they are second to none on the coast, and all carpenters, as well as other craftsmen, must carry a union card to be permitted to work on any building or in any mill.

In conjunction with the mill mens' Union No. 1618, a district council is maintained, together with an apprentice system.

While in all trade movements for better conditions, Local 586 has not called a strike to obtain their demands. They have become involved in several lockouts in general trade movements.

In the erection of the Labor Temple, Local 586 has been a prominent factor, the first president and secretary of the temple association having been members of 586. The union is the largest stockholder, either as an organization or individual, holding 5,800 shares of stock, worth $5,800. In addition to this, a large number of the members are individual holders of stock. Local 586 has been liberal in its assistance to other organizations in times of trouble. During the recent struggle in Los Angeles they contributed about $8,000 to assist their brethren in the southern city.

The local maintains a sick benefit fund, paying $5.00 per week to sick or disabled members.

It is the largest union of tradesmen in the state north of San Francisco, its membership now being 566. It meets every Friday evening in Hall No. 1, the largest meet-

ing room in the Labor Temple. It is represented in the Federated Trades Council by ten delegates, in the Building Trades Council by eight delegates, and in the District Council by nine delegates.

The members' monthly dues are $1.25. Its funds are in a healthy condition, with a tidy bank account to draw upon should occasion require it.

Governor Refuses to Speak from Scab Platform

Editor The Carpenter:

Presuming that an incident which occurred here in Phoenix, Ariz., early in February, will interest the brothers of the U. B., I will here, upon request of the membership of Local Union 1089, describe the circumstances in connection with the above.

Admission Day (admission of Arizona to the Union as a state, February 14, 1912,) drawing near, the Phoenix Trades Council received an invitation to take part in a parade. We hustled around and got our banner ready when the subject of a platform having been built by one of the non-union contractors came up and proved a very serious stumbling block. The Governor (Hunt) declared that he was a union man, or had been one, and being in sympathy with organized labor, he would rather speak from a soap box than from a scab platform.

The boys then got together and our carpenters put up a platform for the Governor to review the parade.

The parade was a grand success, in which the Trades Council's and all other union banners were given the most favorable position, and were cheered by everyone. The boys turned out in full, headed by the local band.

We had a photo taken of the platform built by our members, with Governor and state representatives on it; also one of the members of the Trades Council with banner. A copy of each we will have enlarged to 14x 20 inches and present them to the Governor, who is a progressive man, and, as shown by his action in this incident, a friend of the laboring men.

We are now considering the matter of buying property and building a labor temple with a union co-operative store on the ground floor. In this undertaking we will probably be assisted by the Arizona State Federation of Labor, in which some 5,000 or 6,000 members, carpenters included, and miners predominating, are represented.

H. F. DEWINTON, Rec. Sec'y,
L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.

Expulsions

(Continued from Page 17.)

Union for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Beaver Valley District Council.

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H. S. Lightbody of Local Union 61, Kansas City, Mo., was expelled for the forgery of two checks against a brother member.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Akron, O.	Hutchinson, Kan.
Altus, Okla.	Johnson City, Tenn.
Alva, Okla.	Kenosha, Wis.
Asherton, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Ashland, Ky.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Louisville, Ky.
Austin, Tex.	Manhattan, Kan.
Bartlesville, Okla.	Madison, Wis.
Battlecreek, Mich.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Belleville, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.	New York City.
Boise. Idaho.	New Bedford, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Orleans, La.
Chicago, Ill.	Norfolk, Va.
Cleveland, O.	North Yakima, Wash.
Dubuque, Ia.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Edmonton, Alta.; Can.	Pottsville, Pa.
El Paso, Tex.	San Antonio, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Fresno, Cal.	Sioux City, Ia.
Great Falls, Mont.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Greeley, Colo.	Tampa, Fla.
Hot Springs, Ark.	The Dalles, Ore.

Consumers' League

Washington, March 30.—There is in this city an active Consumers' League that is doing things. Only recently a second exhibition of goods manufactured under sweatshop conditions was held. Owing to the fact that it created intense interest the exposition was continued several days longer than at first intended. As an educational feature it is par excellent.

News Notes from Local Unions

Pittsfield, Mass.—Trade conditions in this city are very unsatisfactory and we urgently advise migrating carpenters to avoid this vicinity. Most all big jobs are being let to non-union contractors and we have hard work to keep the union together.

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Ottawa, Ill.—Trade in this place just at this time is in a deplorable condition and no improvement in sight during the spring season. Many of our resident brothers are out of employment. Traveling carpenters are advised to keep away until further notice.

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Eau Claire, Wis.—Work is very slack here at this time and business in general very dull. Lots of our own men are out of employment and there is absolutely no chance for any newcomer. Traveling brothers are advised to avoid this city until spring trade opens up.

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Price, Utah—Trade is rather unsatisfactory in this vicinity. There are more carpenters on the premises than required to do all the work that will come up this coming season, and as we are trying to organize a Local Union in this city, we would request traveling brothers to give us a lift by staying away until further notice.

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Sioux Falls, S. D.—Carpenters contemplating coming to this city in search of work are hereby warned to keep away. We have, so far, been unable to obtain the signatures of the contractors to an agreement. We are already overrun with men from outlying districts and many of our own men have been idle half the time this past year.

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Kansas City, Mo.—There is quite a lull in the building industry in this city, trade is very dull and employment very scarce. As a result over half of our members are walking the streets idle and prospects of the near future are by no means bright. Traveling brothers are advised to steer clear of this city at this time pending an improvement in trade conditions.

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Phoenix, Ariz.—Local Union 1089 of this city is progressing nicely. We hope to have a closed shop in reality in the near future. One of our most active non-union contracting firms, who operate a mill, are seriously considering "the coming through" and apply for the union label for mill work. However, there is plenty of men here to handle all the work and then some.

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Huron, S. D.—This is to sound a warning to all carpenters thinking of taking a trip to this city and looking for work. Trade is very slack, most of our own men are idle. There is no show whatever for any newcomers and the outlook for the spring season is very gloomy. Migrating brothers, be wise and avoid this city until such time as we are prompted to report improvement of trade conditions.

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Schenectady, N. Y.—All union carpenters are urgently requested to keep away from this city at this time and until further notice. Advertisements are appearing in out-of-town papers for carpenters to come to Schenectady while, as a matter of fact, there is but very little work in the city at the present time and small prospects of any later in the season. Two-thirds of our membership are idle.

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Akron, O.—Although opportunities for employment are very scarce in this city at present, and we are already overrun with idle carpenters from outside districts, the rubber trust is advertising for men.

Traveling brothers are therefore earnestly warned to place no credence in newspaper reports or advertisements, stating

that carpenters are wanted here. Stay away from Akron, Ohio.

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Corsicana, Tex.—We desire to hereby notify all carpenters that work is very scarce in this place and no improvement of trade conditions in sight. Many of our home men are out of employment, or working on short time and there being no opening for any newcomer, we would advise traveling brothers to give Corsicana, Tex., a wide berth until further notice.

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Westfield, Mass.—On Tuesday, February 19, Local Union 222 of this city held a very enjoyable smoker. Brothers Hannigan and Kimball made very interesting talks; there was quite a delegation from Holyoke present, including Brother Provost. After the speechmaking, refreshments were served and all had a good time. We had a very good attendance of the membership, about forty being present.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Migrating carpenters will act wisely by avoiding this city, notwithstanding the statement contained in circulars sent all over the country by the Employers' Association, claiming that there is a great boom in the building industry of this city and urging mechanics to come to Poughkeepsie. Many of our resident brothers did not have enough work to keep them going this winter and the outlook for spring is very gloomy. Beware of misleading ads. and avoid this city.

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Augusta, Ga.—All traveling brother carpenters are hereby requested to stay away from this city, as we are engaged in a movement for better working conditions and there is scarcely an opening for any newcomer anyhow. We will welcome any brother to our city after our efforts in the above direction have been crowned with success, but at present an influx of carpenters in search of work would place our movement in jeopardy. Assist us in winning out by avoiding this city and vicinity.

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Henryetta, Okla.—We desire to call the attention of all transient brother carpenters to the adverse trade conditions existing in this locality. Work is very scarce and the outlook for the near future not encouraging. As a result, lots of our members are walking the streets. Pay no attention to newspaper statements in regard to the extension of the U. O. & G. railroad, as there is nothing doing at present. You will save railroad fare and disappointment by staying away from this place at this time.

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Kokomo, Ind.—Trade is very dull here and we would ask migrating brothers to stay away from this place for the present. The number of men idle exceeds that of men working and the outlook is not very bright. We have obtained the signatures of most of the contractors to our agreement for the current year, and we do not feel any uneasiness in that respect. After we had been granted dispensation for one month, permitting us to admit new members at reduced initiation fee, we have received twenty-five applications on four meeting nights.

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Medford, Ore.—Trade is very dull here at present and work very scarce. Nevertheless, there is a good deal of boosting done for this locality by the Commercial Club and real estate men. All reports of mechanics being wanted here are false and migrating brothers are warned not to place any credence in them. This place is one of the best places for a person with plenty of money, the climate cannot be beat, but we cannot live solely on the climate; in order to live we must have work and this, let it be said again, is very scarce here at this time. Stay away!

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Evansville, Ind.—While we would be exceedingly glad could we state that conditions here have improved and pleased to see brother carpenters come to this city, we must again advise them to stay away. There are at present, three carpenters here to every one man's job, and thus two-thirds of our membership are walking the streets. Pay no attention to newspaper reports, stating that help is wanted in this city. These reports are false and misleading and only intended to draw more idle men to

this place. Any carpenter coming here at this time will surely find himself stranded and without means to get away again.

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Macon, Ga.—We are now having the best chance we ever had to thoroughly organize this city. Three of the largest jobs in progress are strictly union, while last year we had lots of trouble with a certain contracting firm. Since we got rid of them we have succeeded in building up the organization here nicely. We have complete control over all city work and no one can work without being equipped with a card. A St. Louis firm started operations here and tried to make their men work 10 hours at $2.50 per day, but they soon came to terms and agreed to abide by our trade rules, which call for $3.00 per day of 9 hours and 50 cents per hour for overtime.

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Houston, Tex.—From October, 1911, to the present, our idle membership ranged as high as 65 per cent., and still 40 per cent. are out of employment at this time. The report of fire loss, going broadcast by the aid of newspapers, is false and misleading and no doubt is sent out for the purpose of attracting idle men to this city and then reduce wages and increase hours, which has already been attempted by some of our employers. We have carpenters here, through advertisements and otherwise, looking for work and begging for bread, from the authorities, as well as our organization. Migrating brothers are warned not to add to our misery and theirs by coming here.

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Buffalo, N. Y.—The Contractors' Association of this city is advertising for carpenters though the supply is by far exceeding the demand and we have over 400 members out of employment. This advertising is obviously resorted to with a design to attract idle carpenters to this city and by still further overcrowding the labor market to frustrate our efforts to secure better conditions for which we are striving this very moment. Migrating brother carpenters are urgently called upon not to pay heed to advertisements for carpenters wanted in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., but to give that city a wide berth pending our trade movement and until we have reached a settlement with the contractors.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—The U. B. in this locality is making remarkable headway of late. The membership is being aroused to their interests and becoming more active. This favorable state of things is to a great extent due to the energy and zealousness of the general organizer assigned to this district.

He is up to his business, he is with our business agents on the jobs from morning to night, for the benefit of Jacksonville, and good results are not lacking. The work on the baseball grounds here will be strictly union and a number of other jobs of importance have been unionized. We are pleased to state that brothers coming from other places this winter have been more loyal than those who preceded them in former years; they have deposited their clearance cards and we hope that brothers coming this way at a later date will follow their example. We expect the city authorities to pass an eight-hour ordinance for the city employes, which will further our interests and our work here greatly. We hope to have this city thoroughly unionized in the near future.

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Oakland, Cal.—We desire to call the attention of brother carpenters and all classes of workers to the conditions obtaining on this coast, particularly in San Francisco and this city. Tens of thousands are walking the streets unable to secure work and in many instances without food. They are for the most part strangers in a strange land. Everywhere in this country and Europe the message has been sent by flaring, lying advertisements, and in the columns of the press that there is plenty of work here at high rates of wages. Men struggling for a living elsewhere have listened to the story and have flocked here in thousands and now starvation and misery is confronting them in order that a harvest may be reaped by transportation companies and the labor market flooded for the benefit of the labor crushing Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance. The lies of the prostitute press must be

met by the naked truth and it must be proclaimed far and wide that the Pacific coast and particularly San Francisco and Oakland are excellent places for workingmen to keep away from at present.

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Louisville, Ky.—Local Union 64 of this city desires to call the attention of all traveling brothers to existing trade conditions. We have experienced the most severe winter that has visited this section of the country in years, and as a result, most of the carpenters here have been idle most of the time since last fall. To aggravate conditions, the contract for the new City Hospital has been awarded to the A. Bently Sons Co., of Toledo, O., a notorious nonunion contracting firm. Aside from this many contemplated large buildings that have been advertised in the different papers throughout the country, have failed to materialize. In view of these advertisements we would warn traveling brothers not to pay attention to advertisements stating that building business is booming in this city. There are not only more than enough carpenters here to handle all the work, but there are numbers of both union and nonunion men, walking the streets in vain search of employment. Furthermore, Local Union 64 has made a demand for an increase in wages and while we do not anticipate any trouble in obtaining what we are asking for, it is imperatively necessary that traveling carpenters give Louisville, Ky., a wide berth at this time.

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Beware of Him!

Chicago, Ill.—All Local Unions of the U. B. are hereby warned of one Frank Smith. Said Smith carried a millmen's card. He embezzled $28.00 initiation fee, which he collected in his capacity as steward for one of our mills here and absconded. He sometimes poses as a strong man, dresses flashy, weight about 170 pounds and can speak the Polish language, smokes cigarettes and has light blue eyes, also is minus forefinger on left hand. Beware of him!

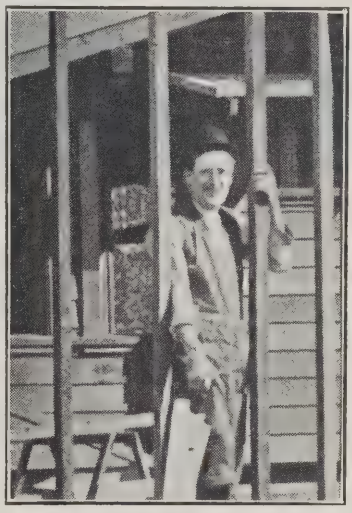
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Information Wanted

Clyde H. Stafford is inquired for by his father, a member of L. U. 141. He was last heard from in Kansas City, Mo., in 1909; from there he was supposed to have gone to somewhere in Louisiana, working in a lumber camp. Age 22, slim build, light complexion, upper front teeth protruding a little, end of forefinger of right hand is gone. Any one who can locate him and will give information as to his whereabouts will receive pay for his trouble. Address

A. A. STAFFORD,
3726 Langley ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Albert Toll, a member of L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal., deserted his wife and family, leaving them in stringent circumstances. He is an Englishman, and speaks with a strong accent; has red mustache, brown hair, fair complexion. Age about 40 years; height about 5 feet 6 inches; stoops when walking, and is a great talker, especially about himself.



ALBERT TOLL.

Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will kindly communicate with

J. L. SULLIVAN, Rec. Sec'y,
1724 Sonoma, Vallejo, Cal.

George Gordon, a member of Local Union 80 Chicago, Ill., disappeared from his home February 21, 1912, leaving his tools at his work. It is feared for his

life. Age, 49 years; height, about 5 feet 9½ inches; weight, about 150 pounds; bald, gray at sides, gray mustache; grayish blue eyes; thin face; wearing a dark blue overcoat knee length; black suit; black cap; black lace shoes; black and white cotton socks. He carried an Elgin watch, gold



GEORGE GORDON.

case, dropped into pocket without chain or fob. Anyone who can give information leading to the discovery of his whereabouts, dead or alive, will confer a great favor on his griefstricken wife and two small children by communicating with

MRS. MARY W. GORDON,
4529 Jackson st., Chicago, Ill.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of L. U. 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Local Union 247 celebrated its "Silver Jubilee," the twenty-fifth anniversay of its organization, by holding a ball, entertainment and reception in Saengerbund Hall. About 500 members of the union and their friends were present.

After supper there were speeches by the officers of the Local Union; by W. J. Shields of Boston, ex-general president of the United Brotherhood; J. R. Graw of Local Union 20, Camden, N. J., and Thomas Lineburgh, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works and ex-president of the Local Union.

Brother Shields chose as his topic, "Shorter Hours and More Extended Wages." He said that shorter hours and higher wages are always an inspiration. This statement was greeted by prolonged and heary cheers. He said it has been the aim of the United Brotherhood to secure these benefits for its members, and outlined the work accomplished along that line by the organization. He discussed present economic conditions with particular emphasis on the increased cost of living without corresponding increase in wages.

President Ole Nelson outlined the history of the Local Union, telling of its foundation as the first Brooklyn branch of the Brotherhood, on February 25, 1887. He paid a tribute to Peter J. McGuire, the founder and first president, and to the seven original members. He told of the growth of the Local Union to its present membership and installation in quarters at Court and State streets. He said the aims of the union are organization, education and agitation.

The original charter was on exhibition and attracted a lot of attention.

The affair proved a great success and was one of the finest ever held in this vicinity by a labor organization. There was not an angry word and no drunks, and when at 4:30 a. m., the band played "Home, Sweet Home," all and every one agreed that the evening was delightfully spent.

Seventeenth Massachusetts State Council Convention

The Massachusetts State Council of U. B. Carpenters held its Seventeenth Annual Convention February 19 to 22, inclusive, at the Franco-American Hall in the city of Lawrence. There were ninety-three delegates, representing sixty Locals Unions, and three fraternal delegates in attendance; the latter were James Plunket, of the Connecticut State Council; G. H. Wright, of the New York State Council, and Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the U. B.

The very interesting reports submitted

by the executive officers of the council showed that the interest in the State Council is growing among the Massachusetts membership and its usefulness more and more recognized.

Over two-thirds of the Local Unions of the state are affiliated; twenty-two Local Unions affiliated during the past year. John Hanigan, president of the council, occupied the chair during the entire four days' session. Samuel Botteril, general organizer for New Jersey, and N. Arcand, general organizer for Canada, addressed the convention at length on conditions in their respective states.

Among the resolutions of general interest adopted by the convention is the following:

Whereas, The different Local Unions throughout the United States and Canada are flooded with amendments to the general constitution at the present time, thereby causing unnecessary expense on the General Office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts State Council protest against the sending out of any further amendments prior to the convention of September, 1912.

The following officers were elected:

President—John Hanigan.

Vice-President—James Donovan.

Secretary—P. Provost, Jr.

Treasurer—J. M. Hervieux.

Executive Board—E. Thulin, M. A. Lee, Walter Pratt, John Cummings, D. A. Houle.

Legislative Committee—D. S. Curtis, A. W. Clark, D. S. Fitzgerald, S. C. Smith, Charles Morrell.

U. S. Berry

(Continued from Page 28.)

pensive one. The Proposition No. 1, under date of February 7, they want all unused ballots destroyed, and in Proposition No. 2, they want all ballots, used and unused, sent in by registered mail. The same proposition wants the Locals who have a candidate to buy his job for $50.00 and then after he has bought and won a position, if it happened that any five Locals in as many states were not pleased with the man so purchased, they would set up a recall at the expense of the U. B. at large.

In the name of high heavens, where are we headed for? Are we going to turn the whole thing into a political machine. This is what it looks like to a man in Texas when reading between the lines. Recall! Go home from the convention and with a trifling percentage recall the man at a heavy expense—undo what has been done. Several of our states stand for initiative, referendum and recall, and Texas is now making an effort in that direction. The writer believes in it when used for what it is intended and in the right spirit. At Milwaukee convention we decided to elect our general officers by referendum vote. "There was a reason." (It failed.) Our obligation is that we will abide by the will of the majority; by referendum the majority has spoken. I fear that the amalgamation we are forming and trying to form is going to inject an overdose of this remedy we have been preparing and it is well that we be careful in the plan of amalgamation. A man who refuses to become a loyal citizen of this country will not make a loyal union man in this country. A man who is continuously registering a kick and never offers a remedy is a failure. In conclusion, let us remember our obligation to our trade union and handle our political affairs in a political organization. The idea of electing our general officers at the convention and then institute the initiative, referendum and recall at the same convention to get rid of them is ridiculous, and political rot, and not unionism. Texas feels a pride at not having but one Local which is infected. There is a reason!

British Coal Strike Nearing Close

Washington, March 30.—The British coal owners have finally determined to accept the minimum wage bill. Ballots have been forwarded to all of the miners' local unions containing the following: "Are you in favor of resuming work pending the settlement of the minimum rates of wages in the various grades by the district boards to be appointed under the coal mines minimum wage act?" Undoubtedly Parliament will pass the minimum wage law, but it will not carry with it a specific wage, only endorsing the principal thereof. The miners and operators in accepting this principle will now undoubtedly conform to it by putting into effect, through the district councils of the miners, a minimum wage law which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Trade Notes

Movements for Better Conditions

Local Union 1678, Peckville, Pa.—On and after May 1, next, we expect to get an advance in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour as we have made a demand to that effect upon the contractors. The 8-hour day being established here, we are not asking for any reduction in working time.

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Local Union 249, Kingston, Can.—We have decided to make a demand upon the employers for an advance in wages from 35 cents to 37½ cents per hour, to take effect June 1, next. Prospects for a busy spring season are good and as we are asking very little we expect to win out without any or much difficulty. Our working hours are 8 per day.

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Local Union 1074, Eau Claire, Wis.—At a regular meeting held by this Local Union, February 16, a motion was carried that we notify the contractors that on and after May 15, 1912, our schedule shall be 8 hours per day at 37½ cents per hour; overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Our present schedule is 9 hours per day at 32½ cents per hour.

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Local Union 83, Halifax, N. S., Can.—This Local Union has decided to approach the employers for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour to take effect May 1, 1912. We are working 9 hours per day, our present rate being $2.70 per day. The approaching season promising to be one of more than usual activity, prospects for gaining the advance should be good.

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Local Union 455, Somerville, N. J.—At a meeting held as early as on December 21, 1911, the subject of an increase in wages was considered and we voted that we ask for an increase of 4 cents per hour, making our minimum scale 45 cents per hour and 44 hours work per week; this to take effect April 1, 1912. Prospects for gaining our very reasonable demand are good.

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Local Union 364, Council Bluffs, Ia.—We have entered into a movement for better conditions, but what we are asking for is very little and therefore very reasonable. All we are demanding is an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour for 8 hours work per day, our present working hours, the new rate to take effect April 1, this year. Our wage rate at present is $3.60 per day.

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Local Union 1525, Princeton, Ill.—Considering the advisability of asking for a change in our wage scale, at a meeting held in February, a resolution prevailed that we ask for an advance from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour for 9 hours work per day, our present working hours; the increased rate to take effect April 1, 1912. Prospects of gaining our demand are good.

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Local Union 1240, Jermyn, Pa.—While we refrain from making any other demand this year on account of unsatisfactory trade conditions, we are asking for a 5 cent per hour raise in foremen's wages. We are also trying to get the 40 cent per hour minimum rate firmly established all through the valley and if successful, we will have a uniform rate from Forest City to Scranton, ten towns.

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Local Union 140, O'Fallon, Ill.—Our this year's demand is an advance in wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour for 8 hours work, for journeymen carpenters; 50 cents per hour for foremen having charge of work, and $1.50 per day the first year, $2.25 the second year, $2.75 the third year and 40 cents per hour thereafter for apprentices, the new scale to become operative April 1, 1912.

Local Union 171, Youngstown, O.—At a regular meeting held February 15, last, we discussed and voted on the rate of wages for the current year and a resolution was almost unanimously adopted calling for an increase in our minimum rate of wages from $3.15 to $3.50 per day of 8 hours, the new scale to become operative May 1, next. All contractors of Youngstown and vicinity have been duly notified of our demand.

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Local Union 556, Meadville, Pa.—We recently held a meeting for the purpose of considering the proposition that we make a demand for the 8-hour day and a minimum wage rate of 37½ cents per hour. The meeting was well attended and resulted in the unanimous approval of the proposition. Our present schedule is 9 hours at $3.00 per day. The new schedule we expect to become operative June 1, next.

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Local Union 1297, New Brunswick, N. J.—At our meeting held January 17, this year, we decided by an almost unanimous vote, that on and after April 1, 1912, our minimum rate of wages shall be 50 cents, instead of 44 cents per hour as it is now. The Essex Building Trades Council has indorsed our demand. We believe that most of the boss carpenters will grant our request and that but few will be opposed to it.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 590, Rutland, Ver.—For some time past our membership has been desirous of a reduction in working hours, which are still 9 hours per day, and deeming the time opportune to take a stand in that respect, we have decided to make a demand for the 8 hour day at our present scale of wages of from $2.50 to $3.00 per day, to take effect the 1st day of May, 1912. We do not anticipate any very strong opposition to our demand.

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Local Union 1216, Galt, Ont., Can.—Though we are still working 10 hours per day, our demand for shorter hours is for a Saturday half holiday only. We are also asking for an advance in wages from $2.50 per day to 35 cents per hour, the new schedule to become operative May 1, next. We entertain great hopes of reaching an amicable understanding with the bosses, as most of them in private conversation, expressed themselves favorably to our demand.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 206, New Castle, Pa.—We are neither asking for an advance in wages nor for shorter hours this year, the latter being 8 per day, but we are presenting a new agreement to our employers for their signatures, as we have made a few changes in rules. We do not anticipate any trouble in obtaining these signatures before or on May, 1, next, when we expect the new agreement to take force. Things in the building line here look bright for the summer.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.—At a recent meeting of this Local Union, it was unanimously voted that we raise our minimum wage rate from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, the new scale to become operative the first day of May, 1912. All contractors have been notified to that effect and everything is moving along nicely so far. Prospects for winning our demand without any or much friction are bright. Our working hours are 8 per day, 48 per week.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1016, Rome, N. Y.—Pursuant to a resolution passed by this Local Union, we are asking that on and after May 1, 1912, our schedule of wages and hours be as follows:

Forty-one cents an hour shall be our minimum rate of wages and 44 hours per week to constitute a week's work; no work to be done on Saturday afternoon. Our present rate is $3.00 per day of 8 hours. Our demand has been indorsed by the Mohawk Valley District Council.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 978, Springfield, Mo.—Deeming the time opportune and conditions favorable for a demand for better conditions, we have voted that we ask for an 8-hour day and a minimum rate of 37½ cents per hour or $3.00 per day, to take effect April 1, this year. Our contractors have all been waited upon by our commit-

tee and notified of our action. Most of them are favorably inclined toward our demand and we expect no trouble. At present we are working 9 hours per day.

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District Council, Chicago, Ill.—A referendum vote of the members of this district has rejected the bosses' proposition of an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour, while the proposition of our Arbitration Board, that on and after April 1, next, wages be increased 5 cents per hour, has been carried by an overwhelming majority. Our present scale is $4.80 per day of 8 hours, 44 hours per week. Unless the bosses make some overtures this week, about 15,000 of our men will be on the street on Monday, April 1.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1236, Michigan City, Ind.—Our agreement with the contractors expiring April 1, next, we have voted for a new agreement that would provide for an 8-hour day and 45 cents minimum per hour. Our present schedule is 9 hours at $3.60 per day. Our members are under the impression that if we do not take a stand for the 8 hours now, that we may never be in a position to demand this reduction of working hours, though the employers are opposed to it, they are willing to concede the 5 cents per hour advance in wages.

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Local Union 1393, Boston, Mass.—This Local Union, composed of wharf and bridge builders, has submitted an agreement for 1912, to the employers, which call for an increase in wages. Article 11, of the agreement, provides that all employes on the wharf, scow or lighter, and all employes that are required to furnish tools, shall receive a minimum wage of 43¾ cents per hour and all men engaged in land machine work shall receive a minimum wage of 37½ cents per hour, the new agreement to take effect June 1, 1912. We are working 8 hours per day, 44 hours per week.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 425, El Paso, Tex.—This Local Union at a recent meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That on and after the first day of March, 1912, our wages shall be 55 cents per hour, and Saturday shall be a half holiday; 44 hours to constitute a week's work. Work done on Saturday afternoon shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half; 25 cents per hour of the time worked Saturday afternoon shall be paid to the Local Union. Our present schedule is 48 hours per week and $4.00 per day.

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Local Union 358, Tipton, Ind.—We have drawn up and are submitting a new agreement to our employers, which among other points of minor importance, contains a provision that the minimum pay for carpenters shall be 35 cents per hour at 9 hours work per day and for mill and bench hands, 30 cents per hour at 10 hours per day. The agreement is to become operative on April 1, next, and remain in force until April 1, 1913. Carpenters' wages at present are 33 cents per hour; working hours are the same as mentioned in the agreement.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Buffalo (N. Y.), and vicinity.—By a referendum vote of Local Unions affiliated with this D. C., it was decided that we make the following demands upon the contractors and builders:

That on and after May 1, 1912, the minimum rate of wages for journeymen carpenters shall be 50 cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday the year around. The present scale is 45 cents per hour, 8-hour day.

We are also demanding a 9-hour day and 35 cents per hour for millmen, with Saturday half holiday for the months of June, July and August.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1588, Sidney, N. S., Can.—Although the 9-hour system is still in operation in this locality, we are not asking for any reduction in working hours this year. What we are asking for is an increase in wages of 3½ cents per hour, which is an advance from 30 cents to 33½ cents per hour, to take effect the 1st day of May, next. We have notified the contractors of our demand, but as yet we have not heard from them. Trade conditions this season seem promising, and prospects for winning our demand without much opposition are good.

Craft Problems

Practical Architectural Drawing

(By Prof. A. Edward Rhodes.)

Perspective drawing is used a great deal by the architect because many people do not understand working drawings well enough to be able to tell what a house will look like by an examination of the working drawings.

The making of perspective drawings is quite a problem and should not be attempted unless the person so doing understands thoroughly the principles involved. The illustration accompanying this lesson is a modification and combination of several devices for showing the methods of making a perspective drawing of rectangular shapes, as a room when the sides, top and bottom are parallel to the direction in which the draftsman is looking.

Let us imagine that you are looking through a window into a room like the one shown. The C. V. B. (Center Vanishing Point) is directly in front of you and level with your eyes. It is on the Horizon Line, which is an imaginary line level with the eyes of the observer. In other words, it is the line where the clouds appear to meet the ground.

You are standing at the Station Point looking along the Line of Sight. The distance from C. V. P. to the Station Point represents the distance you are standing from the object.

The distance that the Station Point is from the Horizon Line determines the size of the picture (Perspective Drawing) because the farther you are from the object the larger the Field of Vision, whose size is determined by drawing a line at 30 degrees to the line of sight and starting at the Station Point. This appears to be contrary to the rule that the farther the object is from the observer the smaller it is, but a little thought will show you that such is not the case. Look at the picture of our room and you will see that the part nearest to you is the same size as the Sectional View, which is accurately drawn to scale. The rear wall is shown smaller an amount as is determined by the Measuring Line, which is in this case the diagonal of the room. The slant of this diagonal line is determined by the position of the L. V. P. (Left Vanishing Point.) The position of L. V. P. is determined by the position of the Station Point, because a line drawn at 45 degrees and cutting the Station Point and the Horizon Line gives the position of L. V. P. on the Horizon Line, and likewise a line at 45 degrees to the right (not shown) gives the Right Vanishing Point. You can readily see how these measuring lines determine the positions of the various horizontal crosswise lines on the drawing, and also how these horizontal lines determine the positions of the vertical lines, as those representing the sides of the doors and windows, etc.

You can see also that the nearest part of the drawing, i. e. that part resting against the Picture Plane, is exactly the same size as the Sectional View of the Room, and that the heights of the door and windows is laid off on the Picture Plane true to size and at same scale as in the sectional view, then the perspective height is found by drawing lines converging to the C. V. P.

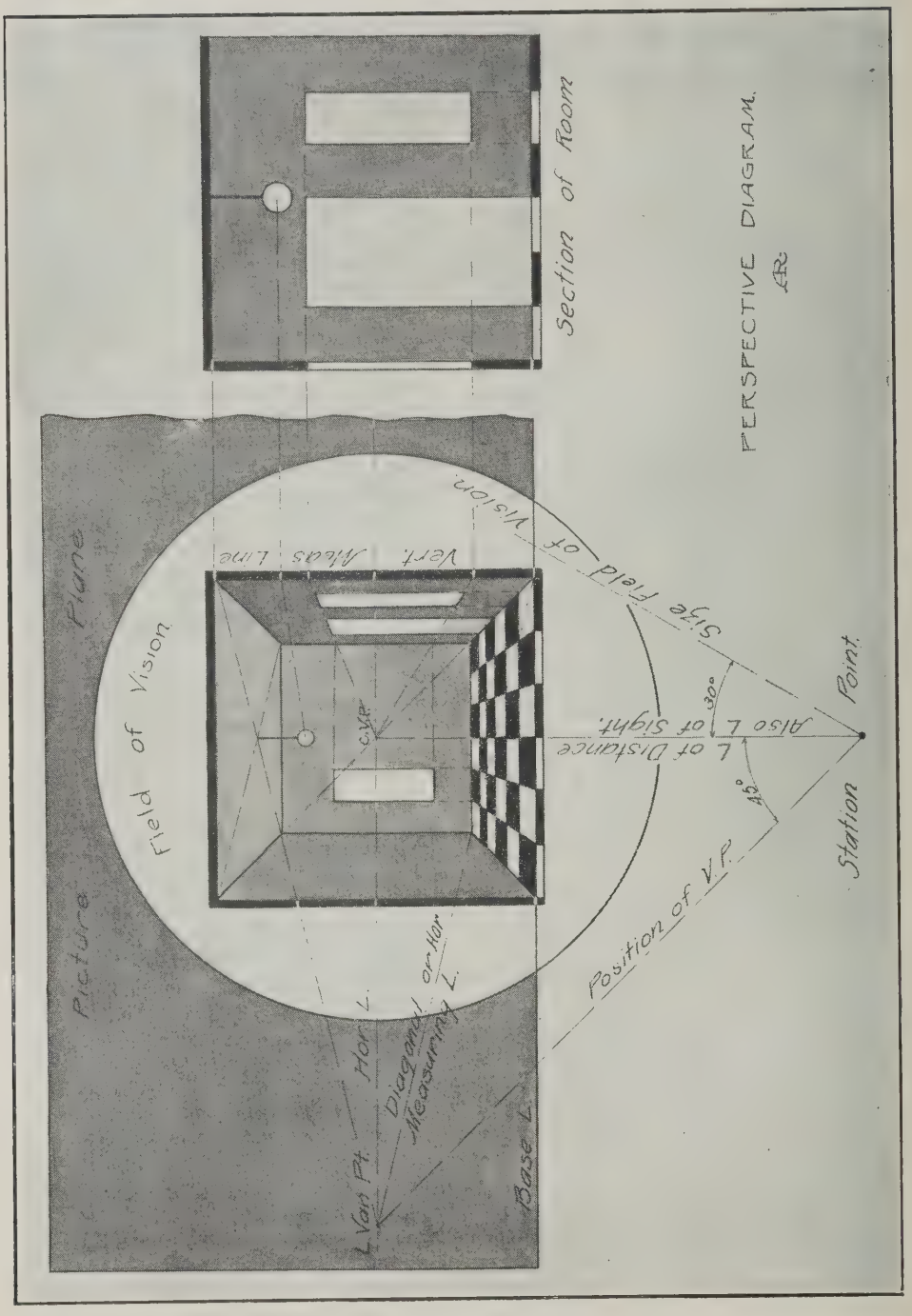
From the above we may deduce the following rules:

1. Vertical edges are represented by vertical lines.

2. Horizontal crosswise edges are represented by horizontal crosswise lines.

3. Horizontal receding edges (when parallel with line of sight) are represented by lines converging towards the C. V. P.

4. Forty-five-degree edges on the ceiling or floor converge to either the R. V. P. or the L. V. P., and give positions of the horizontal crosswise lines.


PERSPECTIVE DIAGRAM.
AR.
Section of Room
Size Field of Vision
Vert. Plane Line
Picture Plane
Field of Vision
C.V.P.
L of Distance
Also L of Sight.
30°
45°
Station Point.
Position of V.P.
Diagonal or Hor L.
Measuring L.
L Van Pt.
Hor L.
Base L.

5. Positions of horizontal crosswise and of horizontal receding lines give positions of vertical lines in the side and end walls.

6. Length of vertical lines in side or end walls are found by lines converging to the C. V. P. from the true length as laid off on the Vertical Measuring Line.

7. That the farther a line is from the observer the shorter it is shown.

Problem—To make a drawing of a room twelve feet square with two feet square tiles on the floor, a door four feet wide by eight feet high in the right wall, two windows each two feet wide by six feet high and two feet from the floor, and in the positions shown in the sectional view.

To make the drawing:

To any desired scale draw a 12′-0″ square. Outside of this draw the thickness of the walls and the tiling.

Through the center of the room draw the horizon lines and the line of distance. To same scale lay off the position of the station point. This may be any desired distance, but must be great enough that the field of vision is larger than the picture. The farther the station point is from the horizon line the better your drawing will look.

Locate R. V. P. and L. V. P.

From the corners of your 12′-0″ square draw lines converging to C. V. P. This gives positions of four lines outlining the size of the rear wall.

Draw the square tiling. Draw doors and windows and complete the drawing. Note it is not necessary to draw the sectional view, as the vertical measures may be laid off directly on the vertical measuring line instead of projecting them across, as was done in the illustration. Likewise it is not necessary, or desirable, to draw the outline of the picture plane, as these parts are shown in our illustration only to make my meaning more easily understood.

You, of course, understand that the horizon line may be lower or higher than it is, and that the C. V. P. may be either to the right or left of the center of the room, all depending on the position and height of the observer. In my next I will show how to draw a building in perspective when the observer is standing in any desired position and sees the building at any desired angle.

Differs With Brother Stoddard

Editor The Carpenter:

Calling the reader's attention to an article on roof framing by Brother Stoddard in the February issue, Fig. 3, I would say that I know from actual experience that the "tangent and length" does not always give exact side bevels. In this case, where the rise is 9 to 12-inch run, I would say 9x5-12 inches equals 45-12 inches, or 3¾ inches, plus 12 inches equals 15¾ inches, instead of 15 inches, as Brother Stoddard would have it. The tangent and length will give it near enough for all practical purposes, however. Now, in a perfectly flat deck or a roof with a 45-degree pitch or 12-inch-to-foot rise, Mr. Stoddard's method and my own will agree, but in no other case. Why is it? As I said before, I know by experience that my method is right. Always multiply rise per foot by 5-12 of an inch and add to 12 inches, as:

If 7-inch-to-foot pitch, I say 7x5-12 inches equals 35-12 inches, or 2 11-12 inches (twelfths are always on one side of square), plus 12 inches equals 14 11-12 inches.

Yours truly,

A. L. HIGGINS,

L. U. 459, Bar Harbor, Me.

Railroad Strikers Appeal for Funds

Washington, March 30.—The international officers of the trades involved in the Illinois Central and Harriman lines strike have issued an appeal for funds. This appeal has been approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The hope is expressed that the men who are working in the construction and repair departments of other railroads will donate a day's pay per month in order that the fight may be continued. Other organizations are also asked to give as liberally as possible. Some 30,000 men are involved. The physical condition of the struck roads, it is claimed, is in bad shape and rapidly getting worse. Arrangements have been made to equitably distribute the donations. All remittances are to be sent to William F. Kramer, 570 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1912 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

26. Januar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Ueber die Gewerksforderung der Rochester, N. Y., Mitgliedschaft ist nähere Auskunft eingelaufen und der Board genehmigt die Forderung insoweit diese die Zustimmung von zwei Drittel der abstimmenden Rochester Mitglieder erhielt.

27. und 29. Januar.

Die Revision der Finanzen und Bücher wird an diesen beiden Tagen fortgesetzt.

30. Januar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1562 North Wales, Pa., im Interesse von Shoparbeitern wird sanktionirt.

Ein Schreiben aus Austin, Tex., wird diskutirt in welchem die Schreiber empfehlen eine Untersuchung der Gewerksverhältnisse in Mexico einzuleiten und womöglich den Versuch zu machen die Carpenter dieses Landes zu organisiren. Wird an den G. P. verwiesen mit dem Ersuchen der Empfehlung nachzukommen.

Der, im Berichte des G. P. erwähnte zeitweilige Vertrag mit den Maschinisten wird gutgeheißen.

Das Komite welches in Washington mit einem Komite der Am. Wood Workers über Verschmelzung verhandelte erstattet Bericht und wird der zwischen beiden eingegange Vertrag indossirt.

Ein Schreiben vom Bau-Departement der A. F. of L. zeigt dem Board die Wiedereinsetzung der V. B. in das Departement an und ersucht um Ergreifung der hierdurch notwendig gewordenen Maßnahmen. Die Frage des formellen Wiederanschlusses wird zur Beratung in der April-Sitzung des Board zurückgelegt und der G. P. und G. S. instruirt unterdessen Schritte zur Lösung des Metal-Trim Prolems, und Beseitigung der hieraus entstandenen Grenzstreitigkeiten zu tun und im Falle ihre Bemühungen in dieser Richtung erfolglos sein sollten, soll der G. S. die Frage des Wiederanschlusses an das Bau-Departement einer Urabstimmung unterbreiten.

Resolutionen 1 und 2 der Des Moines Konvention, die Errichtung und Unterhaltung eines Invaliden und Altenheims betreffend, werden abermals diskutirt und beschlossen, daß Connolly und Walquist in Verbindung mit den Generalbeamten einen diesbezüglichen Plan ausarbeiten und in der April-Sitzung vorlegen sollen.

31. Januar.

Appellation Geo. Slatter's von L. U. 1717 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New Haven, Conn., D. C.'s gegen Appellanten. Der G. P. entschied, daß die Entrichtung der auferlegten Strafsumme, laut Sektion 160 der G. K. der Appellation vorausgehen muß, und da Appellant diesem Gesetze nicht nachgekommen ist, wird die Appellation nicht berücksichtigt.

Der G. S. berichtet, daß mehrere L. U.'en das im Juli 1911 ausgeschriebene 50 Cents Assessment noch nicht entrichtet hätten und der Board instruirt denselben diesen L. U.'en mitzuteilen, daß wenn das Assessment nicht am 1. April 1912 entrichtet ist, der betreffende Betrag als schuldige Kopfsteuer in den Büchern eingetragen werden wird.

Auf Gesuch des G. S. wird derselbe ermächtigt eine Multigraph-Maschine anzukaufen, sowie zwei alte Schreibmaschinen gegen neue umzutauschen.

Gesuch der L. U. 309 New York City, der Board möge den G. S., den offiziellen Redakteur des „Carpenter," anweisen ein Eingesandt der L. U. 309 und Entgegnung auf einen im August 1911 Journal erschienenen Artikel, zu veröffentlichen, da der G. S. die Veröffentlichung verweigert habe. Der G. S. erklärt, daß er die Veröffentlichung von Artikeln die politische Partei-Fragen behandelten, niemals erlaubt habe und dies auch jetzt nicht tun könne. Der Board ist der Ansicht, daß der Artikel, der L. U. 309 zu obiger Entgegnung Veranlassung gab, keine politische Partei-Frage behandelte und weist das Gesuch ab.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender L. U.'en werden sanktionirt: L. U. 1405 Red Bank, N. Y.; 64 Louisville, Ky.; 183 Peoria, Ill.; 323 Mattewan, N. Y.; 495 Streator, Ill.; 592 Muncie, Ind., und 945 Jefferson City, Mo.

Bezüglich einer Forderung der L. U. 556 Meadville, Pa., wird Genehmigung vorbehalten, da vorliegenden Dokumente ergeben, daß die Frage der Stellung der Forderung nicht die Zustimmung der erforderlichen Zahl der Mitglieder der L. U. erhielt, und wird der G. P. ersucht ein Mitglied des Board nach Meadville zu senden um die dortige Lage zu untersuchen.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des 1. Vize-Präsidenten Arthur A. Quinn wird verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

1. Februar.

Mitglied Post ist behufs Abwickelung offizieller Geschäfte abgereist und abwesend.

Vom Atlanta, Ga., D. C. ist Rechnungsausweis über ihm für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder eingelaufen.

Der L. U. 300 Austin, Tex., wird die Summe von $281.96 angewiesen als Vergütung ihrer, in einer Klage zur Erlangung von Sterbegeld, entstandenen Gerichtskosten.

Die Revision der Bücher und Finanzen der G. S. wird beendet und der Bericht des Rechnungsexperten mit den Büchern verglichen und für richtig befunden.

Folgt Vertagung bis zum 1. April 1912.

Chas. H. Bausher, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, General-Sekretär.

Der Sieg der Hamburger Holzarbeiter.

(von A. Heins.)

Daß der Kampf des Proletariates auf politischem Boden sich sehr gut mit dem ökonomischen verträgt, haben die Hamburger Holzarbeiter Ende vergangenen, und zu Anfang des neuen Jahres eklatant bewiesen. Bei den jüngsten Reichstagswahlen sind nicht nur in den drei Hamburger Stadtbezirken, sondern auch in sämtlichen Bezirken der Umgegend die Kandidaten der Arbeiter, also Sozialdemokraten und sozialistische Gewerkschaftler gewählt worden.

Am 6. November 1911 haben die dortigen Holzarbeiter einen 33 Wochen dauernden Kampf gegen die Scharfmacherorganisation durch einen Sieg auf der ganzen Linie beendet, der selbst für kampfgeübten Arbeiter bis heute ohne Beispiel dasteht. Die sehr gut und vollständig organisirten Unternehmer ließen kein Mittel unversucht, keine Waffe unbenutzt, um ihre Arbeiter unter die altgewohnte Fuchtel zurückzubringen. Dazu kam die tatkräftige Mitwirkung von Stadt, Staat, Polizei, Justiz und Streikbrecheragenturen, die rücksichtslos für das Kapital eintraten; lange Gefängnisstrafen für die Streiker, und Polizeischutz für die sog. Hintzebrüder hatten die Zahl der Streikbrecher auf mehr denn 1,000 gebracht, und doch sind die Unternehmer schmählich unterlegen.

Der Kampf wurde wegen der Anerkennung des paritätischen Arbeitsnachweises geführt. D. h. von einem von der Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter und einem aus Arbeitgebern zu gleichen Teilen geleiteten Arbeitsnachweises geführt, und hatte hauptsächlich den doppelten Zweck, vermittelst dieser Institution erst lich das von den Scharfmachern eingeführte „Schwarze-Listen-System" zu beseitigen, und zweitens zu verhindern, daß durch das Umschauen von Arbeitslosen, und Zugereisten ein zu großer Druck auf die Löhne ausgeübt werde. Der heftige Widerstand, der die Unternehmer diesem Institut entgegen setzten, bewies die Wichtigkeit, welche sie dessen Wirkung beimaßen. Sie waren auch ihres Sieges über die Arbeiter so sicher, daß sie eine nochmalige Einladung des Gewerbeschiedsgerichtes zu erneuten Verhandlungen am 30. Mai ablehnten. Mit dieser Ueberspannung seiner Machtgelüste aber stärkte der Arbeitgeberschutzverband nur die Opposition im eigenen Lager. Immer mehr Einzelfirmen schlossen Frieden mit dem Holzarbeiterverband, und die Zahl derselben war schließlich so stark geworden, daß dieser Teil der Arbeitgeber öffentlich in Versammlungen und in der Presse Stellung nahm, und in's Besondere die Ablehnung des Schiedsspruchs des Einigungsamtes als eine unüberlegte Maßnahme bezeichnete, die den Interessen der Arbeitgeber direkt widersprochen habe.

Es bildete sich dann eine „Patriotische Gesellschaft" in Hamburg, die Vermittelungsvorschläge der verschiedensten Art machte, aber die Scharfmacher lehnten alle ab; noch auf das letzte Angebot des Landgerichtspräsidenten Dr. Engel hatte der Schutzverband schriftlich geantwortet: „Wir werden unter allen Umständen auf unserm Standpunkt verharren, selbst auf die Gefahr hin, daß es zu einer Verständigung über die Arbeitsvermittelung und zu einem Vertragsabschluß mit dem deutschen Holzarbeiterverbande überhaupt nicht kommt."

Aber all' diese Böswilligkeit vermochte den endlichen Sieg der Arbeiter nicht zu verhindern, der Arbeitgeberschutzverband mußte kapitulieren und den obligatorischen paritätischen Arbeitsnachweis kontraktlich anerkennen. Dem Correspondenzblatt der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands entnehmen wir die beiderseitig anerkannten Verträge:

Der paritätische Arbeitsnachweis wird, wie er vor dem Kampf bestanden hat, wieder eröffnet. Die Arbeitgeber sind verpflichtet, alle vakanten Stellen an den Nachweis zu melden; der Nachweis ist obligatorisch.

Kann der Nachweis keine geeigneten Arbeitskräfte liefern, so steht den Arbeitgebern frei, sich anderweitig Leute zu besorgen, jedoch erst nach Ablauf zweier Vermittelungsperioden (2 Tage) und auch nur dann aus den Reihen der im Arbeitsnachweis eingetragenen Arbeitslosen. Außerdem muß in diesen Fällen der Arbeiter vor Aufnahme der Arbeit sich erst eine Vermittelungskarte vom Arbeitsnachweis beschaffen.

Werden für einzelne Vakanzen bestimmte Arbeitslose von den Arbeitgebern verlangt, so sollen die Arbeitsvermittler diesen Wünschen nach Möglichkeit Rechnung tragen, unter der Voraussetzung jedoch, daß es sich dabei nicht um Zugereiste oder solche Leute handelt, welche sich erst in den letzten Tagen als arbeitslos eintragen ließen.

Als Vermittelungsstelle gibt der paritätische Arbeitsnachweis für das Hamburgische Holzgewerbe; dessen Satzungen die Parteien für sich als bindend anerkennen. Andere Arbeitsnachweise dürfen nicht benutzt werden.

Nach den im Vertrag festgesetzten Bedingungen wurden folgende Tarifsätze angenommen: Minimallohn für Tischler, Drechseler, Beizer, Polierer, Maschinenarbeiter, erhöht von 58 auf 65 Pf. Stundenlohn, Bauanschläger von 67 auf 75 Pf. und Parkettleger von 75 auf 80 Pf. Stundenlohn. Ferner wird von Oktober 1912 nur 51 Stunden pro Woche, statt wie bisher 52 Stunden, gearbeitet.

Der Schiedsspruch der Centralen Schiedskommission enthält auch zugleich den fertigen Wortlaut des neuen Tarifvertrags gegenüber dem alten Vertrag. Auch die Forderung des Holzarbeiterverbandes:

„Zivilrechtliche Ansprüche an die beiderseitigen Verbände sollen aus diesem Vertrage nicht erhoben werden," ist in den Vertrag aufgenommen worden, ebenso hat auch der Arbeitgeberschutzverband sich verpflichtet, auf die Schadenersatzansprüche gegen die früheren Bevollmächtigten, Gen. Neumann, die ihm in dem bekannten Maifeierprozeß vom Reichsgericht zuerkannt wurden, zu verzichten.

Hierzu schreibt der Correspondent der Gewerkschaftskommission: „Nach alledem erübrigt sich wohl, noch anzufügen, wie sehr die Holzarbeiter in Hamburg und im ganzen Reiche mit diesem glücklichen Ausgange, des so außerordentlich bedeutungsvollen Kampfes zufrieden sind. Welche Stimmung dagegen im Lager des bisher allmächtigen Arbeitgeberverbandes an der Unterelbe herrschen mag, braucht uns hier ja nicht weiter zu kümmern."

Wir wiederholen die eingangs dieses angeführte Behauptung: „Dank der guten, soliden Organisation auf jeglichem Gebiete haben die Hamburger Holzarbeiter diesen Sieg, über den Arbeitgeberschutzverband nicht allein, auch über deren Helfershelfer in Staat, Stadt, Gericht und Polizei errungen." Solche Siege sind nicht das Resultat einer geschickten Kombination, oder einer klugen Leitung, ebensowenig wie sie in der nicht einmal vorhandenen günstigen Geschäftsconjunktur liegen könnten, nein, das Resultat verdanken unsere Hamburger Collegen einzig und allein ihrer strammen zielbewußten Organisation auf allen Gebieten, Magistrat und Stadträthe, sowie die Herren von der Staatslegislatur, Bürgerschaft geheißen, fürchteten sich vor einer gründlichen Abrechnung bei den Staats und Munizipalwahlen, die Arbeitgeber brachten es nicht fertig, die Ausgeschlossenen auszuhungern, dazu ließen es die gutgefüllten Kassen der Union und der angebotene Kredit der Arbeiter-Cooperatif-Consumvereine nicht kommen.

Daß Polizei und Hintzebrüder mal ab und zu auf etwas direkte Aktion stießen, kann und soll nicht abgestritten werden, ebenso wenig als wie man behaupten dürfte, die Waterkant-Holzwürmer seien den Gelben (Skabs) gegenüber kurz an „schlagenden Argumenten" geblieben. Die Hauptsache besteht ja auch weniger in der Anwendung der verschiedenen Mittel, als vielmehr in deren ausschlaggebenden Wirkung, infolge rechtzeitiger und ortsnützlicher Anwendung, in welchem Falle man sogar die Jesuiten-Maxime „der Zweck heiligt die Mittel," billigen muß. Sicher enhält dieser Sieg aber eine heilsame Lehre für den Scharfmacherverband, und für die Hirsch-Dunker-Verbändler nicht minder.

Grade Letztere waren es, auch auf die jene Hamburger Scharfmacher sich stützten, als sie dem Holzarbeiterverbande Fehde ankündigten; unter dem Deckmantel einer Arbeiterschutzorganisation bilden sie, häufig im Bunde mit den Geistlich-Sozialen, regelrechte Skaborganisationen, die stets auf den günstigen Augenblick warten, wo sie der mit dem Ausbeutertum im Kampfe befindlichen Centralorganisation in den Rücken fallen können. Wir vermissen deshalb eine zwar schwache, aber nicht minder berechtigte Klausel in dem neuen Vertrage, eine Klausel berechnet, jenen Pseudo-Arbeiterorganisationen das Rückgrad zu brechen, resp. sie kurz und bündig an die Wand zu drücken.

Die Holzarbeiter Deutschlands hätten in der Beziehung das Beispiel der U. B. aus Amerika befolgen sollen; auch diese hat Jahre lang mit einer ähnlichen Gesellschaft, der A. W. W., zu kämpfen gehabt, und in Wirklichkeit mit deren zu regelrechten Skabagenten gewordenen Führer zu lange Geduld gehabt. Hier wie drüben kann nur eine starke, centralorganisirte, kampffähige und geübte Organisation den Kampf mit den kapitalistischen Scharfmacherorganitionen aufnehmen, und mit Aussicht auf Erfolg durchführen. Hoffentlich üben die Methoden unserer Hamburger Collegen einigen Einfluß auf die amerikanischen Collegen aus, wie auch sie selbst manches Gute und Nützliche aus der Taktik der United Brotherhood entnehmen können.

Ein willkommener Besuch.

Wir sind in der angenehmen Lage unseren Mitgliedern die erfreuliche Mitteilung zugehen zu lassen, daß Carl Legien, Präsident der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, und Sekretär des Internationalen Sekretariats der Gewerkschaften der Welt, demnächst den Ver. Staaten einen Besuch abstatten wird. Legien's Besuch erfolgt auf Einladung der A. F. of L.; er wird am 14ten April in New York eintreffen und zwischen diesem Datum und dem 19. Mai

1912, in verschiedenen der größeren Städte Ansprachen halten, über die Tätigkeit der Gewerkschaften, ihre Kämpfe, ihre Vergangenheit und Zukunft. Präsident Gompers der A. F. of L. hat die Reiseroute Legien's festgesetzt und die Centralkörper, und andere Gewerksorganisationen der Städte in denen er Ansprachen halten wird über die Ankunft Legien's in der betreffenden Stadt verständigt und sie ersucht Vorkehrungen zur Abhaltung von Versammlungen zu obigem Zwecke zu treffen.

Aus europäischen Gewerkschaften.

Der Landesverband der Bauarbeiter Ungarns hat in der letzten Februarwoche (vom 27. 2. bis 1. 3.) in Szegedin seine siebte Generalversammlung abgehalten. Die Versammlung war von 125 Delegierten besucht; der Oesterreichische Maurerverband war durch den Kollegen Karl Tetenka, der Deutsche Bauarbeiterverband und das Internationale Sekretariat durch den Kollegen Fritz Paeplow vertreten.

Die Generalversammlung hatte eine umfangreiche Tagesordnung zu erledigen, u. a. die Neuaufstellung des Status zu prüfen und zu genehmigen. Dank dem guten Geiste der Delegierten und der ebenso umsichtigen wie energischen Leitung durch den Kollegen Desider Bokanik konnten alle Geschäfte der Generalversammlung bis Freitag Mittag gut erledigt werden. Zur Leitung des Verbandes wurden wiedergewählt: Desider Bokanik als Präsident (ehrenamtlich), Sandor Garbai als Geschäftsführer und Josef Handler als Kassierer. Die Gehälter der Beamten sind um 20 pZt. erhöht worden. — Der Grundstein.

Das staatliche statistische Bureau in Dänemark führt seit dem Jahre 1897 eine fortlaufende Statistik über die Streiks und Aussperrungen in diesem Lande. Diese Statistik erstreckt sich nunmehr also über 15 Jahre, und einige Hauptziffern sind nicht ohne Interesse. Demnach sind während der Jahre 1897—1910 1,238 Arbeitseinstellungen festgestellt worden, auf jeden 4. Tag entfällt eine Arbeitseinstellung. Die Zahl der verlorenen Arbeitstage beträgt 4,9 Millionen, wovon jedoch 2,7 Millionen auf die große Aussperrung vom Jahre 1898 entfallen. Für die übrigen 13 Jahre würden demnach jährlich 150,000 bis 200,000 Arbeitstage durch Arbeitseinstellungen verloren gegangen sein oder pro Jahr und Industriearbeiter kaum 1 verlorener Arbeitstag. Von den 18—19 Millionen Kronen verlorenen Arbeitslohnes entfallen auf die Generalaussperrung von 1898 nicht weniger als 12 Millionen, so daß auf die übrigen Jahre im Durchschnitt ½ Million Kronen entfallen. In der „Tidskrift for Arbejderforsikring" wird berechnet, daß die Gewerkschaften ihren Mitgliedern durch die Streikunterstützung diesen Verlust zum größten Teil ausgeglichen haben; von ½ bis 4/5 des Verlustes soll durch die Streikunterstützung gedeckt worden sein. — Correspondenzblatt.

Auf Beschluß des Unternehmerschutzvereins deutscher Porzellanfabrikanten sind am 24. Februar sämtliche Porzellanarbeiter und -arbeiterinnen der ihm angeschlossenen Betriebe ausgesperrt worden, weil die Isolatorendreher wegen Lohndifferenzen die Arbeit eingestellt haben und sich weigern, sie bedingungslos wieder aufzunehmen.,

Die Aussperrung erstreckt sich in der Hauptsache auf das nordöstliche Bayern, den Thüringer Wald, das westliche Sachsen, Sachsen-Altenburg, Waldenburg-Altwasser in Schlesien, Lettin und Zell in Baden, Charlottenburg, Teltow und Roßlau. Insgesamt sind nach den bisherigen Meldungen 37 Orte in Mitleidenschaft gezogen. Die Zahl der Ausständigen ist noch nicht feststehend. In manchen Betrieben haben sich auch die Unorganisierten solidarisch erklärt und sich zu der für sie auf den 4. März freigestellten Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit nicht eingefunden. Um so mehr glaubt aber dabei das kleine christliche Verbändchen der Keramarbeiter im Trüben fischen zu können. Eine in Marktredwitz abgehaltene Konferenz dieses Verbandes beschloß, sich um die Aussperrung nicht zu kümmern, da die Unternehmer ja nur den freien Verband treffen wollten, die christlich organisierten Porzellanarbeiter sollen also den aussperrenden Unternehmern helfen, die Betriebe aufrecht zu erhalten. So wollen es die Leiter, ob die Arbeiter allerdings dabei mitmachen, wird von deren Ehrgefühl abhängen.

Der Zentralverband der Asphalteure Deutschlands hielt Mitte Februar seine vierte Generalversammlung in Bamberg ab. Der Verband zählte Ende 1911 insgesamt nur 1,106 Mitglieder und weist einen außerordentlich starken Mitgliederwechsel auf. In den letzten zwei Jahren wurden allein 1,460 Personen neu aufgenommen, und trotzdem hat sich die Mitgliederziffer in dieser Zeit nur um 200 erhöht. Für den Anschluß des Verbandes an eine größere Organisation scheint keine Neigung vorhanden zu sein, wenigstens ist darüber verhandelt worden. Doch will man anscheinend der Fluktuation zu Leibe gehen. Der Verbandstag beschloß die Einführung der Arbeitslosenunterstützung unter gleichzeitiger Erhöhung des Beitrages auf 60 Pf. während aller 52 Wochen des Jahres, statt seither 55 Pf. in 44 Wochen. Die Unterstützung soll vom siebenten Tage ab sich auf 21 Tage à 1 Mk. erstrecken. Der Verband hat 17,042 Mk. Vermögen. — Holzarbeiter-Zeitung.

Departement Francais

La journee de 9 heures a Paris

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Cette question étant d'actualité, je me vois obligé d'interompre la series d'articles sur le mouvement coopératif, commencé dans un numéro précédent.

J'ai lu avec beaucoup de regrets, dans le journal de notre corporation à Paris, que la tentative d'introduire la journée de 9 heures dans les ateliers d'ébénisterie à Paris et en province, a piteusement échoué; mais je n'en suis nullement surpris, à vrai dire, je m'y attendais, vue le nombre absolument insuffisant de syndiqués; en effet, on ne saurai commencer et conduire à bonne fin un mouvement pareil sans avoir au moins la grande majorité du métier avec vous, ce qui malheureusement n'est pas le cas, du moins en ce qui concerne Paris, où la chambre syndicale compte moins de 10 % d'ébénistes de la ville dans ses rangs. Il s'en suit que le nombre restraint ne saurait fournir d'assez hautes cotisations pour soutenir le mouvement au point de vue financier, que ce manque de fonds, la mettant dans l'impossibilité de sécourir les victimes, est plutôt la cause de l'éloignement de nouveaux adhérents et si, au dire de l'adage américain, "There is no success like success," il est aussi certain que rien ne décourage autant que le constant insuccès d'une cause.

Au lieu de éntreprendre une bonne et sérieuse agitation pour l'augmentation du chiffre d'adhérents, on s'impatiente, on veut prouver aux indifferents ou récalcitrans, que l'on est capable d'obtenir des résultats quand même, au lieu de dire ouvertement à ces derniers, qu'un bon résultat ne saurait être obtenable qu'avec l'union et avec l'aide de tous. En principe il faut admettre que chaque grève gagné par des non-organisés est un détriment aux organisés, et si le petit nombre de syndiqués a réussi quand même à force de sacrifices à avoir gain de cause, il n'a fait que de rètirer les marrons du feu pour une quantité d'ingrats toujours prêts à profiter du travail des autres sans jamais contribuer, ni en argent ni en dévouement, leur quote-part dans la lutte avec le patronat féroce et rapace.

64 maisons de meubles ont consentis à introduire la journée de 9 heures à Paris, sur plusieurs centaines existant sur la place de Paris; c'est peu, encore reste-t-il à savoir combien sur ce nombre vont retourner à l'ancien système voyant que le gros des fabricants n'a pas suivi le mouvement.

Je ne voudrai cependant pas blamer les militants de la fédération, à moins de les accuser d'avoir entrepris une oeuvre au-dessus de leurs forces, ce qui ne saurait être une faute, plutôt un mal entendu, et j'admets aussi qu'il est beaucoup plus facile à critiquer que faire mieux; mais le résultat peu satisfaisant permet de tirer des conclusions qui, à l'avenir, devraient servir de leçons.

Ainsi comme l'affirme le journal, si dès le début de l'action, le syndicat de Paris avait avertit tous les syndicats de province et de l'Etranger de la mise en grève, et que tout tentative d'obtenir du travail en cette ville est interdit pour les ébénistes, et renouvellait cet avertissement en septembre, les quelques syndiques en province auront pris note de cet avertissement, aussi bien que ceux de la Suisse, de l'Allemagne et de l'Autriche-Hongrie, pays avec de bonnes organisations du bois et disposant d'une presse corporative, mais les autres, les non-syndiqués, les Italiens, Russes, Roumains, Israelites, etc., que furent-ils?

Dès le mois de septembre, la fédération suisse des ouvriers du bois signalait, que les ébénistes italiens travaillant à Paris, écrivaient à leurs compatriotes travaillant en Suisse, de venir à Paris où, dirent ils, il y avait beaucoup de travail. Apart les ébénistes italiens, un bon nombre de Russes (Israelites), de Serbes, Roumains, et même

des Belges, venait à Paris prendre la place des grèvistes.

Un fait à remarquer dans ce mouvement d'immigration, c'est qu'il ne fut possible de réexpédier que les membres des organisations étrangères qui accordent des avantages à leurs membres; comme le syndicat des ébénistes de Paris refusait énergiquement l'admission de tout ouvrier qui avait passé outre à l'interdit et que ces ouvriers ne voulaient pas perdre le bénéfice de ces avantages, ils consentaient à s'en retourner vers une autre ville ou un autre pays.

Quant à tous les autres, syndiqués ou non, venant d'autre pays ou même de province, ils se refusaient enérgiquement de quitter Paris; la multiplicité des ateliers parisiens et le grand nombre des non-syndiqués leurs permit de trouver du travail en toute sécurité, ayant, comme l'affirm le journal de la fédération, "99 chances sur 100," de ne pas être dérangés.

Mais, voilà toute la raison de l'insuccès de ce mouvement, point n'est besoin d'aller chercher au loin; trop peu d'organisés, point d'organisation d'atelier, point d'influence, ni sur les ouvriers, ni sur les patrons, pas plus sur les ouvriers français et encore bien moins sur les ouvriers étrangers; en un mot, une organisation par trop insuffisante.

En effet, de quel droit ces 10 % d'ouvriers veulent-ils faire la loi aux autres 90 % de Paris, de la province et de l'Etranger? S'ils veulent en faire une question de pouvoir ils feraient preuve d'une ignorance déplorable; si au contraire ils voudraient faire appel à l'ésprit de solidarité, ce serai pire, vue que ces 90 % ont assez prouvé, en se tenant à l'écarte de toute organisation, d'un manque absolu et persistant de toute idée de solidarité. Que faudrait-il donc faire à l'avenir pour mieux réussir dans leurs tentations, pour l'amélioration du sort des ouvriers du meubles?

L'observation faite au sujet des immigrants venant des pays dont les organisations offrent de certaines avantages à leurs adhérents est très signifiant; eh bien, que les ouvriers français en fassenet autant, que leur organisation offre à son tour aux ouvrier du métier autre chose que des paroles d'encouragement, des appels à l'énergie et sur tout des phrases révolutionaires. Le camarade Legien de la Commission Général des syndiqués allemand, l'a bien dit aux visiteurs français lors de leur voyage à Berlin, "Quand la faim entre par la porte, les principes se sauvent par la fenêtre." Il aurait pu ajouter, "l'énergie et le courage aussi!"

L'organisation des travailleurs ne saurait être une question de sympathie, ni de sentiments, mais bien une question de pouvoir et de raisonements. Les moyens de leur lutte contre le patronat doivent être appropriés pour la circonstance, et quand on voudrat faire la guerre il faudra se procurer des armes pareilles à ceux dont se servent les adversaires, c'est à dire en première ligne il leurs faudra de l'argent, beaucoup d'argent, et aussi beaucoup de soldats dans les rangs. Plus sera grand le nombre des syndiqués, moins il restera d'adversaires dans les ateliers et de traitres supportant nos ennemies.

Quils suivent l'exemple de nos camarades d'Allemagne et d'ailleurs, en créant des caisses de secours de toute sorte, une caisse de secours en cas d'incendie brulant leurs outils, qui existe déjà, mais a besoin d'être perfectionné, de secours en cas de chômage, en cas de maladie, secours en voyage, mais surtout de secours en cas de grève, de lock-out ou de persécution de militants par les patrons, et je leur garantie un succès d'organisation à bref délaie.

Quils organisent surtout par leurs chambres syndicales divers des bureaux de placement sous leur propre contrôle et pour leurs membres exclusivement, et qu'ils fassent acte de syndiqués, en fréquentant des syndiqués seulement, et en traitant les non-syndiqués en adversaires jusqu'à ce que ceux-ci apprennent à apprecier la valeur de l'organisation.

Mais voilà le point faible du mouvement ouvrier français qui ne veut rien apprendre de l'Etranger. Plutôt rester en arrière de toute l'organisation internationale que de suivre les organisations auglaises, allemandes ou voire même américaines, d'après la sentence du Docteur Purgon, de feu Molière, qui préférai voir mourir ses enfants que les guèrir par des moyens et des remèdes d'une école nouvelle. Eh bien, tant pis pour eux.



DEMPSEY, J. M., of Local Union 682, Franklin, Pa.

Claims Paid During March, 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16684	W. W. Williams	132	$200.00
16685	James M. Allen	274	200.00
16686	Mrs. Augusta Ragner	427	50.00
16687	Thomas E. Hiestand	436	200.00
16688	Frank Dumas	1210	200.00
16689	Ricardo Rodriguez	1283	100.00
16690	Mrs. H. Nolte	1434	50.00
16691	Fred Conrad	1813	50.00
16692	Carl Mueller	5	200.00
16693	James S. Salmon	73	197.50
16694	Geo. W. Daniels	592	50.00
16695	Mrs. Bettie Lewis	887	50.00
16696	Frank Weternick	1786	200.00
16697	Mrs. Catherine McCall	10	50.00
16698	Edwin Buck	25	200.00
16699	Chas. G. Harms	34	200.00
16700	L. A. Larson (dis.)	62	400.00
16701	Frank Day (dis.)	201	400.00
16702	Mrs. Elizabeth M. Allen	424	50.00
16703	Edward Olsen	509	200.00
16704	Chas. Kolls	521	124.20
16705	Mrs. Anna A. Tooker	746	50.00
16706	Mrs. Mary L. Drouin Huot	933	50.00
16707	Wm. Buntrock	1053	200.00
16708	Emil W. Falz	1326	200.00
16709	Samuel J. Poinsett	1137	200.00
16710	Mrs. Annie Schuyler	1489	50.00
16711	D. O. Dempsey	75	50.00
16712	Mrs. Annie G. Donaldson	132	50.00
16713	Mrs. Annie E. Sims	8	50.00
16714	James F. Westerfield	273	200.00
16715	Albert Hamma	309	200.00
16716	Agostino De Leo	387	50.00
16717	Mrs. Anna Grewe	476	50.00
16718	John Metayer (dis.)	1305	100.00
16719	John Coatsworth	1345	50.00
16720	John P. Sandmark	241	200.00
16721	Mrs. Lena Gordon	504	50.00
16722	Clarence Harris	622	200.00
16723	Mrs. Edith M. Manter	708	50.00
16724	Charles J. Harper	1913	200.00
16725	A. M. Alston	142	200.00
16726	Mrs. Robert Stretzel	307	25.00
16727	Andrew Lonning	320	200.00
16728	Francesco Albanesa	322	200.00
16729	John H. Begasse	375	200.00
16730	John Koller	375	200.00
16731	Mrs. Maria L. Gollasso	387	50.00
16732	W. A. Riggan	425	200.00
16733	Simon Robinson	52	200.00
16734	John W. Hall	571	50.00
16735	Mrs. Edna M. Gooden	716	50.00
16736	Carl Frohmann	1596	100.00
16737	Fred Rote	142	200.00
16738	Joseph Bederman	143	200.00
16739	Mrs. Julia Radziwanouski alias Julia Rodgers	482	50.00
16740	Mrs. Katherine Dahlenburg	712	50.00
16741	Geo. E. Hoagland	55	200.00
16742	Mrs. Eleonore D. Primeau.	134	50.00
16743	Henry Hilke	211	200.00
16744	Mrs. Charlotte Wadsworth	322	50.00
16745	Fritz Wevar	362	200.00
16746	Louis Van Brunt	507	200.00
16747	Mrs. Beuna Vista Steele	738	50.00
16748	H. W. Rhodes	1015	200.00
16749	Henry E. Meeds	1892	50.00
16750	Wm. J. Cascaden	8	200.00
16751	John T. Jones	125	200.00
16752	J. B. Baise	198	50.00
16753	Andrew Gearlack	198	200.00
16754	A. M. Johnson	245	200.00
16755	John T. Currie	621	200.00
16756	Wm. H. Gibbens (dis.)	1130	400.00
16757	Fred Danielowsky	1784	200.00
16758	John Rastel (dis.)	141	400.00
16759	L. L. Oliver	225	50.00
16760	Chas. Hoffmeister	242	200.00
16761	Julius Motz	309	200.00
16762	Daniel E. Hosey	437	200.00
16763	August E. Wetterstrand	457	200.00
16764	Mrs. Viola Stormont	792	50.00
16765	Arnold Bigler (dis.)	1214	400.00
16766	Wm. Seaman	1297	200.00
16767	Joseph P. Melanson	778	200.00
16768	S. Fischer	1	200.00
16769	Monroe Bailey	58	200.00
16770	E. W. Hobbie	119	200.00
16771	Mrs. Wasilia Krow	550	50.00
16772	Joseph H. Schmitz	550	50.00
16773	Louis Natkal	985	200.00
16774	John W. McLeod	33	50.00
16775	John Weis	242	200.00
16776	Frederick Brecht	359	200.00
16777	James B. Fry	406	200.00
16778	Wilfred W. Chapdelaine	490	200.00
16779	August Fromm	1596	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16780	Jacob F. Zerweck	1596	50.00
16781	Mrs. Mary Hinsch	13	50.00
16782	Mrs. Eliza C. Henderson	142	50.00
16783	James S. Grant	318	200.00
16784	Mrs. Anna Murphy	700	50.00
16785	Samuel B. Walley	7	200.00
16786	Mrs. Annie May Biesecker	73	50.00
16787	N. B. Carnvaugh	125	50.00
16788	Mrs. Lizzie Crawford	146	50.00
16789	Malcolm M. Fraser	160	200.00
16790	W. N. Miller	181	200.00
16791	Mrs. Mary J. Styles	240	50.00
16792	Wm. Duggan (dis.)	299	400.00
16793	Mrs. Mary A. Murray	340	50.00
16794	Mrs. Annie Archer	345	50.00
16795	Camille Napoleon Barrett	988	50.00
16796	Mrs. Ollie Williams	1029	50.00
16797	John L. Hood	1504	200.00
16798	Uriah B. Kille	20	200.00
16799	Wm. S. Brewer	37	50.00
16800	Mrs. Julia Schlueter	90	50.00
16801	Mrs. Mary C. Johnson	91	50.00
16802	Henry F. Coffin	218	200.00
16803	Geo. Faust	309	200.00
16804	Mrs. Katie Hoffman	375	50.00
16805	Magnus Swanson	391	200.00
16806	Louis Andersen	422	200.00
16807	Thos. Bresman (bal.)	509	150.00
16808	Mrs. Anna Hansen	526	50.00
16809	Michael Dugan	482	50.00
16810	Mrs. Jennie Bourquin	509	50.00
16811	Gustave Dittbrenner	521	200.00
16812	John Shaw	532	200.00
16813	Mrs. Adelaide Schmitz	1053	50.00
16814	Mrs. Carolina Youngquist	1246	50.00
16815	Mrs. Julia McMillen	1908	50.00
16816	Wm. F. Deuring	182	200.00
16817	Mrs. Martha G. Smallman	386	50.00
16818	Pius Bauscher	808	200.00
16819	Henry Otto	1367	200.00
16820	Mrs. Pearl Kaplan	43	50.00
16821	Mrs. Bertha E. Hiestand	64	50.00
16822	Joseph M. Dempsey	682	200.00
16823	Mrs. Mabel Pryer	746	50.00
16824	Fokke Jungbloed	158	200.00
16825	Lorenzo Van Nattor	380	200.00
16826	Mrs. Lillie E. Ackerly	927	25.00
16827	Mrs. Anna Waldmann	1	50.00
16828	Mrs. Sarah W. Rheiner	31	50.00
16829	J. Criss Conley	142	200.00
16830	Mrs. Annie Ogren	181	50.00
16831	W. M. Rickards	199	50.00
16832	Mrs. Ella A. Burroughs	251	50.00
16833	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Edwards	432	50.00
16834	John Jenstrom	448	200.00
16835	James F. Byrnes	451	200.00
16836	Mrs. Pera Riva Lipshets	937	50.00
16837	Mrs. Rose Rudinsky	1008	50.00
16838	Alrick Petterson	1704	200.00
16839	Geo. T. Hutchinson	146	200.00
16840	Mrs. Jennie L. Orrell	181	50.00
16841	Steve Wick	361	200.00
16842	Edward Hallam	471	200.00
16843	Ferdinand Peichl	612	200.00
16844	Mrs. Jennie Walker	1582	50.00
16845	Mrs. Pearl B. White	1840	50.00
16846	Mrs. Ellen M. Wylie	33	50.00
16847	Wm. Archibald	240	200.00
16848	Edward Bradbury	471	200.00
16849	John Darringer	716	50.00
16850	Mrs. Marie E. Vornbrock	1689	50.00
16851	Geo. Bain	13	200.00
16852	Wm. H. Reeder	31	200.00
16853	Mrs. Christina A. Carling	32	50.00
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16858	Charles Gustafson	441	100.00
16859	Henry F. Bergman	520	200.00
16860	Zacharia Smith	535	50.00
16861	Mrs. Bridget M. Leavitt	1324	50.00
16862	Edgar A. Thompson	16	50.00
16863	Mrs. Alpha P. Brooks	73	50.00
16864	Victor Johnson	181	200.00
16865	Joseph Applegade	564	200.00
16866	Eric Becklund	1	200.00
16867	Joseph Kiser	184	50.00
16868	Matt Weber	1922	200.00
16869	Preston R. McKinley	2	50.00
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16876	Wm. Allen	29	50.00
16877	Dan. S. O. Driscoll	51	200.00
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16879	P. S. Mulligan	443	200.00
16880	Mrs. Lenna Lathrop	1582	50.00
16881	John H. Showalter	1582	200.00
16882	Mrs. Mary Ferraroli	51	50.00
16883	Mrs. Tilda Benson	58	50.00
16884	W. J. Johnson	62	200.00
16885	Wm. H. Simms	607	200.00
16886	Mrs. Amelia Bland	738	50.00
16887	Mrs. Fannie K. Zahn	746	50.00
16888	James A. White	1033	200.00
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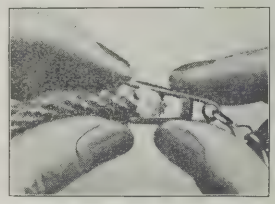
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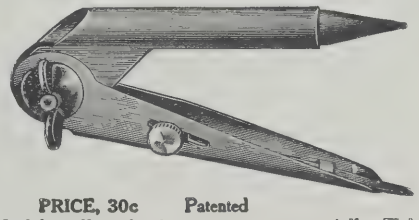
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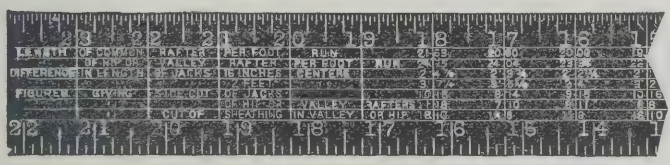
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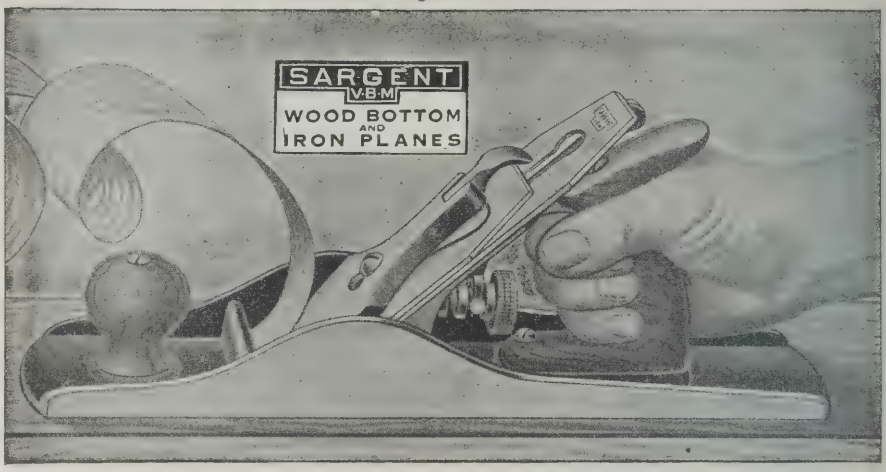


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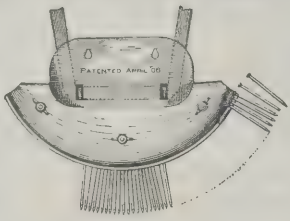
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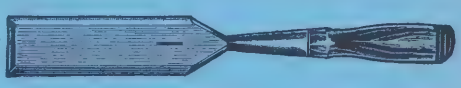
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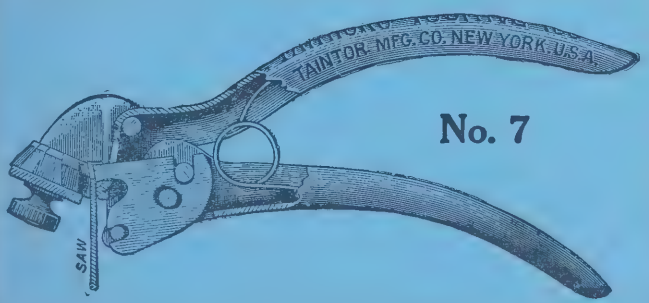
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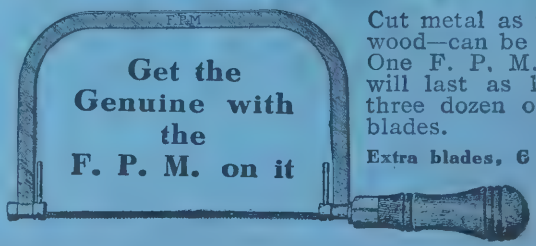
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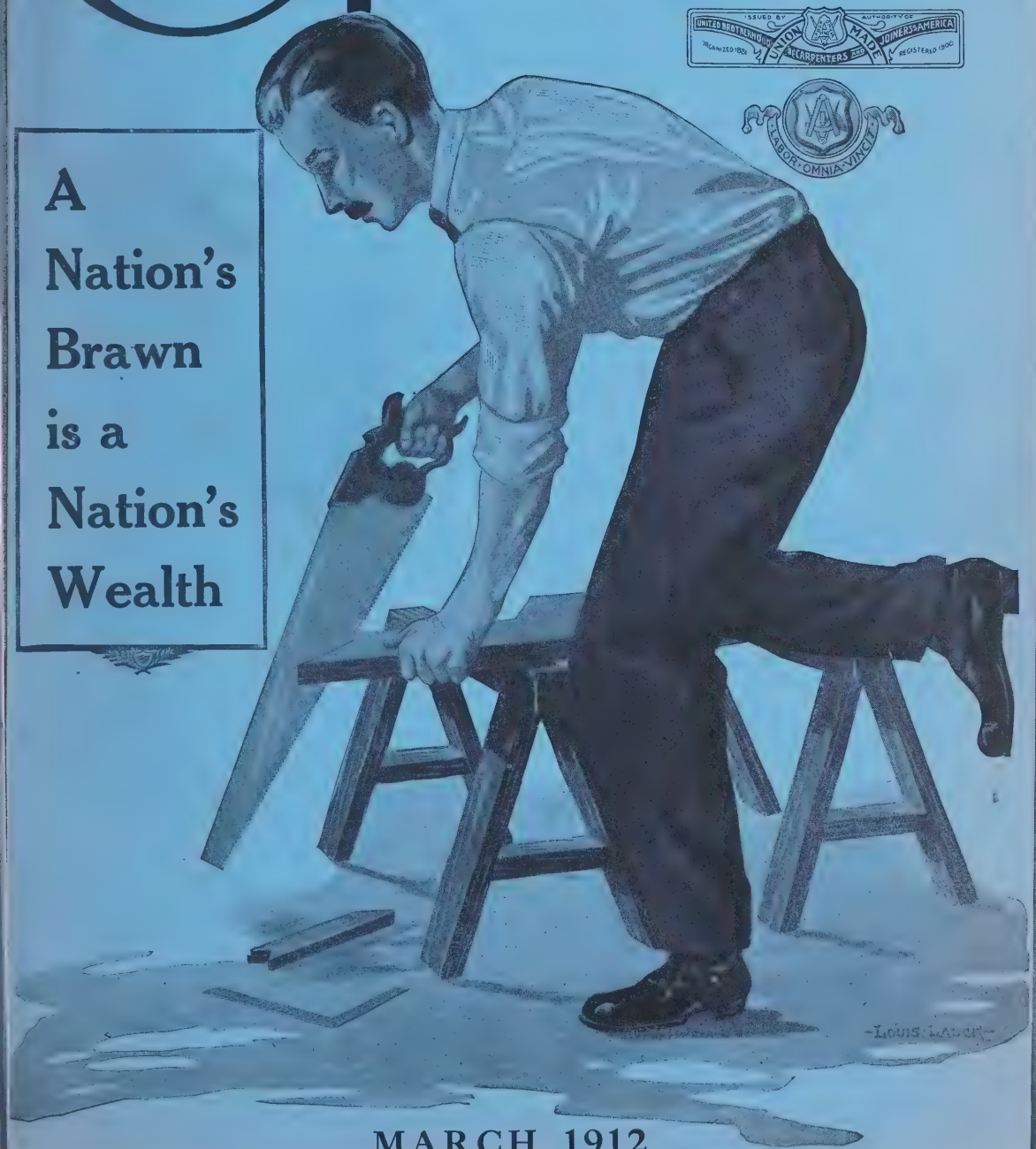
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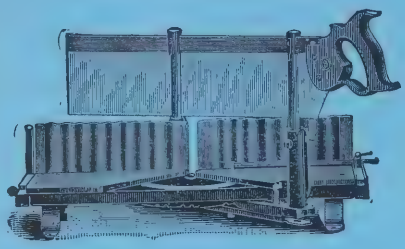
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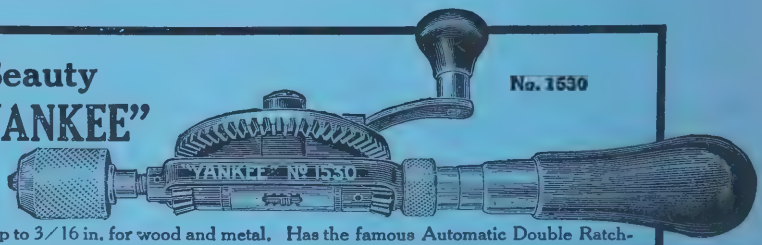
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No. 29



Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXII—No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1912

One Dollar Per Year
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What About It?

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

In a world so rich in plenty
Full of wealth and happiness,
How can there be so much trouble,
Hunger, hardship and distress?
Churches over creeds contending,
Faith without good works found dead—
Capital out joy-riding,
Labor scarcely clothed and fed.

What about the evil omens
Of man's miseries multiplied?
Of the rich and poor in conflict—
All the world dissatisfied?
What about improved conditions
For the masses in their need?
What about financial systems
And their policy of greed?

Weary toilers make their protest
Holding forth imploring hands,
Pleading for a decent living
And a wage their work demands;
Little children cold and hungry—
Homeless families in need;
Surely sympathy and justice
Shall rebuke unseeing greed!

Must society's grand functions—
Feast and frolic day and night,
E'er go on in reckless splendor
Heedless of the poor man's plight?
Till the world's awakened conscience
In the holy quest for good,
Love will solve the mighty problems
In United Brotherhood.

WHAT IS IN VIEW?

(By John B. Powell.)

NO PERSON, of plain, ordinary or "common" sense, will believe as just the rash, inconsiderate charge that organized labor is wholly made up of criminals and those who have made crime and criminals so deep a study that they can, with impunity and without fear of detection, do dastardly deeds—none have found this so true as those who have confessed to such deeds.

Nor does any one of like sense charge or believe every person engaged in great enterprises involving commerce, manufacturing, banking or public, professional, political or religious life, is a rogue.

Yet there are many capitalists who stigmatize organized labor as a criminal institution; and there are many among the ranks of union labor who think there is absolutely no honest and no respect for law among men of big business.

The two classes only injure their cause. Both are deceivers. Both should be eliminated. That they exist is not to be denied. The sooner they are eradicated, more quiet and substantial will be the industrial conditions of the country.

On their part, labor's organizations should and are perfectly willing to cleanse their ranks of such elements. So should capitalists be as perfect and complete in cleaning their rooms.

But if the reading public throughout the United States were so favored that they might read the columns of American Industries, the official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers and the responsive voice of the erectors and anti-boycott bodies, it is almost certain they would observe an impartial mind was not possessed by either the organ or those whom it assumes to represent. Nor would they find any conciliatory or pacific effort.

But they would discover the sweeping charge that organized labor and its organizations form a constant menace to the industrial, civic and political peace and prosperity of the country.

Any clear, impartial critic of language and expression cannot but see a descent to phrases and phasings in use and relished by the underworld's unrefined habitues, that the shock to refined eyes and ears is a near approach to the electrocuting force of base and debasing terms. I venture the assertion that many such effusions are not written by those under whose names they appear, but instead by pens of fine training in the subtly of deceptive language.

I have often assumed and still assume the affirmative that organized labor and its organizations are not a menace to the working people or the industrial betterment of the country. And I am willing to public debate or correspond with any one taking the negative. I do also challenge Mr. John Kirby or the editor of American Industries to produce, in whole or in part, any article from any labor publication, recognized by and representing union labor and labor unions that excells either of the gentlemen in the quality and quantity of defamatory language.

In the light of recent events there is not and cannot be any defense of such men as Shea, McManigal and the McNamaras, but while they are guilty of unlawful and outrageous deeds, the spectacle is before the country of petty officers, state executives, courts and federal judges, juries and officials neglecting to indict, convict and punish perjurers, kidnappers, and in other ways violators of law. Equity is passing out and class decisions appearing in the higher jurisprudence of the land. The bitterest condemnation and the severest punishment should fall upon the guilty in fact or conspiracy. Notwithstanding this, W. J. Burns, a perjurer and violator of law—is feted by—to their shame—great civic and fraternal bodies. Applauded and defended by Parry, Post, Kirby, Drew and the Erectors' and Manufacturers' Association and freed by a federal judge, whom it would seem, tends upon the prerogative of the Supreme Court and passes upon the constitution-

ality of a state law without the asking on the part of the state—he and they knowing of the violations.

Possibly some day these persecutors and prosecutors of innocent labor people may say with Wolsey:

I have ventured,
Like the little wanton boys that swim on bladders.
These many summers in a sea of glory
But far beyond my depth; my high-blown pride
At length broke under me and left me
To the mercy of a rude stream that
Must forever hide me. O how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors.

I have no love for the spoilers, but, though not a member in any form of any labor union, I have a deep and enduring sympathy for the toilers. No good unionist, I believe, countenances McNamara acts; but no true unionist will desert the cause of organized labor, because such men were found among and of their own very ranks. The capitalists as represented by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Erectors and Anti-Boycott Associations are not simply enemies and foes of organized labor, but relentless warriors against it, with a united purpose of wiping out trade unionism, conquering its leaders and making wage earners absolutely dependent upon the will and wish of employers.

The toilers, therefore, are the ones to battle for and be united, the capitalists to battle against and defeat.

One charge must rest against the union forces.

Their united strength was not thrown at the polls against their subtle and unrelenting foe—the first rally to stab, in a judicial way, organized labor almost to death.

Since then the stiletto has been plunged into the innocent; they have permitted themselves to be deceived by bad men in labor's ranks and bad men who sought their votes.

Wrongs can never right wrongs.

The political regency of today—pregnant by favor of labor's vote—has inflicted wrongs upon labor, added to them and permitted others to do likewise. It knows of but makes no effort to stop the conquest of the capitalists against the toilers and well it knows that the real endeavor of the former is to become victors and vanquish the latter.

Now it is not a quarrel on the part of labor for industrial regency nor political supremacy, but a fight against those who are tightening, directly and indirectly, the bondage of the toilers. There is no relief from the courts as at present constituted. No judges friendly and fair to labor will be appointed, and none can be recalled who are unfriendly and unfair. As conditions exist, it seems best to enter hope not in those who have promised and pleged, but failed, rather those who promised and pledged, but were not given opportunity to fulfill; and for every wage earner in the land, this appears to be what is in view.

WHAT IS UNDERNEATH THE MASK?

(By Harry B. Moyer.)

IT IS a poor time and a poor place when and where one cannot learn something. In these days of musical clap-trap one scarcely hopes to obtain more than merely a passing evening's entertainment at the theater, and yet there are occasions when one picks up a scrap of philosophy at the show that is worth while.

In "Passersby," one of this year's plays, there are among other characters a wealthy young Englishman, a butler and a tramp hackman, a friend of the butler. In the course of the play the butler is dismissed and then re-hired, his employer casually admitting that he had never before considered him (the butler) "human." Later the cabby and the butler are discussing some good turn the employer has done. "I thought you said he wasn't human?" queries the cabby,

and then adds "We're all human when the mask is off."

Laid bare of all its stage trappings the real seat of all of the trouble between he who works and he who hires is that each has forgotten to a large extent that the other is human. Employer and employe, generally speaking, have never of late years come close enough together to realize that both are of the same flesh and blood, and the pity of it is that perhaps they never will.

Capital is prone to look upon labor as a mere money-making machine; labor sees capital as a highly skilled piece of money-taking mechanism.

It isn't hard to start a quarrel, but it is sometimes difficult to dispose of one. The other day I read of a New England couple who had been married some forty years ago and had never spoken to one another since until recently. A wag would perhaps remark that was an ideal marriage, but it is gold against gold bricks that today those old people are wondering which of them was the biggest simpleton.

When capital and labor began their squabble it is highly probable that it was just a case of fellowmen disagreeing over some financial and other matters. There must have been a personal side to it somewhere. Today, with some few exceptions, the disagreement is almost entirely impersonal. Each side has, to a large extent, forgotten that the other side is human. This being essentially a business age the matter has reached the stage where only business methods can prevail, and anybody who has any business dealings in a large way nowadays will tell you that there is little time spent in indulging in sentimentalism. For further particulars interview some of the thousands of "small fry" which has been crowded to the wall by such humane business institutions as Standard Oil, Reading Coal, etc.

Owing to the fact that neither kind nor unkind relatives have shuffled off this mortal coil and donated to my financial exchequer, and that I am possessed of an appetite that demands three squares a day, I am compelled to work for a living. Under these circumstances my sympathies naturally lie with the numerous millions of my fellow men and women who have to do likewise. Broadly speaking, I haven't forgotten that employers are human. In fact most of those with whom I have had occasion to come in contact have neglected by any act on their part to ever teach me that they were human. Perhaps it is only in the proper order of things as they are measured in these days of business methods to take every advantage—fair and otherwise—of one's employes, but I could never learn to see it that way. Individual employers there are who are square, but my experience—and I think I can speak for some few others, at least—has been that collectively modern employers do not think in anything but dollars and cents. "Get all you can out of a man as cheaply as possible, and when you have burned up his energy and sapped his vitality, discard him like you would a burned clinker from the furnace." That is the motto of employerdom at-large today.

It isn't business for the handful to worry about the welfare of the millions. What matters it if the multitude scrimps and slaves and tries to save on hand-to-mouth wages? What matters it if a few odd thousand of the millions burn up their means of obtaining bread and butter—their energy and vitality before their time in grinding away weary extra hours without extra pay? Why worry about a workman's compensation act, or safe and sane scaffolding laws so long as there are free hospitals and free poor houses? Why should any of these or the countless other petty worries be inflicted upon the employer? Why. "We are all human when the mask is off." When, within the past century have employers in general ever taken the mask off? Is it any wonder that the working classes find it hard to reconcile themselves to the belief that something akin to human sympathy, human understanding lurks back of the capitalistic mask? Our vision is blurred, you say? Worse than that, it is absolutely shut off by the sweat-shops, the child-labor factories, the rotten politics, the

biased court-systems and the other dank, rancid institutions which loom up before our eyes, and which a certain class of people would figuratively shove down our throats.

Burns surely had the working classes in mind when he wrote—

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.

Opponents of the organized labor movement are prone to sneer when the hardships of the working classes are mentioned and to point out the fact that nowadays nearly all trades, especially the building trades are fairly well paid. What's the answer? Organized labor.

Because a man has backbone enough to join a labor union he is, in the eyes of the narrow minded gentry which is always shrieking "Let well enough alone!" an impudent up-start. Dryden made reply to that sort of talk many years ago when he wrote—

Bold knaves thrive without one grain of sense,
But good men starve for want of impudence.

No working man requires any justification other than a sound head and a keen appreciation of which side his bread is buttered on, to join a labor union. Nevertheless the Bible tells us that "The laborer is worthy of his reward," and if anybody will inform us just how the working people of this or any other country can pry their "reward" loose from the capitalistic tenacles except by organizing we'll doff our hat to him or her.

Shakespeare knew no more about unions than some of organized labor's most vehement critics, nevertheless the words he placed in Cæsar's mouth could readily be applied to modern labor conditions:

Men at some times are masters of their fates;
The fault, dear Brutus, is not our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

And lest some opponent of our cause gain the impression that I am advocating Socialism, I hasten to explain that practical unionism—labor unionism—fairly and squarely applied beats all the theoretical doctrines that ever have or will be invented. We of the masses do not want what does not belong to us, but we want what does belong to us—and we are going to get it.

CIVIC ENTERPRISES

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

We live in such a busy age—
'Tis greed and grind—
That oft we lose the blessed art
Of being kind.

AND yet it is the day of civic enterprise, and in the strenuosity of the times, as often as we lapse into selfishness, conscience recalls us to active response to the universal appeal of human conditions.

Investigation into realms of thought, where marvelous discoveries keep us ever in an attitude of expectation, is a prosperity that amounts almost to a craving. The production of inventions novel and new for the service of mankind, the conservation of natural resources; in fact, uninterrupted progress is the stupendous task of the present generation.

And cheerfully it assumes the responsibility. "Not failure, but low aim is crime," and courage and perseverance are predominant faculties of young America. Truly it seems, with all of its greed and grind, this good old world is doing its best. Achievement looks not for limitations, and the impossible of yesterday is constantly becoming the commonplace of today. It is not that the world is getting smaller, but that men are growing larger in their views. A broader range of vision gives a better perspective to all classes and conditions of life.

In spite of the prevalent destitution and misery, the struggle of might and right is wearing itself out.

The pendulum that has swung too far for so long is gradually steadying down

to a true balance where the correct arc of human activity will be found.

Here commercial and industrial relations will be rightly adjusted. Heart as well as mind will take part in their government, and righteousness and justice shall rule. Brotherhood will teach mankind the way into the abundant, the complete, the perfect life.

Idleness has not brought happiness. Excessive riches have failed to bring the peace and satisfaction expected of them, and the tide has set in that will turn their curse into a blessing.

At last the policy of true philanthrophy is to invest funds where they may reasonably be expected to bring sure results. Prevention is better and wiser than cure for the corroding disease of poverty and ignorance, as surely as in common forms of physical contagions. Discontented millionaire philanthropists are experimenting on such conclusions, and it will not be many years before the chance given men to help themselves will prove a wise charity. Saving the workers' children from the doom of child slavery now will give them a chance to become better prepared for decent citizenship in the near future. Statistics show that very few girls go morally wrong from choice. The greatest per cent. are forced into such paths by cruel necessity and starvation wages. There is a chance for philanthropic prevention!

> Homes are reared to shield the fallen
> And their builders builded well,
> But the better part were chosen
> Had they helped them ere they fell.

Civic enterprises are becoming fashionable, and none too soon. The busy, greedy world has closed its eyes too long to the conditions that demand attention and remedy. Public interest is becoming aroused as it should for humanity's welfare and the general good. Relief committees, civic leagues, national child labor committees, organized charities, social settlement activities, church federations, labor organizations, industrial education—all of these and many other forces, political, industrial, commercial, philanthropic, are working toward the one great important fact of humanity's good. Whether individual or collective, the influence of all these organized bodies is directed toward the same great purpose. Sympathy for suffering is now widespread and expresses itself generously for all needy causes. To get enough people interested in civic enterprises is the first important step in the world's wonderful housecleaning that has been inaugurated. That accomplished, organized public interest will find a speedy solution to the many problems, especially industrial problems, now so vexing the country.

The time is coming when greed and graft will lose vampire grip on the long-suffering people. Industrial slavery will cast off its debasing fetters, and the golden rule shall take the sceptre from the rule of gold. Under the despotic reign of money, industrial slavery has been considered the effect of the workingman's ignorance. But still back of the ignorance incompetency of the unequipped toiler is a great primary cause to be removed. So much helplessness, misery and pauperism comes from the voluntary ignorance of the rich as well as the involuntary ignorance of the poor.

The majority of the well-to-do employing classes is guilty of absolute and wilful ignorance as to the results of their policy in the lives of their victims.

They do not know of the want and privations in the lives of their hirelings, and for conscience's sake they do not want to know!

The fittest must survive, and the business of gathering gold and amassing fortunes allows no time to think or care what becomes of the other fellow. Human tools are a part of the necessary machinery in the manufacture of a gorgeous fabric in the loom of life that is known as American society.

These human tools wear out just as other and more expensive parts of the machinery must do.

They are cast aside like a heap of rusty scrap iron, no longer useful, but an eyesore to a fashionable thoroughfare, and the only suitable place for humanity's refuse element is the back alley.

Under the sweatshop system the human scrap pile got too big to keep out of sight of our sensitive and refined aristocracy any longer. Around the back doors of affluence, this accumulated human junk, a miserable, unwholesome, seething mass of degradation has assumed such amazing proportions as to become a menace to the health of Uncle Sam's aristocratic commonwealth.

Now the cleaning-up time is at hand and civic enterprises are getting busy in real earnest.

Thousands of good people who did not know of existing conditions will be given an opportunity to find out some things they have avoided learning. But the fight for righteousness, purity and humanity has begun. In the work for the betterment of mankind heroic deeds will be necessary in the struggle, but there are men of courage for the occasion.

Our civic enterprises mean much in the uplift work for suffering humanity. For the brotherhood of mankind brave hearts will enlist against wrong.

We have hard work to do, and loads to lift,
Shun not the struggle; face it. 'Tis God's gift.

THE GOSPEL AND LABOR

(By F. S. Upton)

IT is not only the right, but the duty of all workers to organize. The labor unions have done much for the alleviation of the toiler. Through their efforts the hours of labor have been shortened and the wages increased. They have restricted the employment of women and children and otherwise done countless good. In the pursuance of their aims and objects they make as much for the coming of God's kingdom, to my way of thinking, as others do by carrying the gospel to the heathen. The beneficial effect of labor unions' activity and their noble mission is, however, not recognized nor appreciated by a certain class of the people. They apparently believe that capital is destined to reign supreme and labor held in servitude forever.

When you sift matters to the bottom, it is the false basis of considering the difference between labor and capital that is responsible for much trouble. Yet we must concede that while warfare permits the use of any means to accomplish an end, there can be no warfare under the authority of law. The public demands peaceful means, it is opposed to the violence of warfare, and it is therefore to the interest of organized labor to clean itself of all undesirable characters. Organized labor has learned this; in fact, has always held to it. Christianity seeks to save men, but as Christian citizens it is our duty to seek to promote equity and justice between all classes.

It has well been said that American society under true democracy should be broad, but it would seem as though it had become a pyramid with millionaires at its top and the wretched poor at its base. Now we have the rich and the poor, indeed, but when the uplifting power of true Christianity shall have done its work, these things will be of the past. In that glorious time there will not be the rich and the poor. Not that I would find dissatisfaction with all things; in many ways we have the best of conditions, considering all things.

We are too apt to think the almighty dollar is worth more than life—that money is worth more than men. Christianity teaches that life is worth more than property, but still there are those who dare stand and practically say that money and property and the wealth of this world are first in their creed, even though they trample under the very dust the laborer, his wife and children, to obtain their wealth. The Gospel in the very hearts of the individual would seem to be the one remedy for this state of affairs.

The government has taken up the con-

servation of property, but how much more the need to take up the conservation of the human life of our great army of toilers.

Let us read Daniel 12:1 and Matthew 24:21. One man has said that the only way to solve the labor problem is for both to accept Christianity in its deepest sense. Then will love enter and cast out hate. Then will strikes come to an end. Then and not until then will we learn to love our neighbor as ourself.

Then shall we truly have peace and prosperity. Let us not forget that the Nazarene, the first preacher of the Gospel, was a laborer.

"LET US HAVE PEACE"

(By John Upton)

Yes, let have peace, but along with it let us have, or rather not have, some other things.

Ex-President Roosevelt recently said: "It would be not merely foolish, but wicked, for us as a nation to agree to arbitrate any dispute that affects our vital interests, our independence or our honor, because such an agreement would amount on our part to a covenant to abandon our duty, to an agreement to surrender the rights of the American people about unknown matters at unknown times in the future. Such an agreement would be wicked if kept, and yet to break it, as it undoubtedly would be broken if the occasion arose, would be only less shameful than keeping it. A self-executing arbitration treaty of such a kind can not be devised, simply because no such treaty that can be devised will execute itself or ought to be executed by the nation in time of stress."

Then, on the other hand, there are those who reason and say: With all due respect for the opinions of so eminent a man as the colonel, we beg to call attention to the fact that war is as much out of date as our duels. The courts of law have come between man and wife in their differences, and there is no case so extreme that a duel is necessary.

Our contention is that there is no good excuse why war should not be abolished. We have to consider the interests of the millions who trudge through the mud or dust, the heat or cold of the march, who carry the deadly weapons and face the deadly fire. We have to consider the suffering women and children at home, left without support or comfort. We have to consider the real sufferers and the taxpayers of two or more generations who pay for the glory of a few colonels, generals and officers who lead the fight by telephone at a safe distance from harm. We want universal peace among nations, and we can have it just as we now have peace among men. The duel has been outlawed. Let us outlaw the duel between nations.

Most of us will agree that war is unnecessary and should be abolished. The trouble with the most of us is that we stop right here and fail to inquire whether there are not some other things which should be stopped.

When an advocate of universal peace pictures to us the hardships and sufferings of the soldiers on the march, of those left at home, of the weary life of the army horses and mules, they seem to have forgotten something, and that a most vital something which lies close to our doors. They forget about the vast army of working men, women and children who toil for their very existence, under conditions almost or quite as fraught with danger as ever those met by a soldier on the field of battle.

They have forgotten that there exists in our land a power which annually slays its thousands and sends them to drunkards' graves.

They seem to forget that our mines and factories are each year killing hundreds, yea, thousands of human beings.

Our railroads help to add to the vast total of killed and injured. Our great industrial enterprises are erecting sky-

scrapers, digging tunnels, building railroads, all adding to the long list.

Did you ever stop to think that in the name of sport, men will run great risks of life, almost as great as a soldier? A recent editorial says: "The hunting season just closed cost ninety-eight lives and injuries of thirty-six others. Michigan heads the list. This annual loss of life has resulted in the attention of the authorities of the government."

Look at the accidents from automobiles, flying machines and such. Perhaps we as individuals and as a nation should be more concerned over the men who may at some time be killed in a war between this country and some European power than over the men, women and children who here, at our very doors, were killed yesterday or today or will be killed tomorrow.

Kipling's "Female of the Species" awakened much adverse criticism, but we have forgotten the one where he says:

> Lift ye the stone or cleave the wood
> To make a path more fair or flat.
> Lo, it is red with the blood
> Some sons of Martha spilled for that.

It is probable that Kipling had seen some figures which were not figures of speech.

Here are a few in a single branch of industry:

—Great Mine Disasters of Last Five Years—

Date.	Location.	No. Killed.
1906	Courierre, near Calais, France	1,960
1907	Monongah, W. Va.	300
1907	Tokio, Japan	470
1907	Monongah, W. Va.	398
1908	Hamm, Westphalia	398
1909	Cherry, Ill.	256
1910	Bolton, England	300
1911	Littleton, Ala.	128

And still more recent, the one in Tennessee at the Cross Mountain mine, adds to the list.

It would almost seem that the mine owners hardly realized that compressed air was a much safer power for running the electricity, or that there were safe and unsafe explosives for mining.

Can it be that a paltry three cents per ton difference in the cost of mining coal would cause the use of less safe powder?

In a certain cut on the Erie railroad within ten minutes' ride of New York City, even a year beofre its completion, a partial list of killed and injured filled four newspaper columns.

If a building in a large city reaches the height of three stories without a man being killed the builders are surprised. In fact, is there any record kept of those killed? In cases immediately fatal the coroner is notified—that is all. This applies to the common laborer. Look at the countless others skilled in work.

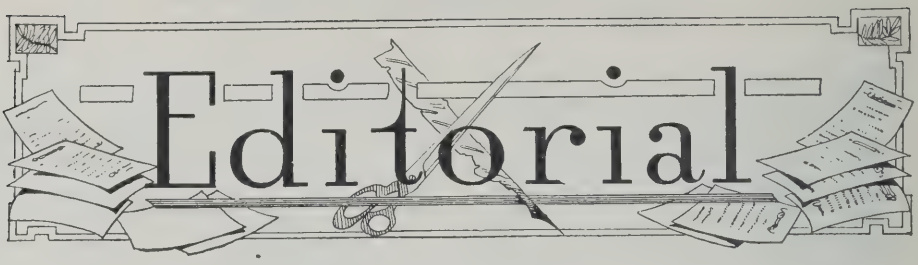
So we might go on through countless lists, railroads, football, prize fighting, etc. Truly we have need to cry, "Let us have peace."

The Lesson of Fellowship

"Those who have stood shoulder to shoulder with the women during one of the garment workers' strikes that have marked the last two years, have watched with reverence the moral awakening among the girls, born of loyalty to a collective cause. It was the typical employer, defending the American fetish of the open shop, who remarked, when his clever Italian forewoman asked him, 'Ain't you sorry to make those people work an hour and a half for 12 cents?' 'Don't you care. You don't understand America. Why do you worry about those people? Here the foolish people pay the smart.' And it was the spirited girl who replied to him, 'Well, now the smart people will teach the foolish'—and led her shop out on strike.

"Which better understood America and its needs? There is no question which had learned the truth that freedom consists, not in separateness but in fellowship, not in self-assertion but in self-effacement."—Vida Scudder.

History proves that the workers get what the workers take, or have the power to take. Only by organization is the necessary display of force made possible.



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING Indianapolis, Ind.

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1912

Presuming that our members and readers are eagerly looking for information relative to the indictment by the Federal grand jury, of our members, Hiram R. Kline, the ex-general organizer and Spurgeon P. Meadows, the U. B. business agent and secretary of the Indianapolis Building Trades Council, we are herewith giving the statements made by these brothers which we believe are deserving of our full confidence.

—H. R. Kline's Statement—

Never before have I had cause to make a statement to organized labor, or to the members of the U. B., but I wish to convey to you one and all, the fact that I was arrested by the agents of the U. S. government on February 14, 1912, and today I stand charged with the crime of conspiracy in connection with the McNamara cases, and must stand trial before the Federal Court.

I can herewith declare with a clean, clear conscience before God and man, that I am innocent of the crime or crimes charged against me, that I never had any connection or dealings direct or indirect with others in any unlawful acts, and I only ask for a fair chance—before a just judge, and an intelligent jury of my peers, to establish my innocence before the whole world, and whatever the persecutions may be that I am enforced to endure, can have only one end—and that is to more closely weld me to the grand and great U. B., and to labor's cause and greater achievements.

HIRAM R. KLINE.

—S. P. Meadow's Statement—

"I am innocent of any deed, act or circumstance, either directly or indirectly, which would in any shape, form or manner connect me with this alleged conspiracy, and a fair and impartial trial will fully convince any twelve men in the world that I am speaking the truth. I make this statement without any mental reservation of any nature whatever, and I leave my case in the hands of my friends, asking with all candor and in all sincerity, that they give me the 'benefit of the doubt,' and assist me in proving my good character, and in wiping from the fair name of the Brotherhood of Carpenters any stain that those who would like to cast upon it and are trying to implant and inflict.

"Before the creator of all things, before the entire membership of our organization I stand with a clear conscience and say 'not guilty.' "

SPURGEON P. MEADOWS.

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These are indeed trying times for organized labor, yet, those in its ranks who are overawed by recent events, those who

live in fear that developments in the dynamite conspiracy case will bring disaster and destruction to labor organization are needlessly alarmed.

Although one labor official laboring under the illusion that by the methods he employed he would serve the interests of his organization, resorted to crime and came in conflict with the law, we contend that there is no class of people as law-abiding as the people found in labor unions where they are trained in the observance of the laws of their organization as well as taught to respect the laws of the land.

The labor movement is the natural outgrowth of existing industrial conditions, hence it will live and grow as long as the present industrial system obtains. Its progress may at times be embarrassed or halted by our own errors and mistakes, yet through these very errors and mistakes we become wiser, we will learn how to avoid them in the future and the movement will advance the more rapidly afterwards.

The mission of the labor movement is a noble and humane one, labor organization aims at the uplifting of the downtrodden, it stands for better citizenship and higher manhood the very things that make for the welfare, the perfection and perpetuation of human society. Those who are aiming at the destruction of labor organizations are not only the enemies of labor, but the enemies of the entire mankind and all their labor crushing schemes will finally fall flat. Labor organization cannot be wiped out by any means, it is here to stay.

And if there ever was any need for labor organization it is at the present time where the toiling masses are so desperately struggling against an unprecedented high cost of all necessities of life. All the inquiries into the causes of the high cost of living and all the trust investigations now under way, will not bring the desired results, and as the co-operative store movement, now in progress, which we heartily indorsed in a recent issue, is still too young in this country as to afford any immediate relief, it logically follows that the workers must depend solely on their organization for redress. To meet the high cost of living, their only alternative is a general demand for an increase in wages. We must therefore not waver come what may; we must continue to maintain the integrity and place faith in the efficiency and influence of our organization; it is our only hope, our only salvation.

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While in this republican country of ours the courts are issuing restraining orders and injunctions over injunctions against labor organizations, forbidding their members to do anything and most everything the right to do is guaranteed every citizen by our constitution, forbidding even the members to tell one another that a certain firm or concern is unfair to them, the European courts generally take a quite different view in labor disputes.

In the city of Hamburg, in monarchical Germany, a court recently rendered the following decision in a dispute between a boss butcher and his workmen.

"The boycott, same as the strike and the lockout, when resorted to in disputes between employer and employes, in itself, is permissible.

"Unlawful is the boycott, and the party against which it is directed is entitled to damages, when the object sought through it is not permissible. Efforts to secure improved working conditions are at all times permissible and do not conflict with our moral laws. Hence, a boycott instituted with this object in view, is not an immoral act and perfectly lawful."

Value of Charcoal

If housewives knew the value of charcoal in the home they would never be without a supply. It should not only be kept in cupboards and wardrobes to collect the dampness, but also in the refrigerator, where it will keep a sanitary condition and absorb any food odors. Hence it should be renewed weekly, in order that its efficiency be preserved. The discarded charcoal need not be thrown away after used for this purpose, as it is still good for fuel use. Powdered charcoal mixed with salt is excellent for the cleaning of the teeth, or verdigris from copper utensils.

Official Information

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General Secretary,
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General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
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Second Vice-President,
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Fifth District, JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1827 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Constitutional Amendments Submitted for Referendum Vote in Accordance with Section 37 of General Constitution

Endorsed by Local Union No. 73 of St. Louis, Mo., 33 of Boston, Mass., 19 of Detroit, Mich., 41 of Champaign, Ill., 284 of Erie, Pa., and 1347 of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Section 24 (amended)—All ballots, after being marked, shall be immediately placed by the member voting in a box provided for such purpose by the L. U., which shall be in charge of the president of the L. U. After the time for balloting has elapsed, the ballots shall be counted by the tellers in the presence of the president of L. U., and a statement in duplicate prepared on blanks to be furnished by the G. S., showing the number of votes cast for each candidate, and said statement shall be signed by said tellers and attested by the president and R. S. of the L. U., with the seal attached. One copy to be sent by the R. S. of the L. U. to the G. S. by registered mail, and one copy of such statement to be retained by the L. U. All voted ballots to be sent by mail or express to the G. S. by the R. S. and all blank ballots to be immediately destroyed by the L. U. No returns will be counted which are received at the General Office later than December 15. The above provisions, with reference to date of election and time of sending statement, do not apply to Hawaii, Porto Rico and British West Indies, in which places the election shall take place and the statement forwarded at the earliest possible date. There shall be a Compilation Committee of five (5) members of the U. B. elected at each general convention, who shall meet at the General Office December 15 and shall tabulate all returns by each Local Union of this U. B. for each candidate, and shall report their findings to the General President and a full accounting of

each Local Union's vote to be published in The Carpenter, irrespective of the time it is received. If too late to go in the first issue, to go in next issue.

Endorsed by Local Union No. 27 of Toronto, Canada, 53 of White Plains, N. Y., 77 of Port Chester, N. Y., 100 of Muskegon, Mich., 109 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 176 of Newport, R. I., 247 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 258 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 331 of Norfolk, Va., 339 of Fort Worth, Texas, 470 of Tacoma, Wash., 471 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 483 of San Francisco, Cal., 507 of Corona, N. Y., 509 of New York City, 599 of Hammond, Ind., 635 of Boise, Idaho, 639 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 646 of St. Louis, Mo., 893 of Wellsburg, W. Va., 1445 of Topeka, Kansas, and 1572 of McGill, Nevada.

Amend the United Brotherhood Constitution by striking out present Section 20 and inserting in place thereof the following new section.

All general officers, delegates and elective committees shall be nominated and elected in the General Convention as follows:

On the rst day of the second week of the convention, immediately following the approval of the minutes, all nominations shall be made. The election shall take place on the following day, immediately following the approval of the minutes, by the Australian ballot system in the following manner:

The names of all candidates shall be grouped under proper headings for the office for which they are nominated on official printed ballots supplied by the United Brotherhood, the delegate personally marking an X opposite the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for. The candidates receiving the larger, the plurality, vote for each office shall be elected and shall hold office for two (2) years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified, unless recalled in the interim.

Any five locals unions, each being located in a separate State, may by a plurality vote of the members present at the meeting for which all members have been legally notified to attend, may petition for the recall of any general officer.

The General Secretary upon the receipt of said petition shall immediately notify all Local Unions of the pending recall, giving the name and official title of said officer in said notice. Any Local Union in good standing may submit the name of a nominee to the General Secretary, accompanied by a fee of $50 to go into the general fund of the United Brotherhood.

Thirty days after the sending of said notice the General Secretary shall have prepared and sent to all Local Unions sufficient official Australian ballots containing the name or names of the officer or officers against whom the petition was issued, together with the names of the nominees sent in by the Local Unions for said office or offices, and the candidate receiving the majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected to fill the unexpired term of the officer recalled, after the canvass of the vote by the Compilation Committee elected at the previous convention. All members in good standing are entitled to vote by personally marking his ballot with a cross, thus, X, opposite the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for. Only black pencils shall be used in the marking of the official ballot, and no other form of ballot shall be used.

The election for the recall of any officer shall take place upon a date set by the General Secretary, so that all returns, together with all voted and unused ballots, shall be sent to the General Headquarters of the United Brotherhood not later than thirty days after the sending out of the official ballots.

In case of the petition being issued against the General Secretary the duties stated in this section shall devolve on the General President.

Any officer recalled shall be forever debarred from again holding office in the United Brotherhood.

That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Endorsed by Local No. 20 of Camden, N. J., 27 of Toronto, Canada, 53 of White Plains, N. Y., 77 of Port Chester, N. Y.,

100 of Muskegon, Mich., 109 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 176 of Newport, R. I., 247 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 258 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 331 of Norfolk, Va., 339 of Fort Worth, Texas, 378 of Edwardsville, Ill., 427 of Omaha, Neb., 470 of Tacoma, Wash., 471 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 483 of San Francisco, Cal., 493 of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 507 of Corona, N. Y., 509 of New York City, N. Y., 599 of Hammond, Ind., 635 of Boise, Idaho, 639 of Brooklyn, N. Y., 646 of St. Louis, Mo., 772 of Clinton, Iowa, 893 of Wellsburg, W. Va., 943 of Tulsa, Okla., 1445 of Topeka, Kans., 1572 of McGill, Nevada.

Amend the U. B. Constitution by inserting the following new section to be known as Section No. 32A.

The terms "organizer" and "deputy" shall be considered as synonymous and shall apply to all members of the U. B. in the employ of the general organization other than general officers employed as general officers in accordance with Section 18, U. B. Constitution, and office attaches actually employed in the General Office of the U. B. and delegates representing U. B. in conventions.

The application of any other title or designation for such employes is prohibited.

The G. E. B. shall appoint all organizers upon recommendation of majority of the membership in the locality where required.

A delegate to a general convention of the U. B. where nominations have been made for general officers shall not be eligible for appointment as organizer until twelve months have elapsed from date of adjournment of such convention.

Appointments of organizers may be revoked upon recommendation of a majority of the membership in the locality where employed.

The G. E. B. is hereby empowered:

(a) To require restitution of any improper payments made to organizers.

(b) To require the production of all reports, correspondence and other matter emanating from organizers or to them, for the information of the board and the L. U.'s in the locality where employed.

All commissions or appointments coming within the province of this section must expire not later than the tenth day of the session of the G. E. B. immediately following the adoption of this section and all such services thereafter shall be in accordance with this section.

All sections and parts of sections of the U. B. Constitution in conflict or inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn

January, 1912.

To the General Executive Board, U. B. C. and J. of A.

Greeting—I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending December 31, 1911.

During the quarter just passed I have been engaged almost exclusively in the State of New Jersey, during which time I have been located in Newark, and visiting on different occasions the cities of Passaic, Paterson, Philadelphia, Pa., Jersey City, East Orange and Hackensack. I have also, in connection with my work in Newark and Paterson, found it necessary to visit the General Office and Atlanta, Ga., to confer with the General President on questions of what I considered to be of the utmost importance to the cities mentioned.

On account of the injunction proceedings instituted against us by suspended Local No. 1787 of Newark, it was necessary that I remain at and in the vicinity of that city, with the result that my sphere of activity for the past quarter was limited to the cities mentioned.

During the month of October, in addition to my work in Newark, I visited Passaic, Paterson, Jersey City and Indianapolis. I visited Passaic on the fourth to advise with the D. C. of that city as to the best means to pursue to organize a mill in their district. I made a number of visits to Paterson, where our boys were, and are engaged in a fight to maintain the union shop, in the midst of which fight the "Amalgamated Carpenters," contrary to all the ethics and principles of trade unionism, organized a branch of their or-

ganization, whose members (the majority of whom are ex-members of the U. B., some of them under fine for violating the trade rules of the district) went to work under the conditions that our organization rebelled against and against which our boys have been fighting since last May. I visited Jersey City on two different occasions, relative to the conditions existing in the mills in that district, which condition the General President is endeavoring to remedy, having placed an organizer in that district. I also visited the General Office and appeared before the G. E. B. relative to our defense against the injunction suit issued against us by suspended Local No. 1787.

During the month of November I again visited the General Office to confer with the General President relative to the appeal suspended Local No. 1787 took from the decision of the Vice Chancellor to the Court of Errors and Appeals. I visited Philadelphia on November 6 and with Brother Hickey completed the compilation of the members of the former Associated Carpenters of Philadelphia, but now Local No. 1381 of the U. B. On the 9th I visited Hackensack and attended a meeting of the Bergen County D. C. The conditions in this county, particularly in Hackensack, have been bad for some time, but the D. C. and Local No. 265 of Hackensack are making strenuous efforts to more thoroughly organize the district. They are being encouraged in their efforts by the State Council, who are rendering every assistance possible.

On the 11th I visited Long Branch, and with the Executive Board of the State Council attended the meeting of Local No. 151. The meeting was the most successful held by the local in several years; speeches were made by the members of the State Board and by Brother Clayton, business agent of Asbury Park. Two new members were initiated and after the meeting the local served an old-fashioned oyster stew to their members and visitors from Oceanic and Asbury Park. Brother Pinson, the business agent for the Long Branch D. C., is very active and is doing good work for the U. B. in that section.

On the 22nd I visited Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of laying before the General President (who was attending the convention of the A. F. of L.) the attitude of the Amalgamated Carpenters in Paterson, and also the causes that led up to the suspension of our locals and D. C. of Newark, from the Essex County Trade Council. While in Atlanta I paid particular attention to the work of our delegates in behalf of our organization. At no time were they idle; early and late you could find them actively engaged in working, not only for the best interests of the U. B., but for the great American labor movement. The result of their work speaks for itself and they are deserving of much credit from the rank and file of our organization.

During the month of December I was engaged in Newark, Paterson, East Orange, Hackensack and Jersey City. On December 5th I attended the banquet given by Local No. 941 on the event of its tenth anniversary. The members with their families and friends turned out in force. The arrangements were in charge of Brother Bartruff, business agent of the district, and much credit is due him for the grand success of the difficult undertaking. The banquet reflected credit upon the local and upon the trade union movement in that section. On December 6 I visited Paterson, in company with Brother Post, member of the G. E. B., to attend the consolidation of Locals No. 1036 and No. 325. The movement to consolidate these locals had been on for a long time and was finally consummated on the date mentioned by No. 1036 surrendering their charter and consolidating with No. 325. This action on the part of our Patterson locals cannot help but be beneficial, as it removes many of the trivial causes of dissension, and unites them under one head to continue the fight for better conditions. On the 16th I again visited Paterson, and attended a joint meeting with the Building Trade Council and the employers of the different trades. The object of the meeting was to formulate a plan whereby the employers and the different trades would work

under a joint agreement covering all trades and employers in the building line. Only a small percentage of the employers were present, but those that were spoke in favor of the joint agreement. Another meeting will be held in the near future when it is hoped to have a larger representation from the employers present.

On the 22nd I attended an open meeting held by the Bergen County D. C. The meeting was very successful as several ex-members who were present signed applications for readmission to the union. On December 23rd I attended the meeting of No. 139, Jersey City, to take up with them the question of the admission of one of their ex-members into No. 119 of Newark. The man in question was found by the Newark business agent working for a firm that the Newark district had been in conflict with for over four years. About six months ago an agreement satisfactory to the Newark district was made with this firm. Among the non-union men and ex-members found working was this ex-member of No. 139, who the B. A. (working under Section No. 66 General Constitution) compelled to join one of the Newark locals. Local No. 139 claimed that, according to Section No. 61 the man cannot join any other local without their consent, which they refuse to give, unless they receive the initiation fee. Local No. 119 working under the Newark D. C. laws, has tendered six months' back dues to No. 139, which No. 139 has, up to this writing, refused to accept. The result of this misunderstand- has been that the two districts in which the different locals are located (Newark and Hudson County) have come to an agreement that, in the future, ex-members of either district working in their jurisdiction must join the local he was formerly a member of. The laws pertaining to ex-members are confusing and should be made more definite so as to avoid complications of this character.

In regard to the injunction suit instituted against us by suspended local No. 1787, I desire to say that, although the injunction was denied, the restraining order (which acts the same as an injunction) was continued, although in a greatly modified form. The original order covered the entire county, but it has been modified to an extent to include only the Newark D. C. and its agents. You will find enclosed a statement from our attorney giving the exact status of the case. It might be wise to publish the statement, acquainting our locals with the fact of the suspension of No. 1787, as I find this local is issuing clearance cards to its members, who deposit them in locals in different parts of the country.

Wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year, I am, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

First Gen. Vice Pres. U. B. and J. ofA.

—Attorney's Statement—

Newark, N. J., Dec. 28, 1911.

Arthur A. Quinn, Esq., First Vice-President U. B. of C., 301 Plane St., City:

Dear Sir—In reply to your request for information as to the status of the litigation between Local Union 1787 and the United Brotherhood and Newark Carpenters' District Council, and others, I beg to say that the appeal which the Local Union took from the decision of the vice-chancellor in refusing to grant a preliminary injunction came up for argument before the court of errors and appeals on November 21, but I do not expect any decision until early in March, 1912.

You recall that I have previously explained to you that after the vice-chancellor refused to grant a preliminary injunction, he practically allowed one by continuing in force the restraining order, which had been issued at the commencement of the suit, and pending the decision of the court of errors and appeals, this order has been continued, but in a modified form.

The United Brotherhood is not restrained in any manner whatsoever and only the Newark Carpenters' District Council and their agents, are mentioned in the restraining order as modified. Under the restraining order, before it was modified, no Local Union of the U. B. could publish any statement or notice of any kind calling attention to the fact that Local 1787 had been suspended from the U. B., but the order, as modified, affects, as I said before, only the Newark Carpenters' District Council and its agents, and then, to the extent only of preventing the council and its agents from unlawfully preventing members of Local 1787 from getting employment.

As to the demurrer, which I filed to their bill, I beg to say that the argument on that took place before Vice-Chancellor Walker on November 14, 1911, but he has not as yet rendered any decision. If the decision is in

your favor, there will not be any trial of the question as to whether or not Local 1787 was lawfully suspended from the United Brotherhood. Yours truly,

HENRY CARLESS.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1912, of the General Executive Board

The following matters were acted upon by the G. E. B. through correspondence with the G. S. between the October, 1911, and January, 1912, sessions:

October 21, 1911.

Chicago, Ill. Request from the D. C. for permission to admit to the U. B. in a body the members of the A. W. W. in Chicago. Permission granted as per terms laid down under date of October 23, 1911.

October 25.

Indianapolis, Ind. Request from the G. S. to procure a dictaphone for his office. Request granted.

November 1.

New York City. Request from the J. D. C. for sanction to go on general strike in event they were forced to resubmit the question of erecting steel trim to a special Board of Arbitration. Sanction for "general strike" denied, as our laws governing same have not been complied with. The erection of steel trim, however, must be retained by our members as per the action of our last convention.

November 14.

New York City. Communication from member of the Board of the First District containing agreement with attorneys for the U. B. for defense of Bossert injunction suit and the prosecution of Anti-Boycott Association. The Board accepts the proposed agreement of Messrs. Beattie and Maloney, attorneys, under date of November 9, 1911.

Indianapolis, January 8, 1912.

The first quarterly meeting for 1912 of the G. E. B. convened on above date with Chairman Connolly, Bausher, Post, Potts, Walquist and Martel present.

The report of the G. P. for the quarter ending December 31, 1911, was read. Owing to the absence of the G. P. from the G. O. the recommendations in the report will be taken up for consideration on his return.

The report of the delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, submitted to the Board by the G. P., was read as information and filed.

New York City. Appeal of Wm. Moncur, of L. U. 509, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant D. C. vs. W. Moncur. The decision of the G. P. was rendered August 2, 1911, and the appellant did not file notice of appeal from this decision to the G. E. B. until October 24, 1911. As Section 158 G. C. was not complied with, the papers are filed.

Kansas City, Mo. Appeal of O. S. Custer, of L. U. 4, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Kansas City D. C. vs. O. S. Custer. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained on the ground that the alleged offense was a violation of the constitution and not triable by the D. C.

January 9.

All members present but Brother Cole.

New York City. Appeal of Sam Minkowitz, of L. U. 1008, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the J. D. C. vs. Sam Minkowitz, in regard to violation of Section 48 D. C. by-laws. The decision of the G. P. was rendered October 31, 1911. The appellant did not file notice of appeal from this decision to the G. E. B. within thirty days as per Section 158 G. C. The papers are filed.

Okmulgee, Okla. Appeal of W. R. Robinson, member of L. U. 1399, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 1943, Henryetta, Okla., vs. W. R. Robinson. There being new evidence submitted, the papers are referred back to the G. P. to reopen the case.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 291 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Joseph Strohschnitter vs. L. U. 291. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Los Angeles, Cal. Appeal of L. U. 158 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 158 vs. the D. C. of Los Angeles, in regard to dispensation on wage scale. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained on the ground that the D. C. has no power to grant exceptions reducing a wage scale made and adopted by a referendum vote.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for outside and inside men to take effect May 1, 1912. This is referred back to the G. S., he to secure additional information.

January 10.

All members present.

Butte, Mont. Appeal of A. J. Emmerton, of L. U. 112, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of A. J. Emmerton vs. L. U. 112 in regard to amendments. The decision of the G. P. was rendered September 30, 1911; the appellant did not file notice of appeal from this decision to the G. E. B. within thirty days as per Section 158 G. C. The papers are filed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of Felix Esbauer, of L. U. 1367, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 1367 vs. Felix Esbauer. This entire matter is referred back to the G. P., he to have an audit made of the books and accounts, and a thorough investigation of the case.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Appeal of John F. Carlson, of L. U. 147, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 147 vs. John F. Carlson. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of W. R. Yager, of L. U. 1, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Cleveland, O., D. C. vs. W. R. Yager in regard to fine for contempt. The decision of the G. P. is reversed on the ground that the D. C. had no right to fine the appellant for contempt when he had waived his rights to be present at trial. The case is referred back to the D. C. to try the appellant on the merits of the charges preferred.

January 11.

All members present.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of Frank Westland, of L. U. 1596, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., vs. Frank Westland. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Yonkers, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 273 from the decision of the G. P. in the matter of charges of L. U. 273 to the G. P. preferred against Wm. J. Byrne. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Decision of U. S. Judge Coxe in contempt proceedings read and filed.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of L. U. 15 from the ruling of the G. P. in the case of the D. C. vs. L. U. 15 in regard to assessment. As L. U. 15 did not appeal to the G. E. B. from said ruling within thirty days as per Section 158 G. C. the papers are filed.

New York City. Letters and affidavits from builders, manufacturers and architects, regarding erection of steel trim, etc., read as information and filed. The G. S. is requested to publish same in our official journal, "The Carpenter."

The G. S. is requested to secure sealed bids from reliable printing concerns for printing "The Carpenter" for ensuing year. Bids to be submitted to the Board Monday, January 22, 10 a. m.

January 12.

All members present.

Portchester, N. Y. Communications from the D. C. requesting that the jurisdictional questions between L. U. 196, Greenwich, and the D. C. of Portchester and vicinity be reopened. The entire matter is referred back to the G. P. and he is requested to send a deputy into these towns with a view to adjust the controversy.

The report of the delegates to the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held in Atlanta, Ga., was read, and the greater part of the morning session was devoted to the consideration of same. The report contains lengthy excerpts from President Gompers' report to the A. F. of L. bearing on the questions at issue between the U. B. and the A. S. of C., the U. B. and the A. W. W., and the U. B. and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, also excerpts from the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention pertaining to the action of the convention on the above mentioned questions. The report is filed.

Communication from the A. F. of L. notifying Secretary Duffy that the convention of the A. F. of L. had increased the per capita tax of the national and international unions from one-half to two-thirds of a cent per member per month, was read as information and filed.

Austin, Tex. Request from L. U. 300 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour to go into effect January 1, 1912. As the date when the movement was to go into effect is past, action is deferred, and the G. S. is requested to secure latest information as to progress of movement.

Fresno, Cal. Request from L. U. 701 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage and Saturday half holiday to go into effect February 5, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Lisbon, O. Request from L. U. 1288 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.00 to $3.25 per day to go into effect April 1, 1912. Official sanction granted.

Guelph, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 1688 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 27½ to 35 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1912. Official sanction granted.

Holyoke, Mass. Papers in appeal of George Clark, of Holyoke, from the decision of the G. T. in the claim for funeral donation for George Clark, a former member of L. U. 22, who is alleged to have met his death in the San Francisco earthquake in 1906. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

January 13.

All members present.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of Michael Oswald, member of L. U. 10, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving his claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed. The papers before the Board show disablement was not result of an accident as per Section 96 G. C.

Hartford, Conn. Appeal of Wm. M. Langan, member of L. U. 43, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving his claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Birmingham, Ala. Appeal of John W. Bennett, member of L. U. 103, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving his claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed. Papers show accident occurred in March, 1907, notice of same sent G. O. October 30, 1911, not in accordance with Section 98 G. C.

Bridgeport, Conn. Appeal of L. U. 115 from

the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for disability donation for James Wheeler, member of L. U. 115. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the ground set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed. The papers before the Board show that the accident resulting disability occurred in 1895 and the claim for donation filed October 28, 1911, hence not in accordance with Section 98 G. C.

January 15.

All members present.

Montreal, Can. Appeal of L. U. 134 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of Emil Lezotte, late member of L. U. 134. The decision of the G. T. on the point of law involved is reversed, and the claim is referred back to the G. T. for a decision on the merits of the claim.

Austin, Tex. Communication from L. U. 300 relative to progress of trade movement for increase in wages inaugurated by L. U. 300 January 1, is received as information.

Atlantic City, N. J. Appeal of L. U. 432 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of Isaac Parks, late member of L. U. 432. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Dayton, O. Request from L. U. 104 for financial assistance for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300.00. An itemized statement of expenditures, with receipted bills attached, to be submitted to the G. O. A representative with credentials from L. U. 104 appeared before the Board relative to progress of organizing work carried on in that city.

Providence, R. I. Request from the D. C. of Pawtucket and Central Falls, and the D. C. of Providence for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied, as the records at this office show, and the communication states, that a general organizer was at work in said district when the request was made.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied, as the records at this office show that a general organizer is working in and about that district.

Waterville, Me. Request from the Kennebec Valley D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request for an appropriation is denied. The matter of organizing the towns mentioned in the communication is referred to the G. P.

Paducah, Ky. Request from L. U. 559 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request is denied. The matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

Newark, N. J. Request from L. U. 1209 for an appropriation to reimburse them for money expended for organizing. The request is denied. The matter of organizing the mill men is referred to the G. P.

Pottsville, Pa. Request from L. U. 228 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $150.00, an itemized accounting with receipted bills attached to be made to the G. O.

New York City. Communication from the J. D. C. stating that the Tisdale Lumber Co., of Queens county, New York City, had secured a restraining order issued by Judge Blackmar along lines of previous injunctions secured against our organization by the Anti-Boycott Association. The G. E. B. approves the action taken by J. D. C. in securing Lawyer C. M. Beattie in defending the case.

January 16.

All members present.

New York City. Communications from the D. C. containing information regarding suits brought by the J. D. C. against the Anti-Boycott Association read as information and filed. During the consideration of additional papers regarding the situation in New York City, wherein the J. D. C. requests the Board to relieve the J. D. C. of legal expenses in connection with injunction litigation, a committee with credentials from the J. D. C. appeared before the Board and made a lengthy, detailed statement in reference to conditions in New York City.

Tiffin, O. Request from L. U. 243 for sanction, without financial aid, to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted.

Madison, Wis. Request from L. U. 314 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour to go into effect June 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Bar Harbor, Me. Request from L. U. 459 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.25 to $3.60 per day to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Kingsville, Tex. Request from L. U. 1666 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect January 1, 1912. Official sanction granted.

Beardstown, Ill. Request from L. U. 741 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as reports are received at G. O. in accordance with Section 151 G. C.

Waycross, Ga. Request from L. U. 779 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 35 to 45 cents per hour and reduction of hours from nine to eight to go into effect April 1, 1912 Action deferred and the G. P. is re-

quested to send member of the Board from Fourth District to investigate conditions.

S. Framingham, Mass. Request from L. U. 860 for official sanction, without financial aid, to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1912. Official sanction granted.

January 17.

All members present.

The consideration of the injunctions in New York City again taken up by the Board. Communications from the J. D. C. and from the attorneys for the U. B., also statements of moneys expended for attorneys' fees and court costs were read. The Board spent the entire forenoon in considering this subject and the conditions pertaining thereto in New York City. The Board appropriates $4,974.49, balance due the J. D. C. for moneys expended up to and including January 10, 1912. As these injunction suits are directed against the U. B. and involve the interests of the U. B., the request of the J. D. C. is granted, and the General Office will assume from this date the entire expense of attorneys' fees and court costs. The Board instructs the G. P. and the member of the Board from the First District to look after the interests of the U. B. in these injunction cases, in conjunction with the J. D. C. of New York City between sessions of the Board, and submit a full statement of the conditions prevailing to the G. E. B. when in session.

San Juan, Porto Rico. Communication from an organizer of the A. F. of L. requesting the U. B. for an appropriation towards paying for translating and printing our General Constitution in the Spanish language. The request is denied.

Philadelphia, Pa. Request from L. U. 15 for the endorsement of proposed amendments to Sections 105 and 106 G. C. as per Section 237. The request is denied; the proposed amendments not approved.

Berlin, Germany. Communication from the Secretary of the International Union of Woodworkers was submitted to the Board by the G. S., requesting the U. B. to affiliate with the International Union of Woodworkers, composed of forty international woodworkers' organizations of twenty different countries. The Board refers this entire matter to our next General Convention.

Manchester, England. A stenographic report of the conference held between the representative of the U. B. and the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters held September 19, 1911, was read as information and filed.

Honolulu, H. I. Communication from L. U. 745 requesting information relative to admittance to membership into the U. B. of residents of the Territory of Hawaii. The Hawaiian Islands are a part of the U. S. Residents of that territory who are citizens of the U. S. are eligible to membership in our U. B. in accordance with Section 57 G. C.

January 18.

All members present.

Communications from L. U. 142, Pittsburgh; L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.; the D. C. of Cincinnati, O.; L. U. 1561, of Portland, Me., submitted to the Board by the G. S. relative to the McNamara defense fund; read as information and filed.

Quebec, Can. Request of L. U. 730 for further extension of time in which to pay 50-cent assessment. The Board grants additional sixty days.

Springfield, Ill. Representative with credentials from L. U. 16 appeared before the Board relative to a contemplated trade movement in that city.

The chairman of the Board is instructed to renew the bond of General Treasurer for $50,000.00 for one year from February 1, 1912, with the Ocean Accident & Guaranty Corporation Limited (American Head Office New York City).

Montreal, Can. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation in support of men engaged in trade movement. Upon the report of the deputy as per action of the Board October 12, 1911, the Board appropriates $180.00. Accounting accepted and filed.

New York City. Communication signed by the president of the J. D. C. intimating that protests had been made to the Board relative to expenses in properly defending the J. D. C. in injunction suits. The Board has on more than one occasion received communications from the officers of the J. D. C. insinuating that parties residing in New York City and also out of New York City have been misinforming the G. E. B. as to conditions prevailing in New York City due to injunctions, and also endeavoring to prejudice the G. E. B against rendering suitable support to the N. Y J. D. C. in defending injunctions now pending The Board has no knowledge of any such misleading information, nor any attempt to prejudice it against properly defending the N. Y. J. D. C. in any attack being made against it as stated above. The Board requests the J. D. C. to eliminate insinuations and supply the Board with the names of the party, or parties, who it is alleged have given the Board the misleading information.

Washington, Pa. Request from L. U. 541 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.25 to $3.57 per day to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Pascoag, R. I. Request from L. U. 1857 for official sanction, without financial aid, to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage and reduction of hours to go into effect May 1, 1912. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer into Pascoag and advise our

members before entering into this movement. Action deferred.

Vallejo, Cal. Request from L. U. 180 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $4.50 to $5.00 per day and a Saturday half holiday to take effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Toronto, Can. Request from the D. C for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $300.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

January 19.

All members present.

Akron, O. Request from L. U. 84 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

Ballston Spa, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 1321 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of late wife of Myron L. Brazee, member of L. U. 1321. The papers before the Board show that Brother Brazee was not in good standing at time of death of his wife, therefore the decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. 509 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of late wife of Wm. Rogan, member of L. U. 509. As additional information has been submitted, this claim is referred back to the G. T., he to reopen the case.

San Diego, Cal. Appeal of Fannie M. Hale from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of her husband, Chas L. Hale, late member of L. U. 810. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Utica, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 125 from the ruling of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 125 vs Louis Hebrun of L. U. 337, Whitesboro, N. Y. The ruling of the G. P. is set aside. The ruling of the Board is that L. U. 125 has the right to collect this fine imposed on the member alleged to have violated the constitution. The merits of the case are not considered, as the accused has not appealed to the G. P. from the action of L. U. 125 as per Section 158 G. C.

Atchison, Kan. Request from L. U. 1947 for sanction and financial aid in suport of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect March 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Kankakee, Ill. Request from L. U. 496 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Asheville, N. C. Request from L. U. 384 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for reduction of hours from nine to eight to take effect June 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

January 20.

All members present.

Vancouver, B. C. Request from L. U. 617 for additional extension of time in which to pay balance of assessment due G. O. Request granted; time extended to April 1, 1912.

McAlester, Okla. Request from L. U. 986 for a final decision in the case of L. U. 1276 vs. G. M. Cagel, et al., members of L. U. 986. As an appeal has been taken from the decision of the Board to the convention by L. U. 1276, the Board has no further jurisdiction in the case. The papers are filed.

Complete accountings received, examined and filed from following D. C.'s and L. U.'s for appropriations made by the Board for organizing purposes: Cleveland, O., D. C.; Detroit, Mich., D. C.; Kansas City, Mo., D. C.; Milwaukee, Wis., D. C.; Wilmington, Del., D. C.

January 22.

All members present.

Continuation of examining complete accountings from L. U. 1390, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.; Buffalo, N. Y., D. C.; Cincinnati, O., D. C.; Binghamton, N. Y., L. U. 281.

Partial accountings received from following D. C.'s and L. U.'s: Tampa, Fla., L. U. 696; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C.; Beaumont, Tex., L. U. 392.

Boston, Mass. Partial accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes in October, 1910, received. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to forthwith return to this office the unexpended balance as per statement submitted by the G. S.

The letting of the contract for the printing of our official journal, "The Carpenter," was taken up. The G. S. submitted sealed bids, together with specifications and sample submitted for estimates from the following printing firms:

Wm. B. Burford, Indianapolis, to print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies (sixty-four pages inside and four-page cover) monthly on union paper for $2,169.42 per month.

The Hollenbeck Press, Indianapolis, to print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies per month on union paper as per specifications submitted, for $2,141.00 per month.

Harrington & Folger, Indianapolis, to print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies per month on union paper, as per specifications submitted, for $2,216.00 per month.

The Cheltenham-Aetna Press, Indianapolis,

to print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies per month on union paper, as per specifications submitted, for $2,116.50 per month.

The Cheltenham-Aetna Press being the lowest bidder, the G. S. is instructed to enter into a contract with this firm to print, wrap and mail 80,000 copies monthly, as per specifications and sample submitted, for one year from March 1, 1912.

Tacoma, Wash. Communication from L. U. 470 in regard to an appropriation made for organizing purposes received as information, and the L. U. is requested to furnish additional information to the Board at its next meeting as to progress made in organizing.

Holyoke, Mass. Communication from the D. C. in regard to unexpended balance, appropriated by the Board as relief to men on strike, still in the hands of the D. C. The Board reaffirms the action of October 4, 1911. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to forthwith return to this office the amount in question.

Los Angeles, Cal. Partial accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to forward to this office an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached.

Macon, Ga. Partial accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. will notify the D. C. to forward to this office an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached.

Troy, N. Y. Partial accounting received from L. U. 636 for an appropriation made for organizing purposes. The L. U. is requested to furnish additional information to the Board at its next regular meeting in April as to progress made in organizing.

Duluth and Superior, Minn. Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated as relief to men on strike; examined and filed.

January 23

All members present.

The examination of accountings continued.

St. Louis, Mo. Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated as strike relief to millmen examined and filed.

Worcester, Mass. Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated as relief to men on strike examined and filed.

Riverside, Cal. Complete accounting from L. U. 235 for appropriation made as relief to men on strike examined and filed.

Dubuque, Ia. Complete accounting from L. U. 678 for appropriation made as relief to men locked out examined and filed.

Charleston, W. Va. Complete accounting from L. U. 1207 for appropriation made as relief to men on strike examined and filed.

Miles City, Mont. Complete accounting from L. U. 1524 for appropriation made as relief to men on strike examined and filed.

Vancouver, B. C. As L. U. 617 has failed to respond to the requests made by the G. S. to return to this office an unexpended balance of money appropriated for strike relief, the G. S. is instructed to again communicate with L. U. 617 and notify them to comply with this request or charge amount in question up on books at this office against the L. U.

John Mitchell, member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., appeared before the Board, stating that by action of the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L. the U. B. was reinstated in the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and requested the G. E. B. to take action necessary to resume paying per capita tax and bring about full affiliation with the Building Trades Department.

Dayton, O. Partial accounting from L. U. 104 for money appropriated for organizing purposes filed.

The report of the committee of the U. B. on amalgamation of the A. S. of C. with the U. B., which met in Washington, D. C., from January 15 to January 19, 1912, in accordance with the action of the A. F. of L. convention held at Atlanta, Ga., November, 1911, was taken up and considered in detail. The report is received and the Board endorses as a basis for amalgamation the plan submitted by the committee of the U. B. to the A. S. of C. under date of January 18, 1912.

January 24.

All members present.

New York City. Complete accounting from the J. D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes examined and filed.

Yauco, Porto Rico. Partial accounting from L. U. 1474 for an appropriation made for organizing purposes received and filed.

Peoria, Ill. Partial accounting from L. U. 183 for an appropriation made for organizing purposes. The G. S. will notify L. U. 183 to send to this office "itemized bills" for the appropriation.

Birmingham, Ala. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Montgomery County, Pa. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

Ottawa, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. 93 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Laid over for April meeting.

South Shore, Mass. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes is denied. The request for an organizer is referred to the G. P., with request from the Board that he send one of the several organizers working in that vicinity to assist the D. C.

Lowell, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be

considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Lynn, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.82 to $4.00 per day to go into effect April 2, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Danbury, Conn. Request from L. U. 927 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Cannonsburg, Pa. Request from L. U. 1441 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.00 to $3.25 per day to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Nowata, Okla. Request from L. U. 1705 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1912. Official sanction granted.

Spring City, Pa. Request from L. U. 1491, endorsed by the D. C. of Montgomery county, for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 28 to 32 cents per hour for millmen, to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

January 25.

All members present.

The chairman of the Board placed before the Board a receipt from the Ocean Accident & Guaranty Corporation Limited (American Office New York City), for $250 as premium paid for renewal of bond for the General Treasurer. The receipt is placed in care of chairman of Board for safekeeping.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts of the General Office was taken up at this time.

January 26.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

Rochester, N. Y. Additional information received from the D. C. relative to a contemplated trade movement for an increase in wage and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1912. This demand was before the Board on January 9. As Propositions 1, 2 and 3 of the D. C.'s demand received necessary two-thirds vote of members voting, the Board sanctions these demands. But as Propositions 4 and 5 did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote the Board cannot sanction same. Financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. when reports are received at G. O.

The Dalles, Ore. Request from L. U. 1617 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1912, and requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board sanctions the trade movement; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O. The Board appropriates $100.00 for organizing purposes, an itemized accounting, with receipted bills attached, to be made to G. O.

January 27.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

January 29.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

January 30.

All members present.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

North Wales, Pa. Request from L. U. 1562, endorsed by the Montgomery county D. C., for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 28 to 30 cents per hour for millmen, to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Communication from Austin, Texas, relative to investigating conditions with view to organizing the carpenters in Mexico, referred to the Board by the G. P. The G. P. was requested to make investigation and report result thereof to the Board.

The G. P.'s quarterly report was taken up, and after his statement in reference to the matters mentioned therein the temporary agreement entered into with the Machinists was approved and the report filed.

The report of the committee of the U. B. on amalgamation of the A. W. W. with the U. B., that met in Washington, D. C., from January 6 to January 10, 1912, in conformity with the action of the A. F. of L. convention, held at Atlanta, Ga., November, 1911, was taken up and considered in detail. The agreement made by the committee of the U. B. with the A. W. W., signed by the officers of the A. F. of L., is endorsed by the Board.

Communication from the Building Trades Department, Washington, D. C., notifying the U. B. that the convention of the Building Trades Department, held at Atlanta, Ga., November, 1911, had reinstated the U. B. and requesting the U. B. to take such action necessary to bring about reaffiliation. Considerable time and consideration was given to this question in which the G. P., G. S. and G. T. took part. Motion made and carried that ac-

tion be deferred until April meeting of the Board, and the G. P. and G. S. requested to make an effort to have the question of jurisdiction of steel trim adjusted; also to take up the question of increased per capita tax. In event the G. P. and G. S. are unsuccessful in their efforts to adjust the above questions, the G. S. is requested to submit the entire matter of reaffiliation with the Building Trades Department to a referendum vote.

Resolutions 1 and 2, referred to the General Officers by the Des Moines convention, with instructions to secure all data for building and maintaining a home for the sick, distressed and aged union carpenters and those afflicted with tuberculosis, laid over from previous meetings, were taken up by the General Officers and considered. Motion made and carried that Brothers Connolly and Walquist, in conjunction with the G. P., G. S. and G. T., be appointed to draft up a concrete proposition and submit same to the Board at April session.

January 31.

All members present.

New York City. Appeal of George Slatter, of L. U. 1717, from the ruling of the G. P. in the case of New Haven, Conn., D. C. vs. Geo. Slatter. The ruling of the G. P. was that the appellant had to pay the fine imposed before appeal could be considered. The appellant not having complied with this ruling as per Section 160 G. C. the papers are filed.

The G. S. reported to the Board that several Local Unions had not as yet paid the 50-cent assessment levied by the Board in July, 1911. The G. S. is instructed to notify these Local Unions that unless this assessment is paid on or before April 1, 1912, the amount will be charged on the books at this office as per capita tax.

Upon the request of the G. S. to procure a multigraph, he is authorized to procure the machine. The G. S. is also authorized to purchase two new typewriting machines, to exchange the two old machines towards purchasing two new.

New York City. Request from L. U. 309 that the G. S., editor of "The Carpenter," be ordered to publish in our official journal a reply to an article published in the August, 1911, issue of "The Carpenter," entitled, "The Lifting of the Curtain." The G. S. informed the Board that he had not at any time published articles dealing with party politics. The opinion of the Board is that the article referred to was not party politics. The request is denied.

Red Bank, N. J. Request from L. U. 1405, endorsed by the D. C., for sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase in wage, to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction denied on the ground of lack of interest displayed by the members when voting on trade demand.

Louisville, Ky. Request from L. U. 64 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Peoria, Ill. Request from L. U. 183 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 55 to 56¼ cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later by the Board as per Section 151 G. C. as reports are received at G. O.

Matteawan, N. Y. Request from L. U. 323 for sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 44 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday, to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted.

Streator, Ill. Request from L. U. 495 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1912. Sanction granted.

Meadville, Pa. Request from L. U. 556 for sanction and financial aid in supoprt of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 33 1-3 to 37½ cents per hour and a reduction in hours from nine to eight per day, to go into effect June 1, 1912. Action deferred, as the papers before the Board show that the proposed trade demand did not receive a two-thirds vote of the members of Local voting. The G. P. is requested to deputize the member of the Board from the Second District to investigate the conditions in that city.

Muncie, Ind. Request from L. U. 592 for official sanction to inaugurate a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 43 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1912. Sanction granted.

Jefferson City, Mo. Request from L. U. 945 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage to go into effect April 1, 1912. Action is deferred and the G. P. is requested to deputize the member of Board from the Fifth District to investigate conditions in that city.

The report of First Vice-President Quinn for the quarter ending December 31, was read and filed.

February 1.

All members present but Brother Post, who was excused; was sent on official business of the U. B.

Atlanta, Ga. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for organizing purposes at April, 1911, session.

Austin, Tex. Request from L. U. 300 that they be reimbursed to the extent of $281.96, being the court expenses incurred in the disallowed claim for funeral donation of M. Blount, deceased member of L. U. 300, the above amount being the sum they were ordered to pay by the court. The Board appro-

priates $281.96 to reimburse the L. U. as court costs and expenses.

Seattle, Wash. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Appeal of L. U. 759 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 1577 having admitted to membership J. F. Black, an expelled member of L. U. 759. The papers in the case are referred back to the G. P. to have same sworn to as per Section 161 G. C. Action deferred until April session.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office, and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office April 1, 1912.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Sec'y.

Attest:

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

Expulsions

John F. Carlsen has been expelled from Local Union 147, Brooklyn, N. Y., for misappropriation of local funds.

R. T. Moore, of Local Union 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo., was expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

James Jones, the financial secretary and treasurer of Local Union 990, Baltimore, Md., has been expelled from the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Constitutional Amendments

To be submitted to G. E. B. as per Section 237, proposed by Local Union 103, Birmingham, Ala., and indorsed by Local Union 796, Pasadena, Cal.:

Section 32—Strike out all after the letters G. E. B., beginning with the word "the" in the tenth line and ending with the word "action" in the sixth line.

Insert a new Section 46A—The General Executive Board shall have the power to appoint and supervise all business agents and organizers of the U. B. Each member of the G. E. B. shall devote the whole of his time between board meetings in his home district superintending and assisting the organizing and otherwise attending to the business of the U. B.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places.

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battlecreek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Dubuque, Ia.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fresno, Cal.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.
Norfolk, Va.
North Yakima, Wash.
Pottsville, Pa.
San Antonio, Tex.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Sioux City, Ia.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
The Dalles, Ore.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Atlanta, Ga.
Blackwell, Okla.
Boston, Mass.
Charlottesville, Va.
Cidra, Porto Rico.
Collinsville, Okla.
Downers Grove, Ill.
Dubuque, Ia.
Ellensburg, Wash.
Hugo, Okla.
Little Falls, Minn.
Merced, Cal.
Portland, Ore.
Providence, R. I.
Rome, Ga.
San German, P. R.
Seymour, Tex.
Springfield, Tenn.
Turlock, Cal.
Wollaston, Mass.

Total: 20 Local Unions.

"No revolution ever rises above the intellectual level of those who made it, a little is gained where one false notion supplants another, but we must some day, at last and forever, cross the line between nonsense and common sense.

"And on that day we will pass from class paternalism, originally derived from fetish fiction, in times of universal ignorance, to human brotherhood in accordance with the nature of things and our growing knowledge of it—from political government to industrial administration, from competition in individualism to individuality in co-operation, from war and despotism in any form to peace and liberty."
—Thomas Carlisle.

Referendum Vote on Amendment to Section 44 of General Constitution

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44	
	For	Against
1	135	120
2	...	208
3	...	24
5	...	71
6	...	31
7	3	50
8	9	55
9	...	219
10	2	247
12	...	215
13	...	55
14	...	18
15	27	2
16	11	...
17	...	14
18	...	17
19	...	209
20	...	54
21	...	35
22	...	93
23	1	53
24	3	47
25	...	93
27	31	...
28	20	2
29	3	26
30	...	37
31	...	290
32	...	139
33	13	56
34	...	87
35	...	20
36	5	39
37	...	40
38	50	3
41	...	37
42	5	17
43	1	43
44	16	...
45	1	29
46	...	13
47	24	1
49	2	41
50	28	12
51	...	101
53	2	52
54	165	...
55	...	72
57	...	20
58	...	392
59	1	49
60	...	34
61	128	4
62	...	146
64	...	115
65	...	240
66	...	30
67	1	11
71	...	53
72	...	156
73	1	131
75	...	61
76	...	60
77	31	...
78	...	103
79	...	80
80	56	58
82	7	19
83	...	67
84	...	74
85	...	11
87	167	...
88	...	19
89	10	...
90	3	53
91	...	88
93	4	14
94	14	4
95	36	9
96	...	162
97	11	18
98	4	60
99	...	64
100	...	15
103	27	19
104	...	50
105	...	43
106	2	35
107	...	18
109	...	235
110	...	30
111	17	...
112	...	52
113	...	8
115	...	66
116	...	16
117	21	389
118	...	36
119	...	72
121	1	8
122	49	14
124	2	13
125	...	68
126	...	85
127	...	28
129	...	47
131	...	39
132	15	36
133	25	30
134	...	136
135	...	21
136	...	14
138	17	43
139	2	17
141	44	...
142	2	120
144	...	14
145	...	11
146	...	103
147	...	126
148	6	120
149	...	21
150	...	22
151	...	16
153	1	27
154	...	13
155	23	30
157	1	16
158	12	214
159	...	9
160	...	26
161	...	61
162	1	23
163	22	...
164	...	38
165	...	58
166	54	...
167	...	161
168	...	24
169	...	66
173	...	7
174	...	33
175	...	34
176	...	19
177	...	36
179	14	3
180	...	24
181	393	8
183	...	100
184	...	44
186	...	44
187	...	38
188	7	39
191	...	12
192	...	15
193	...	22
194	...	40
195	26	...
196	3	34
198	...	66
201	31	...
202	2	75

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44	
	For	Against
203	28	4
204	...	24
206	...	24
207		10
208	17	...
209	...	89
210	...	30
211	101	...
213	1	34
215	...	17
217	...	48
218	...	36
219	...	105
220	3	9
223	...	21
228	...	26
229	29	...
230	...	16
231	...	167
232	59	18
235	...	20
236	4	15
237	30	1
238	...	24
239	...	24
240	...	114
241	43	1
242	...	365
243	9	16
244	...	20
245	...	26
246	...	20
247	178	...
249	1	30
250	...	21
251	...	50
252	...	40
253	3	33
256	...	32
257	30	...
258	...	86
259	...	15
260	...	44
261	...	22
262	...	145
264	...	11
265	...	27
266	...	93
267	...	11
269	...	10
271	...	25
272	...	32
273	1	179
274	...	29
275	...	19
276	...	71
277	1	62
280	...	15
281	6	14
282	...	40
284	...	60
285	1	8
286	26	4
287	...	10
288	...	32
289	4	24
291	...	219
292	...	13
294	...	15
296	30	...
297	...	11
299	...	78
300	1	91
301	1	92
302	...	24
304	...	77
305	...	9
306	1	68
309	...	103
310	35	...
311	...	48
314	1	66
316	90	...
317	...	8
320	...	22
321	...	9
322	2	46
328	31	...
331	43	1
332	...	25
333	...	17
334	...	104
335	5	41
336	...	30
337	...	20
339	37	3
340	...	81
341	65	...
342	...	42
343	40	...
345	...	100
346	...	12
347	...	12
348	2	19
349	...	46
351	...	17
352	...	23
354	...	7
355	27	40
357	...	22
358	...	14
359	...	210
360	38	5
361	3	42
362	...	46
364	...	35
365	...	28
367	...	46
369	...	64
370	1	10
371	...	10
372	10	19
374	2	38
375	...	157
378	1	25
379	...	17
380	7	7
381	39	5
382	...	16
384	...	56
386	...	25
388	...	239
389	...	14
390	41	1
391	...	40
392	12	6
397	...	24
401	...	25
402	...	17
404	...	15
406	...	30
407	...	43
410	...	23
412	12	...
413	...	41
414	...	47
416	...	179
417	1	12
418	...	16
422	2	349
423	...	200
424	...	35
425	...	52
426	...	36
427	...	39
428	1	13
429	...	212
430	...	70
431	...	29
432	...	40
434	...	30
436	...	8
437	31	10
438	...	22
440	1	68
441	2	46
443	...	34
444	...	21
448	1	67
450	3	5
451	...	78
453	...	34
455	...	13
457	...	319
458	...	32
459	...	40
461	...	61

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44	
	For	Against
464	7	79
465	...	38
467	5	35
468	1	29
469	...	38
470	...	30
471	226	1
472	...	11
473	...	77
474	...	25
475	...	8
476	...	192
478	288	...
479	...	13
481	...	20
482	...	42
483	...	212
484	...	23
487	...	43
491	...	16
492	...	56
496	...	44
497	...	100
499	1	10
500	...	17
501	...	14
504	400	3
506	...	14
509	33	3
511	...	14
512	15	...
513	...	48
515	...	38
516	...	12
517	1	24
518	...	22
519	...	16
520	...	16
521	...	69
522	80	...
523	...	36
524	...	27
525	...	15
526	...	51
532	5	7
534	...	8
535	...	35
538	...	15
540	...	31
542	...	12
543	...	7
545	...	8
546	...	8
547	4	6
549	...	15
550	1	34
551	2	49
554	19	...
557	1	17

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44	
	For	Against
559	1	39
561	5	35
562	...	63
563	...	22
564	...	61
565	...	25
566	12	...
571	10	...
572	...	12
574	1	71
575	...	63
576	...	14
578	6	76
581	...	24
586	7	50
587	...	11
589	...	65
591	...	28
592	...	55
593	17	13
594	...	10
595	...	126
597	...	12
598	...	25
599	57	...
600	17	4
601	...	40
602	2	14
603	...	42
604	...	18
605	...	14
606	...	34
607	17	1
610	...	21
611	...	22
613	...	59
614	...	15
615	...	12
616	3	28
620	30	...
621	40	3
622	...	109
623	...	14
624	105	...
625	...	23
626	...	28
628	33	9
629	...	17
632	2	8
633	...	37
635	...	20
636	15	...
637	...	76
638	42	3
639	...	14
640	...	39
641	...	15
642	...	31
644	...	16

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44	
	For	Against
645	...	8
648	...	14
649	...	12
650	...	19
651	...	57
653	...	14
654	...	7
656	9	17
657	...	80
658	3	4
659	...	18
661	...	85
664	...	14
666	11	...
667	...	59
668	...	25
676	...	21
678	1	52
679	...	32
680	...	21
682	...	22
687	...	28
689	...	15
691	2	11
692	1	45
693	...	25
696	40	1
698	...	42
699	...	14
700	...	29
701	...	220
707	3	90
708	...	59
711	...	14
712	...	65
713	39	...
714	17	4
716	...	43
717	12	...
719	59	1
720	...	51
723	...	76
725	...	10
729	...	16
730	44	...
731	...	22
733	...	18
734	...	10
736	27	3
737	...	10
738	...	36
741	...	11
742	...	26
743	10	9
745	...	16
747	23	16
750	...	48
751	...	29
752	...	10

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44	
	For	Against
755	...	152
756	...	15
759	17	2
760	...	27
761	...	25
762	...	55
763	...	18
764	...	69
765	...	12
766	1	21
767	...	18
768	...	15
769	42	1
771	...	28
773	...	7
774	...	160
776	...	55
777	...	13
778	2	18
779	...	53
780	...	27
781	...	33
783	10	9
784	1	7
790	...	22
791	...	7
798	...	12
799	...	9
801	...	44
802	1	14
803	7	...
804	...	15
806	...	21
810	1	77
811	...	25
813	...	31
815	...	8
817	...	23
819	20	5
821	...	19
822	...	9
824	...	124
826	5	1
829	7	10
830	5	9
831	...	12
835	...	20
836	...	16
841	...	9
842	...	20
843	...	9
844	...	17
846	...	16
847	25	...
848	...	15
849	15	2
850	7	1
851	...	11
852	10	2
855	...	18
857	...	18
858	12	1
859	3	24
861	...	27
864	...	26
865	2	8
866	...	8
868	...	14
876	...	20
877	...	77
878	1	42
883	...	28
884	6	14
885	...	20
887	...	21
888	...	25
889	5	4
890	9	...
891	...	23
892	...	15
893	5	9
895	1	30
898	...	11
900	...	8
901	...	62
903	7	...
904	8	16
907	...	20
909	...	10
910	1	7
911	...	18
912	...	14
913	...	26
914	...	25
917	...	16
920	6	25
922	6	10
924	...	12
925	7	...
926	4	15
927	...	26
928	...	11
930	...	32
932	...	9
935	...	20
936	...	12
938	6	11
939	...	10
940	...	17
941	1	30
943	13	19
944	2	11
945	...	39
946	...	77
947	...	46
948	...	36
950	12	...
952	...	21
953	41	6
955	...	44
956	...	11
957	20	5
958	...	39
959	...	17
961	2	41
963	...	8
964	...	16
965	...	30
966	...	8
967	...	8
968	6	3
972	7	6
973	...	24
976	...	11
977	...	12
979	11	...
984	...	11
985	46	...
986	...	9
987	2	10
988	...	18
989	...	17
991	...	23
992	...	19
993	...	82
994	13	...
996	...	13
997	...	15
999	...	12
1001	...	13
1002	...	33
1005	...	18
1006	...	4
1008	25	500
1011	...	44
1015	13	59
1016	2	50
1019	...	13
1020	...	12
1021	...	43
1022	...	27
1023	...	16
1024	4	37
1025	...	14
1028	1	16
1029	...	10
1030	...	8
1033	...	14
1034	...	21
1035	...	19
1040	28	...
1042	20	1
1044	...	25
1045	...	33
1046	13	1
1048	...	11

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44	
	For	Against
1049	...	13
1051	1	88
1052	...	9
1053	2	38
1055	27	5
1058	...	21
1059	...	9
1061	3	8
1062	...	21
1063	...	9
1065	...	19
1067	...	20
1068	...	14
1069	...	50
1072	...	57
1074	37	...
1075	...	21
1076	...	15
1077	...	21
1080	...	18
1082	...	67
1083	...	18
1085	3	7
1087	...	10
1089	...	35
1091	...	17
1093	...	28
1094	...	14
1101	...	15
1105	...	29
1107	...	30
1108	...	62
1109	7	...
1110	32	...
1111	...	28
1112	...	19
1116	17	...
1117	20	...
1118	2	13
1119	...	12
1123	...	8
1125	3	117
1127	...	38
1132	...	30
1134	...	9
1136	...	11
1138	...	9
1140	...	12
1142	...	9
1144	...	37
1145	...	15
1146	...	48
1148	3	8
1151	...	43
1157	2	36
1158	1	39
1161	...	16
1164	...	10
1166	...	19
1172	17	...
1176	...	41
1177	...	10
1179	...	50
1182	...	12
1186	...	22
1188	...	24
1189	...	12
1191	1	56
1192	9	...
1194	7	...
1197	...	6
1198	...	23
1203	7	2
1207	6	20
1208	2	8
1209	...	76
1210	...	51
1211	...	16
1212	...	25
1214	...	17
1217	...	7
1218	...	18
1224	...	14
1229	...	15
1236	...	23
1237	...	7
1238	...	9
1240	...	18
1242	...	28
1245	...	16
1246	...	21
1247	...	10
1248	...	22
1255	...	13
1257	...	10
1260	12	8
1261	...	16
1263	...	15
1265	...	10
1268	10	36
1269	14	...
1271	...	23
1272	4	12
1275	13	1
1283	5	68
1284	...	12
1289	...	9
1292	...	35
1293	...	23
1295	...	10
1296	...	43
1305	8	23
1307	96	...
1313	...	28
1317	29	2
1318	...	9
1319	2	24
1320	1	8
1322	...	12
1323	...	15
1325	2	56
1327	...	29
1328	...	7
1329	22	4
1330	39	2
1331	...	11
1332	3	14
1335	...	9
1338	25	5
1340	...	12
1341	...	17
1343	...	9
1345	2	51
1347	...	51
1351	19	...
1352	...	164
1354	...	27
1358	11	9
1361	9	...
1363	...	8
1364	...	21
1365	2	54
1367	375	10
1369	...	80
1373	7	...
1377	2	35
1379	...	33
1380	...	14
1381	30	...
1382	...	13
1383	2	7
1384	...	37
1386	17	12
1392	...	13
1393	...	38
1394	9	...
1399	...	18
1400	...	15
1401	...	100
1403	...	47
1405	2	16
1407	1	6
1410	...	32
1412	...	18
1413	...	14
1414	...	15
1415	...	24
1417	15	...
1419	...	15
1420	...	8
1423	21	14
1425	18	...
1426	...	8
1428	...	12
1429	...	11
1430	...	24
1433	...	11

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Against
1434	...	32
1436	...	48
1437	...	7
1439	...	20
1441	...	26
1444	1	10
1445	...	12
1447	...	35
1449	...	31
1456	...	12
1457	12	...
1458	...	20
1464	...	20
1465	...	19
1469	...	8
1472	...	10
1473	...	42
1475	...	12
1477	...	22
1480	...	8
1484	...	18
1491	...	10
1495	1	26
1496	...	47
1499	...	7
1500	2	13
1505	...	9
1507	...	9
1508	8	1
1509	1	9
1512	...	14
1515	1	11
1517	...	24
1518	...	17
1519	31	4
1522	...	21
1523	26	5
1524	...	13
1525	9	...
1526	...	58
1527	...	30
1530	10	...
1531	...	15
1532	...	18
1536	...	16
1543	17	1
1546	1	38
1551	...	13
1555	15	...
1558	...	14
1561	...	42
1562	...	10
1565	...	210
1567	...	7
1568	1	35
1569	...	23
1570	1	8
1572	15	1
1576	...	26
1577	...	21
1581	...	22
1582	...	81
1586	18	...
1588	6	31
1591	...	25
1593	...	24
1595	...	29
1596	41	350
1598	...	27
1599	...	12
1602	...	33
1606	...	20
1615	...	28
1617	...	20
1620	9	...
1621	...	15
1626	...	17
1628	...	10
1629	10	...
1630	...	12
1632	...	18
1633	...	26
1635	...	45
1636	27	...
1639	...	16
1640	...	31
1642	...	25
1643	15	2
1646	...	16
1649	1	10
1652	...	28
1653	...	43
1654	9	...
1657	...	14
1659	...	27
1660	...	14
1663	8	...
1664	...	15
1665	...	21
1666	...	8
1667	6	11
1668	...	26
1670	...	11
1673	...	20
1675	...	12
1680	10	...
1681	...	19
1683	...	14
1689	15	4
1691	...	19
1692	...	12
1693	1	74
1695	...	50
1697	9	15
1699	29	30
1704	...	31
1705	...	21
1709	...	24
1710	...	12
1712	...	24
1714	...	11
1717	49	...
1719	12	...
1722	9	1
1725	...	30
1726	...	10
1730	...	12
1731	...	16
1738	...	10
1741	...	17
1742	...	30
1743	...	22
1747	...	164
1748	15	31
1750	...	17
1751	...	9
1754	...	24
1757	...	65
1762	10	3
1763	1	14
1764	...	22
1766	...	23
1767	7	5
1768	...	17
1774	1	20
1777	...	7
1779	21	41
1784	1	116
1785	...	22
1786	40	75
1787	8	24
1793	...	96
1797	10	...
1799	...	26
1800	...	23
1804	...	7
1809	19	...
1813	37	...
1817	...	13
1820	...	22
1824	13	52
1832	...	22
1837	9	...
1845	12	...
1850	...	4
1851	...	10
1853	...	8
1859	...	11
1866	2	14
1867	9	4
1868	30	...
1872	...	10
1873	...	9
1874	1	23
1879	...	10
1880	9	1
1881	19	...

Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Against	Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Against	Local Union No.	Amendment to Sec. 44 For	Against
1882	...	10	1908	...	23	1931	...	12
1883	...	8	1909	17	...	1932	19	2
1885	...	20	1913	6	1	1933	18	...
1886	...	16	1917	...	7	1942	...	40
1887	...	9	1921	...	18	1943	...	17
1891	...	19	1922	...	42	1944	...	13
1895	...	15	1924	...	12	1947	7	4
1897	...	7	1925	5	3	1949	2	5
1898	12	...	1927	...	18	Total votes in favor, 7,236; opposed, 34,646.		
1907	...	8	1928	5	...			

Report of Committee on Compilation of Vote on Amendment to Section 44 of General Constitution

Indianapolis, February 21, 1912.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, your committee appointed to count and tabulate the referendum vote on the amendment to Section 44 of the General Constitution, recently submitted to our membership, beg leave to report as follows:

The committee met at the General Office Monday, February 12, 1912, at 10 a. m. as per instructions. The members of the committee present were.

Wesley C. Hall, L. U. No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
James Paul, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J.
Wm. Daniels, L. U. No. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. Richardson, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.
H. M. Taylor, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.

The committee organized by electing Brother Wesley Hall chairman and Brother H. M. Taylor secretary.

The committee received from General Secretary Duffy returns from 1,127 Local Unions.

Total number of unions tabulated	1,061
Total number of unions not counted for reasons specified	66
Total number votes counted	41,882
Total number of votes in favor of amendment	7,236
Total number of votes against amendment	34,646

We find the amendment defeated by a majority of 27,410.

The following returns were received too late to be tabulated:

Local Union No.	Location.	Local Union No.	Location.
Local Union 63,	Bloomington, Ill.	Local Union 383,	Bayonne, N. J.
Local Union 178,	Montreal, Can.	Local Union 488,	Mounds, Ill.
Local Union 330,	Roselle, N. J.	Local Union 493,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Local Union 363,	Elgin, Ill.	Local Union 537,	Rahway, N. J.

Local Union 617, Vancouver, B. C.
Local Union 619, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Local Union 655, Key West, Fla.
Local Union 703, Lockland, Ohio.
Local Union 796, Rock Island, Ill.
Local Union 908, Ramsey, N. J.
Local Union 933, Montmorency, P. Q., Canada.
Local Union 951, Brainard, Minn.
Local Union 1014, Warren, Pa.
Local Union 1027, Hudson Falls, N. Y.
Local Union 1460, Columbia, S. C.
Local Union 1476, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Local Union 1603, Anadarko, Okla.
Local Union 1715, New York, N. Y.
Local Union 1735, Prince Rupert, Canada.
Local Union 1802, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Local Union 1810, Orofino, Idaho.
Local Union 52, Charleston, S. C.
Local Union 1653, N. Cambridge, Mass.
Local Union 1736, Valleyfield, Canada.
Local Union 1888, Chico, Cal.
Local Union 1474, Yauco, P. R.
Local Union 1226, Manistee, Mich.
Local Union 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Local Union 1253, Peapack, N. J.
Local Union 1336, Cape May, N. J.
Local Union 1424, Elmhurst, Cal.
Local Union 1131, Waycross, Ga.
Local Union 1472, Hendersonville, N. C.
Local Union 1573, Boston, Mass.
Local Union 710, Long Beach, Cal.
Local Union 1350, Nashville, Tenn.

Total returns too late to be counted..... 40

The following returns bore no seal:

Local Union No.	Location.	Local Union No.	Location.
Local Union 52,	Charleston, S. C.	Local Union 514,	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Local Union 189,	Quincy, Ill.	Local Union 573,	Rye, N. Y.
Local Union 279,	South Omaha, Neb.	Local Union 1003,	Britton, Okla.
Local Union 315,	Boone, Iowa.	Local Union 1610,	Lowell, Mass.
Local Union 323,	Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.	Local Union 1684,	Sherbrooke, Canada.
Local Union 327,	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Local Union 1835,	Waterloo, Iowa.

The following Local Unions had no vote recorded on their returns:

Local Union No.	Location.	Local Union No.	Location.
Local Union 190,	Klamath Falls, Ore.	Local Union 975,	Benton, Ill.
Local Union 485,	Cureo, Texas.	Local Union 1267,	Worden, Ill.
Local Union 553,	Berlin, Ont., Canada.	Local Union 1920,	Newnan, Ga.
Local Union 652,	Elwood, Ind.	Local Union 1611,	N. Brattleford, Canada.
Local Union 690,	Little Rock, Ark.	Local Union 1623,	Marlin, Texas.
Local Union 746,	Norwalk, Conn.	Local Union 1844,	Slater, Mo.
Local Union 869,	St. Johnsville, N. Y.	Total	13

Your committee also finds that of the eleven Local Unions endorsing the proposed amendment only one voted in favor of same.

Respectfully submitted,

WESLEY C. HALL, Chairman, L. U. No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. M. TAYLOR, Secretary, L. U. No. 67, Boston, Mass.
JAMES L. PAUL, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J.
CHAS. RICHARDSON, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.
WM. R. DANIEL, L. U. No. 13, Chicago, Ill.

If the capitalist is entitled to his profits because he "risks" his property, what, then, should the worker be entitled to who risks his life in applying his labor to that property? A pauper's grave is the answer of the thousands who annually reap this reward in factory, mine or railroads, etc.—Ex.



Union Labor Forward Movement

Editor The Carpenter:

With the launching of the Union Labor Forward Movement the unions of Minneapolis, Minn., have begun one of the most stupendous undertakings ever planned by labor organizations anywhere. The Union Labor Forward Movement is in reality a contemplated campaign of organization for the purpose of forming new uions, rehabilitating those that are weak and strengthening the whole union movement in Minneapolis, as well as scattering the gospel of unionism to the uninformed and thus interesting them to a greater extent in the cause of the toilers.

The idea originated in the Minneapolrs Trades Assembly and was quickly taken up and discussed there. Afterwards it was decided to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of entering upon such a campaign. Later this committee reported, recommending that steps be taken by the Trades and Labor Assembly to start the movement, and that the committee be instructed to solicit the assistance and co-operation of every central body and as many locals as were willing to take part.

The movement has grown to such an extent in two months that practically every labor organization in the city is represented on the general committee, and plans for the campaign, which is to begin on Sunday, April 21, are maturing rapidly.

Under the plans so far adopted, it is the intention of the promoters of the movement to seek the assistance of national and internatioal unions. Requests already have been sent to many for the services of organizers during the two weeks the campaign will last, and the expense of sending these organizers is to be borne by the international organization furnishing them. Many have sent word they will have representatives here.

Money to finance the campaign is being raised through the sale of buttons bearing the inscription, "Union Labor Forward Movement, April, 1912." Five thousand of these have been sold at 10 cents each, and the ways and means committee will place 20,000 of the buttons in the hands of officers and members of the unions and they will be sold.

The program for the two weeks includes more than 1,000 meetings in all parts of the city. For these meetings arrangements are being made to secure the use of schoolhouses, churches, one municipal hall, and halls and auditoriums in all sections of the city.

Up to this time those in charge have not decided just who the outside speakers will be, but they will be selected from those who attend. Invitations will be sent to Samuel Gompers and all other members of the executive force of the American Federation of Labor, and every union official of a regularly constituted national or international body will be cordially welcome. A resolution passed early in the history of the movement by the general committee limits the speakers to actual members of labor organizations. Many local men will take part and the general committee will embrace at least 150 members before the campaign starts.

As an evidence of the popularity of the Union Labor Forward Movement, it may be stated that St. Paul also has begun preparations for a campaign similar to the one proposed for Minneapolis, to begin immediately at the close of the first one. Duluth Trades and Labor Assembly has taken the matter up and steps are being taken to launch a joint campaign in that city and Superior. Many of the smaller cities in Minnesota and the northwest

have asked for particulars in regard to this movement and the information sought has been sent.

WILLIAM IVES, Chairman,
THOMAS E. LEES, Secretary.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Differences with Schlitz Brewing Co. Adjusted

Editor The Carpenter:

We desire to hereby notify the brothers of the U. B. that our differences with the Schlitz Brewing Company, mentioned in a communication from our business agent, published in the January Journal, have been satisfactorily settled.

Fraternally yours,
LEONARD DORN, Secretary.
For the Milwaukee (Wis.) County District Council.

An Omission in Statement Accounting for Grand Rapids Strike Donations

Editor The Carpenter:

In the November issue of the Journal the list of Local Unions who donated toward the support of our members out on strike last summer was published at our request.

Looking over our accounts, we find that the following Local Unions and the amount they donated were omitted under date of June 13:

Local Union 886, Delhart, Texas, $1.00; Local Union 1508, Antigo, Wis., $5.00, and Bay City (Mich.) District Council, $10.00.

Please publish this statement in the next issue of The Carpenter for the satisfaction of the Local Unions mentioned.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) District Council,
LOUIS VAN DYKE, Sec.-Treas.
Fraternally yours,

Pause and Consider

Editor The Carpenter:

The past year has been a trying one in many localities, especially where unscrupulous employers were eager to drive the labor unions out of existence. In this design they have utterly failed, however. The methods used and tactics adopted by these employers, their abusing the working men because of their organizing for their own protection and benefit have produced the opposite effect, and so far have resulted in cementing the bonds of brotherhood more firmly together than ever. Yet, while organized labor has a right to be proud of having repulsed this onslaught and may be proud of the good work accomplished, we have to be ever alert to our interests and always be mindful of the tremendous responsibility resting upon each and every one of us. We must ever bear in mind that we are closely watched from without and within, that we are accused of everything imaginable, and also that in our struggle for right and justice we can not rely for assistance on anyone else—that we have to fight the battles for the emancipation of the toiler ourselves.

When Abraham Lincoln wrote the emancipation act proclaiming the abolishment of slavery, he made the statement that it would only be a short time before the white race would be fighting for their freedom. The time to fight is ripe now.

When the civil war was ended, most people supposed that slavery was actually abolished in both north and south, yet an investigation of industrial conditions will disclose the fact that in many towns, cities and states slavery is still in full swing, and more so than before the civil war. There are thousands of men, let alone women and children, working for six or seven dollars per week, and whose condition is inferior to that of the slaves before the war.

The old masters took interest in the physical welfare of their slaves; they were cared for when sick, they had plenty to eat, and their food was not adulterated, neither—they had a place to sleep. The slave was well cared for because he or she were the master's property and to lose them and buy others would cost the master some money. Hence, it was to his interest to take care of his slaves. The only difference between the slave before '61 and the worker of today is that our masters can not buy us at auction, but

still in a number of our industries the employer owns his employe, body and soul. He compels them to work for starvation wages, to work on machinery speeded up to the limit, and if, through no fault of theirs, they become injured, they are thrown aside like so much rubbish. He can afford to do that because he has no trouble finding a substitute—he can hire labor free of cost. He has more consideration for his machinery than for human labor, for, as he formerly had the slave, he had to buy it and pay out money.

In this glorious twentieth century, men employed in the woodworking factories in certain cities and towns are working ten hours per day for the paltry wage of seven dollars per week, living in a hovel surrounded by filth and trying hard to bring up a family of good Christians—on the wages they receive they can eke out but a bare existence at the best. They are unable to secure decent clothes for their children to send them to school, and if they do, their children, poorly clad as they are, are laughed and frowned at by their more fortunate schoolmates, and yet the parents are found fault with if they keep their children at home. What kind of citizens will the children of these poor parents be when they grow up to manhood and womanhood; and is it not the duty of some one to better their condition and alleviate their suffering?

It is organized labor that has undertaken this noble work; organized labor that is scorned at and persecuted by greedy capital and its hirelings.

It is the union that looks after the welfare of the laboring men and women and children; it is through the efforts of our organizations improved working conditions have been secured for the laboring people; it is in the union where they become educated and thus become better citizens.

No fraternal or charitable organization has ever done nor will do what the unions have done for the uplift of the toilers, and, therefore, for the benefit of entire humanity. No fraternal society pays the amount of benefits the unions pay for the same amount of dues. No charitable society comes near the unions in their charitable work. The unions do not appropriate $10,000 for charity and spend $9,500 of that amount in investigating the various cases to ascertain whether or not the claimant is needy and worthy of relief.

Wages have been increased from $1.00 to $2.50 per day in some towns and cities, and from $2.40 to $4.00 per day in others. In some cities even higher wages have been secured, while the hours of labor have been reduced from sixty per week to forty-eight and forty-four in a large number of cities and towns, and all these improvements have been obtained through the efforts of the unions.

Education is the thing most needed among the unorganized workers and among the organized as well. The large majority of the organized must learn more of the ethics of unionism. They admit that the union is a good thing for the securing of higher wages or shorter hours, but that is as far as they will go in acknowledging the unions' usefulness. They forget that every labor measure on the statutes of the different towns, cities, states or nation was put through because the trade unions devoted considerable of their time and spent considerable money in an agitation in every place possible for the enactment of laws for the protection of the toilers.

In conclusion, permit me to say to the brothers of our U. B., let us all renew our obligation and pledge ourselves to bring in during 1912 one new member each. There are at least 200,000 more carpenters in the United States and Canada than we have today in our organization. By each member bringing into our fold one candidate, we would only fulfill what we promised to do when, with our right hand on our hearts, we agreed to help in the upbuilding of our organization.

New blood must be infused into our organization; our members are getting along in years; we can not always have them with us; we must prepare for the future and make conditions better for those who follow us; we must act, so we may answer the last roll call of the Master Carpenter

with a clear conscience and it may be said of us, they have well done their duty.

Fraternally yours,
J. E. POTTS, L. U. 33,
Boston, Mass.

Condemn Unlawful Acts in McNamara Incident

Editor The Carpenter:

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of a set of resolutions adopted by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Edwardsville, Ill., with a request to publish same in our official journal:

Be It Resolved, By the Central Trades and Labor Council, in regular session, that we as representatives of the different crafts of organized labor in the city of Edwardsville and vicinity, do hereby condemn the actions as set forth in the recent outrageous conditions as have been created in Los Angeles, Cal., in the destruction of property and the killing of a number of men by the horrible crime as acknowledged to by the McNamara brothers; be it further

Resolved, That we, as union men, do hereby condemn the said McNamara brothers for the terrible crimes committed by them and insist that their punishment for the said crimes should be the limit of the law and in such cases no compromise should be granted when the death penalty can be used; be it further

Resolved, That this council does at all times maintain and believe in the enforcement of the laws of our country which are made to protect this great and grand country, and we at all times, as organized men, do believe that all such work as has been done by the McNamaras should be investigated by our government and if any parties are found guilty of such crimes, whether they be union men or the representatives of some corporation or otherwise, we condemn such action and ask for the punishment of such offenses as the law may give; be it further

Resolved, By this council, that we condemn the action of any state or countries in allowing the law of kidnapping to be violated, by any persons until the said parties shall be given the authority by the proper trials as are granted by the states when the said parties are to be tried, and we believe from the evidence as has terminated by the confession of the said McNamaras of their guilt, we do not approve of the allowance in any state of the violation of the kidnapping law without a trial; be it further

Resolved, By this council, in regular session, that we hereby indorse the action of the National Officers of our different organizations in calling upon the organized men for assistance to protect any union man until he has been found guilty of any crime; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that the above resolutions be published and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to each craft represented in the Central Body and to our National Officers.

B. C. STABEN, Pres.
E. A. RHORKASTE, Sec'y.
Central Trades Council.

The action of the council in adopting the above resolutions has been approved by Local Union 378.

Fraternally yours,
EDW. HOBSON, R. S. L. U. 378.
Edwardsville, Ill.

National Injunction League

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor, and the Public:

In view of the fact that the courts have usurped the rights of the people by unwarranted "injunctions," the above named organization has been launched.

Some years ago the Sherman law was enacted by Congress to prevent large corporations from monopolizing the industries of this country for the protection of the smaller capitalists and the middle men, but the growth of the power of a comparative small class of men through their immense riches, is every day creating new conditions.

The large corporations not only are in full control of most of the means of production, distribution and transportation of the necessities of life, but they also are in control of the government. Money influences not only control our legislative bodies, but also the holy temples of justice, so in order to beat labor into submission, whenever they resent an attempt of oppression and greed, to wrench their weapons from them, some counterfeit judge is ever ready to grant an injunction to help crush labor. These injunctions are not granted for the purpose of gaining any speedy redress, but solely to deplete the treasuries of labor organizations by engaging them in a continual warfare. The American Federation of Labor, the hatters, garment workers, carpenters and numerous other trades have spent thousands of dol-

lars in legal fights against injunctions, and in spite of all efforts labor has been unable to convince the judiciary that they have nothing in common with trusts.

It is very evident that under the present existing conditions, while capital controls the political machinery, the legislature and judiciary, and has also at its disposal unlimited resources, this fight before the courts will always be decided in favor of big interests.

It is therefore the purpose and intent of the National Anti-Injunction League to acquaint the interested public of the evils produced by these conditions. Since the courts have gone on record by proclaiming that it is illegal for a labor organization to fight against apalling conditions, that labor must not discriminate between fair products and products that are being manufactured under conditions which are a stain and stigma upon our so-called civilization, the Anti-Injunction League holds that not the courts, but the people, and especially the laboring class, must and will decide the right side of this unequal combat; but they have to be educated and trained as to the one sided attitude of the courts, and to successfully resist all attempts of organized capital to curtail in any way our rights to organize for the purpose of benefiting our conditions.

Here are some expert opinions on injunction by men who know the meaning of class struggle.

Governor Sadler of Nevada: "The tendency to have the courts enforce law by injunction methods, are subversive of good government and the liberties of the people."

Governor Pingree of Michigan says: "I consider government by injunction, unless stopped, the beginning of the end of liberty. Tyranny on the bench is as objectionable as tyranny on the throne. It is even more dangerous, because judges claim immunity from criticism and foolish people acquiesce in their claims."

Judge John Gibbons, of the circuit court of Illinois, declared that: "In their efforts to regulate or restrain strikes by injunction, they, (the courts) are sowing dragons' teeth and blazing the path of revolution."

Hon. J. H. Benton, Jr. of Massachusetts said: "The courts have gone too far. It is impossible for them to go on in the course they have taken and retain the confidence of the people or preserve their own powers. It is idle to say that the popular complaint on this subject means nothing, or that as one judge has said, 'Nobody objects to government by injunction except those who object to any government at all.' It does mean much. It means that the courts have, in the judgment of many of the most intelligent and thoughtful citizens, exceeded their just powers, that they have, by the so-called exercise of the equity power, practically assumed to create and to punish offenses upon trial by themselves without a jury, and with penalties imposed at their discretion."

In October, 1897, Hon. W. H. Moody said: "I believe in recent years the courts of the United States, as well as the courts of our commonwealth (Massachusetts) have gone to the very verge of danger in applying the process of the writ of injunction in disputes between labor and capital."

J. Reid, secretary of "Nail" says: "If judicial boycotting of the people's freedom is essential in the interests of capital and fundamental laws of the land are transgressed, the oppressed must fortify themselves against the modern evil, 'government by injunctions' by removing the cause."

Such are the object and principals of the "N. A. I. L." to fortify the wage-earning class with that most effective weapon of all "knowledge." A true spirit of trade union principles and universal brotherhood will hasten the emancipation of man.

All labor organizations, political and educational associations are eligible to become affiliated. The initiation fee shall be five dollars ($5.00) with monthly dues of one dollar ($1.00) per local.

An Agitation Committee, consisting of five (5) members, shall have the power to arrange meetings, issue circulars and to visit organizations to urge them to cooperate.

All revenue shall be used for agitation and educational purposes only.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. REID, Secretary.

That a nation of people considering themselves enlightened, informed, alert to the interests of the hour, should be so generally and so profoundly ignorant of the daily occurrences in the labor world, as the people of the United States are ignorant of the present existing conditions, due to the exploitations of a few non-producers, can be due only to profoundly and generally acting causes.

The present unrest of the world in its economic relations, as manifested from day to day in the opposing combinations of men and money, in strikes and bread riots, in literature and movements of all kinds demanding a readjustment of the whole, or of parts of our wealth—owning and wealth-distributing system, this unrest is the revolution of our time, the economic revolution, which is seeking social change, and will go on until it is accomplished despite all unlawful tactics and unconstitutional methods on the part of the political representatives of the wage-slave owners.

To all who regard trade unions as agencies for working class inprovement in present conditions, there is nothing of greater importance than the question of our present position in relation to the law.

"Unity is strength" ceases to have any meaning when united numbers are shorn of all power of action, and workmen are prevented by legal restraints from giving effect to their unity. Slowly, but surely, in the past few years, the restraints have been imposed until our position now is this:

Whilst we may strike, we can do nothing of any value to make the strike successful.

Whilst pursuing our interests in a peaceful way by boycott, we risk proceedings for inflicting injury on the employer and manufacturer, and must pay for legal services with the money subscribed to support our men in the fight against him. While the average workman is fully aware that all lawyers are but the tools and mouthpieces of organized capital, it stands to reason that the ultimate decisions of the courts will find the opposition with depleted treasuries. But the social conditions of today, will tomorrow, through economic revolution, change, when our legislature and Congress will no more be composed of aspiring lawyers, our schools' text books be composed of sentiment in fairy tales and patriotism, and our churches headed by professors whose whole life is devoted to the interests of their owners in grafting the skin of ignorance over the eye and brain of the world's disinherited.

Why are the weapons used in industrial warfare so unequal?

Strikes are not meant to injure employers, but to benefit workmen. Trade unions wish to avoid strikes. Strikes in themselves are not illegal, and acts done to make strikes a success should be permitted when they are free from violence, intimidation or threats. When a fight is entered into and conducted on peaceful lines, the law should remain impartial; it should not come down on workmen for using moral pressure and persuasion, and freely permit the employer to boycott, bribe, deceive and threaten in pursuing their interests.

Where there is no intention to injure, there is no conspiracy or crime. If trade unions are liable to be perpetually harassed by actions at law, and their funds depleted by lawyers' fees, it will eventually make trade unionism impossible for any but the most prosperous and experienced artisans. But the great labor organizations are, or should be composed of all producers of wealth, and their objects and principles not directed toward the experienced mechanic alone, but to the uplifting and education of low-grade wage slaves. Trade unionists feeling keenly the risks and dangers resulting from the various recent judical decisions, are making efforts to obtain, through legislation, measures to prevent workmen being placed by judge-made law in a position inferior to that intended at that memorable meeting of July 4, 1776.

Injunctions then were unknown, though the class struggle was in every way just

as acute. Today they are an every day occurrence with only one purpose; not only to interrupt the unions business, but to altogether destroy the spirit in which trade unions have been governed.

The great charter of human liberty, the Magna Charta of Great Britain, the basis upon which British and American freedom rests, in clause 39 declares:

"No free man shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized, or outlawed, or banished, or any ways destroyed, nor will we pass upon him, nor will we send upon him, save by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land."

The Declaration of Independence declares: "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, but whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it."

Injunctions in labor disputes are innovations in our modern jurisprudence. The original purpose for which injunctions were issued was to restrain parties to any dispute about the title or damages to property from interfering with the property in question until the courts had determined the property rights involved.

These restraining orders were made returnable at the next term of court, or at the session of court when the cases were to be heard and determined, and consequently were never permanent, expiring by their own limitations when the court had convened to determine the questions at issue.

That they are clearly intended to protect property rights and property rights only is demonstrated by the fact that the courts invariably insist upon a bond being furnished by the parties suing out the writ to indemnify the parties enjoined for any loss that may accrue to them by virtue of the writ having been issued. When such an order of court has been violated it is not a difficult matter for the court to determine the actual damages, if any, that have been sustained through the issuance of the injunction, thereby protecting the restrained parties against any unwarranted invasion of their rights, but when the court issues an injunction in a labor dispute, restraining persons in controversy with employers from doing those things that they have a legal and moral right to do, and as a result of that injunction the contest is lost to the workers, there is no court on earth that can determine the damage that has been sustained by the persons enjoined, and consequently they cannot recover from the bond. When the court arrogates to itself the power to issue injunctions never contemplated by the rules of equity, and in direct violation of constitutional and statutory law, it departs from the domain of property rights and invades that of personal rights in a manner for which there can be no excuse, except that the court thereby becomes the sole judge of the law and the fact, and, if the parties enjoined are declared guilty of contempt, the extent of the punishment. All of which is in direct violation of the fundamental laws of the land, and the Anglo-Saxon concept of human liberty. Judicial jugglers will always find some method of restraining the silent and effective weapons of the oppressed. The opposition to the boycott, when it takes its legal form, is really intended to cover the economic iniquities of affected capital, to withdraw the attention of the public from the labor exploitation and center it on the ethics of the boycott, as wrongfully expounded to becloud and befog the real issue, so that the unfair producer, the enemy of his own class as well as of the wage-earner, may be free to continue his industrial piracy while the consumer is sent chasing false gods and exploded economic theories.

The protection of the law is sought by skillful pleaders for special privilege in order that the rottenness, the tyranny and the horrible working conditions associated with the boycotted manufacturing plant may be obscured to the public gaze. If, in instances where the boycott is now necessary, the right kind of publicity could be had the boycott would be unnecessary

for an aroused public conscience would speedily compel the manufacturing and the selling malefactor to put his establishment in industrial order, or to go out of business. But under present conditions the boycott is a necessary, legal and moral weapon, and one that there should be no hesitation to resort to when other remedies fail, and the occasion demands the unusual and drastic antidote.

All forms of combined human endeavor, resort to the boycott to achieve their legitimate, and in some instances, illegitimate ends. Then why should not the labor union have that right, with its cause a just one, and its desire the betterment and uplifting of those who follow the scriptural injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread."

Such are the objects and principles of the "N. A. I. L." to fortify the wage-earning class with that most effective weapon of all, "Knowledge." A true spirit of trade union principles and universal brotherhood will hasten the emancipation of man.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have been directed by the above League to request you to print the foregoing circular and article in our official journal; both are being sent to all labor organizations in New York State and in time we will be able to send them to other states.

Fraternally yours,
C. ROMANELLO,
Secretary Pro. Tem.

Will Aid Textile Workers

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Executive Board of the United Textile Workers of America has decided to give all assistance possible to the striking textile workers in Lawrence, Mass., and has issued a statement and appeal for aid. The Executive Board requested the A. F. of L. to indorse its appeal. In answer thereto the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor wired John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers' Union, as follows: "The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. approves the statement issued in regard to the Textile Workers' strike in Lawrence and gives its hearty endorsement to the appeal for funds in the aid of the struggling men and women and their dependents of Lawrence. It is earnestly hoped that labor and our friends will promptly respond. May success attend the protest, the strike and the movement. You may use this endorsement on your circular appeal." All funds should be sent to James R. Menzie, Treasurer, 184 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass. Money thus forwarded will reach the duly accredited headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers of America, and expended exclusively in aid of the strikers.

The Same Old Story With a Warning

There was a young man
(At least I've heard say),
Who never got sick,
So he worked every day.

He built houses fine,
And shingled them, too,
And he shingled so well
That leaks were quite few.

But he once shingled one
That leaked just a drop;
Then he said: "Just watch me!
I'll make that leak stop."

So upstairs he went
To look for the leak;
Way up 'mong the rafters
He went for a peek.

Then out in the rain,
Without any coat,
And he caught a sad tickling
Down in his throat.

Now he is sleeping
'Neath six feet of dirt.
In an oak suit of clothes,
And a plate glass shirt.

—The Warning—

Now, shingler, take warning,
Whatever you do
Don't have leaks in your roofs,
Whether many or few.

But if you should have one
That leaks just a bit,
Wear your coat and your hat
When you go looking for it.

P. C. GAMBLE
L. U. 1618, Sacramento, Cal.

News Notes from Local Unions

Wheeling, W. V.—Trade in this district is very dull at present, probably 50 per cent of our men are idle, which, however, is to some extent due to several weeks of very cold weather.

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Fort Wayne, Ind.—This is to warn all brother carpenters to stay away from this city, as work is very dull here at the present time. We trust that migrating brothers will take heed of this warning and shun this place until further notice.

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Evansville, Ind.—While we have at this time nothing to brag about trade conditions, the outlook for spring and summer does not look so bad. Nevertheless, it seems an uphill work and it is a hard struggle with us, but we are making some gains right along.

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Miami, Fla.—Trade in this city at this time is in a deplorable condition. Work has seriously fallen off these past few months, causing some thirty of our best mechanics to be walking the streets in search of employment. All migrating brothers are warned to shun this city until spring trade opens up.

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Fishkill Landing and Mattewan, N. Y.—There is quite a lull in building activity in this vicinity; trade is very quiet in both these places and as a result we have a large number of brothers walking the streets idle. In view of the adverse circumstances we would advise all traveling carpenters to stay away from here for the present.

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Rock Island, Ill.—Work in the carpenter trade having been very slack the past season in this district, and as it is especially so at this time of the year, and as a result many of our home members are walking the streets, we would advise all traveling brothers to correspond with our secretary or our business agent before coming into this district.

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Mason City, Ia.—There is scarcely any sign of building activity in this vicinity. Work is very slack and the outlook for the spring season very gloomy, and as we are making a demand for shorter hours and more pay, we would urgently call on all migrating brothers to give us a show by staying away at this time and until further notice.

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Coffeyville, Kan.—As a result of very unsatisfactory trade conditions and business in general being very dull in this city, many of our home men are either out of employment or working short time. There is absolutely no chance for any newcomer to secure a job at this time and we would advise all migrating carpenters to give this place a wide berth until further notice.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—The daily papers having spread the news of a new Pier and the Ritz-Carlton Hotel being constructed and erected here had the effect of attracting many floaters and our town is filled with them, while at the same time one-third of our own men are out of work. As there is no chance for any newcomers to secure employment at this time, we would advise migrating carpenters to avoid this city until further notice.

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Streator, Ill.—This is to remind all traveling brothers that we have made a demand for improved working conditions. We therefore urgently call upon them to stay away from this city pending a settlement. We have a large percentage of our home men out of employment at the

present time, hence an influx of idle carpenters would seriously aggravate the situation and be a menace to the success of our movement. Give us a lift by keeping away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Bellingham, Wash.—Trade in this vicinity is in a deplorable condition. Work has been very slack for the last two years and as a consequence half of the carpenters had to leave town and seek employment in other places. We would warn migrating brothers to place no credence in the statements they may find in pamphlets which are distributed all over the East by the Chamber of Commerce here, in an effort to boom the city. This part of the country is a good place for mechanics to stay away from.

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Huntington, L. I., N. Y.—All carpenters are requested to keep away from this place at this time and the coming spring. We have been on strike here since May 1 last year, for an increase in wages and the union shop, and while the bosses do not make any great objection to the demanded increase, they will not recognize our union and stubbornly refuse to concede the closed shop. We expect to fight them to a finish this spring and trust that traveling brothers and all union carpenters will help us by staying away from this locality.

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Norfolk, Va.—This city is at present in bad condition as far as work, unionism and the closed shop is concerned. Many floaters are dropping in here daily, as members traveling southward are stepping off here. We are having a hard struggle for existence and likewise to keep up the union scale and hours. We have had to prefer charges against several members who were working without depositing their cards and for less than the standard rate of wages. Norfolk should absolutely be avoided by migrating carpenters at this time.

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St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.—Last spring the Local Unions of these two cities asked for an advance in wages against which many of the contractors took a positive stand, thereby forcing the unions into a prolonged strike during which the contractors imported large numbers of non-union men and strike-breakers. This has caused as many union men to be idle ever since the strike began, and no settlement of the difficulty having as yet been effected, we would urgently request all carpenters to give the twin cities a wide berth until our trouble has been overcome and the differences satisfactorily adjusted.

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Chattanooga, Tenn.—As the Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association and Merchants' Association of this city have been and are now doing extensive advertising all over the country, telling of the great opportunities for people coming to Chattanooga to live, we think it necessary, in justice to the carpenters everywhere, to notify them that this city is a splendid place for a man to come and invest. Brother carpenter, if you are looking for work, you had better stear clear of Chattanooga, Tenn. A great many of our men are walking the streets looking for work and we ask you not to swell the number of unemployed here.

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Columbus, O.—Members of the U. B. deciding to make a change in location are hereby warned not to be misled by advertisements and newspaper accounts of the alleged enormous amount of work to be done in this city this coming season, basing their statements on the celebration of the Ohio State Centennial. The show will last but eleven days, which should convince any one that there will be but little work in connection therewith. At present most of our men are idle and we are informed by architects that the prospects for the season are not encouraging. Hence, Columbus, O., is a good place for traveling carpenters to avoid.

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Portland, Ore.—Industrial conditions on the coast have been going from bad to worse the past year. A multitude of skilled and unskilled workmen, many with large families, have been lured to this sec-

tion of the Pacific Northwest by the cunningly written advertisements in the eastern dailies, placed there by the open shop advocates of this and nearby cities. Keep away from Portland! Ten thousand men, unemployed and starving, are here now only waiting, scarcely existing, until the spring work opens. Even then there will not be enough nor near enough work for all. City and county officials are besieged daily by half-starved men and women begging for enough bread to keep their loved ones from the tortures of a slow death by starvation. Thousands of families, new arrivals, have insufficient food and clothing; have no means to secure return passage to friends and plenty. Make a thorough investigation before coming to the coast. Make sure you have enough to tide you over many a rainy day—you'll have lots of them. This is not a knock but a plain statement of facts as they are and a warning to you and your friends of the conditions prevalent here.

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Grand Rapids, Mich.—The furniture workers of this city, affiliated with the U. B. of C. and J. of A., on Thursday, February 1, held an open meeting, which was largely attended by non-union men. Many ladies were present. The meeting was presided over by Brother John Timmer, Jr., president of the D. C. Brother Hyle, the general organizer, addressed the meeting in a very complimentary manner. The principal feature of the meeting was the address made by Brother D. A. Post, a member of the G. E. B. His remarks were very interesting. He held the audience in close attention for over one hour, explaining the benefits derived in organization. He was given rousing applause. The meeting as a whole was a decided success, of which the committee in charge and the entire membership may well feel proud of.

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San Francisco, Cal.—In view of the fact that hundreds of building mechanics are coming to San Francisco with the expectation of going to work, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters of San Francisco and vicinity desires to explain the true condition in San Francisco and vicinity.

Advertisements are being inserted in the papers throughout the country that building mechanics are needed here. There is but one object in view on the part of those who are instrumental in having these advertisements inserted, and that is to glut the labor market in San Francisco and thereby whip the unions.

The union busters, who have placed these false advertisements have been successful to the extent that they have flooded the city with idle men. Every day brings more. There is at this writing (Feb. 8, 1912) over 3,000 idle carpenters in this district.

Most of the carpenters coming here believe that work is being rushed on the Fair Grounds, and that hundreds of men are needed. Such is not the case. Up to the present time not a spade full of earth has been turned in the Fair Grounds and not one laborer or mechanic has been employed. If work were to start on the fair tomorrow there would be more men to do the work than there could be work for.

Brothers, there is no selfish movement back of this statement. Conditions as explained here are only too true. San Francisco vicinity is at the present time facing a crisis in its industrial progress. If the unoin busters and haters with their M. & M. and Citizens' Alliance are successful in their plans, of which the flooding of this district with thousands of idle men is but a part, we here on the Pacific Coast will be forced to fight for very existence. If there were work here for more brothers we would not send out this appeal for you to stay away. We believe that we are but doing our duty in informing you of the conditions here. San Francisco is not situated as are the cities of the east, being only removed from each other by short distances. We are hundreds of miles from any large cities, and the railroad fares are vastly different. Traveling from the east to San Francisco the rates are cheap; but traveling from San Francisco it is another story. Where $30 will take you

from the east to San Francisco it will take $60 to return back.

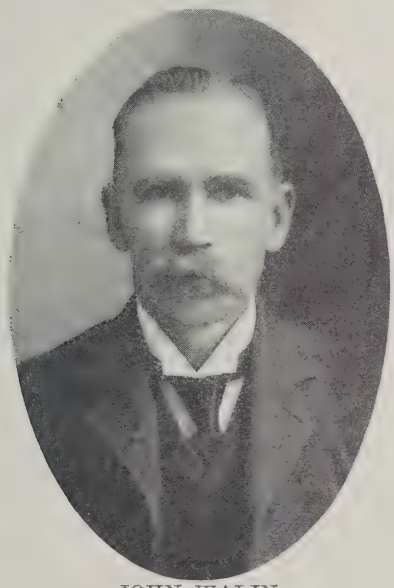
In justice to yourself and in justice to the brothers on the Pacific Coast, we earnestly request you one and all to avoid this part of the country.

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Information Wanted

August Neuberger, present occupation not known, who left his home fifteen years ago, is anxiously sought for by his father, a member of Local Union 1748, Milwaukee, Wis. He is 33 years of age, height about 5 ft. 10 in., weight about 160 pounds, brown hair and blue eyes. Any one who can give any information as to his whereabouts is requested to kindly communicate with Michael Neuberger, 783 Twenty-eighth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

John Walin, the subject of the sketch below, a member of Local Union 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., on December 9, 1911, disappeared from home and has not been heard from since.



JOHN WALIN.

Height 5 ft. 5 in., weight 130 pounds, age 56 years, heavy mustache, blue eyes. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with his wife, Mrs. Johanna Walin, 518 Third avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D., or Joseph McEwan,, R. L. 1013 West Fifth street, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Robert Little, about two and a half years ago a member of Local Union 1281, Abilene, Tex., is sought for. Age between 30 and 35, height about 6 feet, weight about 150 pounds, complexion more brown than dark, brown eyes, upper front teeth gold. Any member or reader who can locate him will please notify at once H. C. Snodgrass, F. S. L. U. 752, Box 584, Sweet Water, Tex.

The Lawrence Strike

Washington, Feb. 24.—In a communication just received from Lawrence, Mass., the statement is made that the strike is still effective. It is said that the manufacturers begin to feel that it has been an unwise move in the past to fight the organization of their employes. John Golden, president of the Textile Workers' Union, is assisting in every way possible in the strike and reports progress being made. The American Federation of Labor has approved the appeal for funds, and James R. Menzie, treasurer, 184 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass., has been authorized to receive and receipt for all money sent to him. This money will be used exclusively in aid of the strikers.

A Miracle of Change

The poor and the needy rebuke all wealth,
Said a philanthropist—wretched am I;
In Mammon's service were spent youth and health
Now age lacks the peace no money can buy.
A living wage was withheld by my greed,
I knew no mercy while the gold piled high;
The toilers wrought still through increasing need,
I cared not nor heeded their pitiful cry.

When the hours of toil were cruelly long
For the poor, little child-slaves weak and small,
Then conscience was stifled to sin and wrong
And my wealth was tainted beyond recall;
Now I admit—success is only good
Under clean conditions and brotherhood.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Trade Notes

Movements for Better Conditions

Local Union 556, Meadville, Pa.—Our present working hours still being nine per day, we have decided to make a demand for eight hours to constitute a day's work on and after June 1, 1912, with no reduction in wages, which are $3 per day. This town being well organized and trade conditions good, we expect to have our demand granted without any or much opposition.

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Local Union 584, Augusta, Ga.—Our working hours still being ten per day, we feel that we are entitled to a reduction in working time and we have decided to make a demand for the nine-hour day, to take effect April 1, 1912. We do not expect any trouble arising from our reasonable and timely demand.

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Local Union 1313, Mason City, Ia.—The antiquated ten-hour work day still being in vogue in this city, we have notified our employers that on and after April 1, 1912, we shall demand that nine hours constitute a day's work and our minimum rate of wages be 40 cents an hour. Our present scale of wages is $3.50 per day.

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Local Union 945, Jefferson City, Mo.—At a meeting held December last, we adopted a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1912. This means an increase of 10 cents per hour. We have notified the contractors of our action and not a single one of them has protested against the increase so far. Prospects for winning out are good. Our working time is eight hours per day.

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Local Union 996, Pen Yan, N. Y.—Pursuant and in accordance with amendments to our trade rules recently adopted, we are asking for a nine-hour day and a minimum rate of wages of $2.75 per day, the new schedule to become operative on April 1, 1912. Our present schedule is ten hours and $2.50 per day. Prospects of the employers granting our reasonable demand without opposition are fair.

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Local Union 965, DeKalb, Ill.—After due consideration of the wage question as regards the coming season, we have decided to make a demand upon the bosses for a minimum rate for journeymen carpenters of 47½ cents per hour for eight hours' work per day. We are thus asking for a raise of 5 cents per hour to take effect April 1, next. All our employers are union and there is no likelihood of a strike.

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Local Union 877, Worcester, Mass.—This Local Union, composed of mill men, has decided to enter into a movement for better conditions and the employers are now being notified that on and after June 1, 1912, fifty hours shall constitute a week's work. At present the working hours in mills are fifty-three per week, wages ranging from $2.70 to $3 per day. Our demand has received the indorsement of the Worcester, Mass., D. C.

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Local Union 798, Salem, Ill.—We have unanimously voted to amend Section 4 of our trade rules to read: "The minimum compensation for a journeyman carpenter shall be 40 cents per hour," and we have made a demand for the above rate to go into effect April 1, 1912. We are working eight hours at $2.80 per day at present. There will be no trouble on account of our demand whatever; the contractors are all favorable to it.

Local Union 657, Sheboygan, Wis.—All our contractors are being notified that we are asking for improved trade conditions and we have submitted to them for their signature a new agreement which specifies that on and after May 1 next, our minimum rate of wages shall be 45 cents per hour, an increase of 5 cents per hour, and that work on Saturdays shall cease at 12 o'clock noon. At present we are working eight hours straight per day.

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Local Union 1743, Wildwood, N. J.—An agreement entered into with our employers in March, 1911, provides that after the second day of September, 1911, our minimum rate of wages shall be 45 cents per hour. This agreement, however, not being lived up to by some of the contractors and in order to remove all misunderstanding, we are now making a formal demand for the establishing of the rate of wages on March 15th next. At present our schedule is $3.40 per day of eight hours.

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Local Union 174, Joliet, Ill.—We have unanimously voted to demand the nine-hour day, a reduction of one hour per day and a minimum rate of wages of 30 cents per hour in all mills of our city, to go into effect April 1, 1912. At present we have no set scale of wages for mill men. We are also asking that all mills use the U. B. label. For the outside men we are demanding a 5-cent raise per hour. We have the situation well in hand and anticipate no trouble in getting our demand acceded to by the employers.

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Local Union 232, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Our this year's trade demand is the following: On and after April 1, 1912, fifty hours shall constitute a week's work, nine hours the first five days of the week and five hours on Saturday, all overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half, except Sundays and Saturdays after 12 o'clock noon, and all holidays, when work shall be paid at double rate, the minimum rate of wages to be 45 cents per hour. Our schedule at present is $3.15 per day of nine hours, fifty-four hours per week. We are also demanding the observance of a series of rules governing apprentices.

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Successful Trade Movements

Racine, Wis.—Our grievances with the firm of Holm Brothers of this city have been satisfactorily settled. They agree to employ union labor exclusively and under union conditions. Local Union 91 has recognized them as a union firm.

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Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Kresge Company of this city, a merchandise concern, which is constantly opening more 5 and 10 cent stores all over Greater New York, has changed its hostile stand against unions and signed an agreement with the Joint D. C. For a long time a fight has been carried on against this firm because it did not install union-made fixtures. The company agreed to work its carpenters not more than forty-four hours per week, to pay the wages as stipulated for the five different boroughs and to employ union men exclusively. With the signing of this agreement we have indeed won an important victory.

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Fresno, Cal.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a decided success and the differences between the union and the mill owners have been satisfactorily settled. With the exception of two, all mills had signed our agreement January 1; these latter two signed up January 22. The minimum rates of wages agreed upon are as follows: Moulding sticker, frame man, bench men, scroll bandsaw, shaper, turner and carpenter machine man, $4 per day; stock cutter, feed rip sawer, planer man, sash sticker, layerout of old sash door and glazier, $3.50 per day; tennoner machine man and drum sander, $3.25 per day; frame nailer, chain mortiser, panel raiser, sash and door clamp, sash and door put-up man, screen man and frame machine man, $3 per day; department foreman, $4.50 per day; apprentice, $2 per day. All men work eight hours per day.

A pessimist by any other name would be a faultfinder just the same.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1912 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Während dem, zwischen obiger und der vorhergegangenen Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume, wurden folgende Angelegenheiten durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern und dem G. S. erledigt:

Gesuch des Chicago, Jll., D. C. die Mitglieder der Amalgamated-Wood-Workers in Chicago in ihrer Gesammtheit aufnehmen zu dürfen. Wurde unter den, am 23. Oktober 1911 festgesetzten Bedingungen, gewährt.

Der New York City D. C. ersuchte um Genehmigung eines allgemeinen Ausstandes welcher erklärt werden solle im Falle die Metal-Trim Frage nochmals einem Schiedsgerichte unterbreitet werden sollte. Der Board verweigerte die Genehmigung weil die diesbezüglichen Konstitutionsbestimmungen nicht eingehalten wurden; doch sollen die Mitglieder der V. B. fortfahren in der Frage die Stellung einzunehmen wie sie unsere letzte Konvention vorgezeichnet hat.

Mit den Advokaten Beattie & Maloney in New York wurde ein Vertrag bezüglich Führung des Bossert'schen Einhaltsprozesses eingegangen.

8. Januar.

Der Board tritt an diesem Datum in Indianapolis in Sitzung, dieselbe wird vom Vorsitzenden Connolly eröffnet und sind die Mitglieder Bausher, Post, Potts, Walquist und Martel anwesend.

Der Bericht des G. P. für das am 1. Dezember 1911 beendete Vierteljahr wird verlesen, über einige darin enthaltene Empfehlungen soll nach Eintreffen des G. P., der außerhalb der Stadt ist, beraten werden.

Der Bericht des Delegaten zum Canadian Labor Kongres wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellatin Wm. Monica's von L. U. 509 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Greensburg und Mt. Pleasant D. C. gegen Appellanten. Wird nicht berücksichtigt weil die Appellation nicht während dem in Sektion 158 der General-Konstitution festgesetzten Zeitraume eingereicht wurde.

Appellation O. S. Custer's von L. U. 4 Kansas City, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Kansas City D. C. gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird umgestoßen weil das Vergehen dessen Appellant beschuldigt ist in einer Konstitutions-Verletzung besteht, dessen Ahndung dem D. C. nicht zusteht.

9. Januar.

Alle Boardmitglieder außer Cole sind anwesend.

Appellation Sam Minkowitz's von L. U. 1008 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Joint D. C. gegen Appellanten. Wird auf Grund der Sektion 158 der G. K. nicht berücksichtigt.

Appellation W. R. Robison's von L. U. 1399 Okmulgee, Okla., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 1943 Henryetta, Okla., gegen Appellanten. Da keinerlei Beweismaterial vorliegt, wird der Fall an den G. P. behufs Wiedereröffnung zurückverwiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 291 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Joseph Strohschnitter's gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 158 Los Angeles, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Los Angeles D. C. Der Board findet, daß der D. C. nicht berechtigt war eine Ausnahme zu machen die es Mitgliedern erlaubt unter dem Lohnsatze zu arbeiten der durch Urabstimmung festgesetzt wurde und stößt die Entscheidung des G. P. um.

Gesuch des Rochester, N. Y., D. C. um Genehmigung einer Gewerksbewegung im Interesse der Carpenter sowohl wie Schoparbeiter. Wird an den G. S. behufs Erlangung näherer Auskunft verwiesen.

10. Januar.

Mitglied Cole ist anwesend und der Board vollzählig.

Appellation A. J. Emmerton's von L. U. 112 Butte, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 112, Distriktgesetzveränderungen betreffend. Da die Appellation nicht innerhalb der in Sektion 158 der G. K. festgesetzten Frist eingereicht wurde, wird dieselbe nicht berücksichtigt.

Appellation Felix Esbauer's von L. U. 1367 Chicago, Jll., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 1367 gegen Appellanten. Die ganze Angelegenheit wird an den G. P. behufs Vornahme einer Revision der Bücher der L. U. und einer eingehenden anderweitigen Untersuchung des Falles, zurückverwiesen.

Appellation John F. Carlson's von L. U.

147 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 147 gegen Appellanten. Wird aus den, den G. P. in seiner Entscheidung leitenden Gründen abgewiesen.

Appellation W. R. Yaeger's von L. U. 1 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Cleveland, Ohio, D. C.'s gegen Appellanten. Der Board findet Unregelmäßigkeiten in dem Prozeßverfahren fraglicher D. C. wird daher angewiesen den Fall wieder zu eröffnen und dem Angeklagten einen vorschriftsgemäßen Prozeß zu gewähren.

11. Januar.

Appellation Frank Westland's von L. U. 1596 St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 311 Joplin, Mo., gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 273 Yonkers, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Anklagen betreffend die die L. U. bei dem G. P. gegen Wm. J. Byrne erhoben hatte. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Die Entscheidung des Richters Coxe in New York in einem Falle in dem Mitglieder der Mißachtung des Gericht angeklagt waren wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 15 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Philadelphia D. C.'s gegen Appellanten, in dem es sich um ein Assetzment handelt. Wird auf Grund Sektion 158 der G. K. abgewiesen.

Von Architekten und Bauunternehmern in New York sind mehrere Schreiben und beschworene Aussagen über die Aufstellung von Stahltrim eingelaufen, welche verlesen werden, und wird der G. S. ersucht dieselben im offiziellen Journal veröffentlichen zu lassen.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen Angebote für den Druck des „Carpenter" einzufordern.

12. Januar.

Gesuch des Portchester, N. Y., D. C. um nochmalige Untersuchung der, zwischen ihm und der L. U. 196 Greenwich herrschenden Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeiten. Wird an den G. P. mit der Empfehlung verwiesen einen Deputirten nach beiden Orten zu senden um die Streitigkeit zu schlichten.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur letzten A. F. of L. Konvention wird verlesen, und besonders die Maßnahmen letzterer bezüglich der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters und der Am. Wood Workers, werden diskutirt und schließlich der Bericht den Akten einverleibt.

Die Exekutive der A. F. of L. teilt in einem Schreiben mit, daß die letzte Konvention der A. F. of L. die Kopfsteuer von ½ auf 2/3 Cents per Monat erhöht habe.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U.'en 701 Fresno, Cal., 1288 Lisbon, Ohio, und Guelph, Ont., Can., werden genehmigt. Betreffs finanzieller Unterstützung soll später Stellung genommen werden, wenn sich dies als notwendig erweist.

Da die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 300 Austin, Tex., bereits fällig ist, wird der G. S. angewiesen Information über den Verlauf der Bewegung einzuholen.

Appellation des L. U. 22 San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der es sich um eine Forderung für Sterbegeld-Schenkung im Falle George Clark's handelt, welcher angeblich bei dem Erdbeben im Jahre 1906 umgekommen sein soll. Wird abgewiesen.

13. Januar.

Appellation Michael Oswald's von L. U. 10 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Die Forderung des Appellanten für Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung zurückweisend. Da aus dem Beweismaterial hervorgeht, daß die Arbeitsunfähigkeit nicht durch Unfall entstanden ist, wird die Appellation in Uebereinstimmung mit Sektion 96 der G. K. abgewiesen.

Appellation Wm. M. Langan's von L. U. 43 Hartford, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der derselbe dem Appellanten Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung verweigerte. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation John Bennett's von L. U. 103 Birmingham, Ala., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung betreffend. Der G. Sch. hatte die Forderung auf Grund der Sektion 98 der G. K. abgewiesen und der Board billigt dieses Handlungsweise und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation der L. U. 115 Bridgeport, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. den Anspruch ihres Mitgliedes James Wheeler auf Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung nicht anerkennend, weil nicht im Einklange mit Sektion 98 der G. K. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. Sch. an und weist die Appellation ab.

15. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 134 Montreal, Can., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Sterbegeldschenkung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Emil Lozotte betreffend. Der Board mißbilligt die Gesetzesauslegung des G. Sch. in diesem Falle und letzterer wird angewiesen den Anspruch nochmals in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Appellation der L. U. 432 Atlantic City, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er den Anspruch auf Sterbegeldschenkung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Isaac Parks zurückwies. Wird abgewiesen.

Der L. U. 104 Dayton, Ohio, werden $300.00 und der L. U. 228 Pottsville, Pa., $50.000 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Die Gesuche um ähnliche Bewilligung folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en werden abgewiesen: Providence, R. J., D. C.; Wor-

cester, Mass., D. C.; Kennebec Valley (Me.) D. C.; L. U. 559 Paducah, Ky., und L. U. 1209 Newark, N. J. Die von sämmtlichen hier angeführten D. C.'s oder L. U.'en gestellten Gesuche um Entsendung eines Organisators werden an den G. P. verwiesen.

Der New York Joint D. C. berichtet über das Erlassen eines Einhaltsbefehles auf Veranlassung der Anti-Boycott Ass. und die Uebertragung dieses Falles an Advokat C. M. Beattie. Letztere Maßnahme wird gutgeheißen.

16. Januar.

Die auf Veranlassung der Anti-Boycott Ass. erlassenen Einhaltsbefehle und die hierdurch in New York geschaffene Situation, wird unter Anwesenheit eines vom Joint D. C. entsandten Komites diskutirt.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender L. U.'en erhalten Genehmigung: L. U. 243 Tiffin, Ohio; 314 Madison, Wis.; 459 Bar Harbor, Me.; 1666 Kingsville, Tex.; 741 Beardstown, Ill.; 860 S. Framingham, Mass.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 779 Waycroß, Ga., wird zurückgelegt und der G. P. ersucht ein Mitglied des Board nach dem Orte behufs Ermittelung der Situation zu entsenden.

17. Januar.

Die Situation in New York wird abermals diskutirt und die Erwägung derselben nimmt den Vormittag in Anspruch. Rechnungsausweis und Advokaten Rechnungen liegen vor. Dem Joint D. C. wird die Summe von $4,974.49 bewilligt womit alle Ausgaben bis zum 10. Januar 1912 gedeckt sind. Da die Situation in New York unsere Gesammt-Brüderschaft in Mitleidenschaft zieht und es deren Interesse erheischen, beschließt der Board, daß die G. O. für alle derartige, in New York entstehenden Prozeßkosten aufkommen soll und das Boardmitglied des 1ten Distrikts wird instruirt sich mit dem Joint D. C. in Verbindung zu setzen, gemeinschaftlich vorzugehen und in den Sitzungen des Board über seine Tätigkeit und die Sachlage zu berichten.

Von der L. U. 15 Philadelphia, Pa., laufen Amendements zu den Sektionen 105 und 106 der G. K. ein mit dem Gesuche der Board möge dieselben indossiren. Indossirung wird verweigert.

Von dem Sekretär des Internationalen-Holzarbeiter-Verbandes in Berlin, lauft eine Aufforderung zum Anschluß an diese Organisation ein. Wird an die nächste Konvention verwiesen.

Ein stenographischer Bericht über die Verhandlung der Konferenz zwischen den Vertretern der V. B. und der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, welche am 19. September 1911 in Manchester (England) stattfand, ist eingelaufen und wird den Akten einverleibt.

L. U. 745 Honolulu, H. J., wünscht Auskunft über die Aufnahmebedingungen denen Bewohner des hawaiischen Territoriums unterworfen sind. Der Board entscheidet, daß, da betreffendes Territorum ein Teil der Ver. Staaten ist, Bürger desselben, wie in Sektion 57 der G. K. spezifizirt, aufgenommen werden können.

18. Januar.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. 730 Quebec, Can., wird derselben das 50 Cents Assessment auf weitere 60 Tage gestundet.

Der Vorsitzende des Board wird ermächtigt die Bürgschaftspapiere des G. Sch. für den Betrag von $50,000.00 für ein weiteres Jahr erneuern zu lassen.

Gesuche um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen liegen vor von L. U. 541 Washington, Pa., und L. U. 180 Valejo, Cal., und werden dieselben gewährt.

Bezüglich einer Gewerksforderung der L. U. Pascoag, R. J., wird Beschlußfassung vertagt und der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach dem Orte zu senden.

Dem Montreal, Can., D. C. wird die Summe von $180.00 und dem Toronto, Can., D. C. $300.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

19. Januar.

Der L. U. 84 Akron, Ohio, wird die Summe von $100.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 1321 Ballston Spa, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. den Anspruch ihres Mitgliedes Myron L. Brazee's auf Frauensterbegeld-Schenkung abweisend. Da das Mitglied zur Zeit des Ablebens seiner Gattin nicht gutstehend war, wird die Entscheidung des G. Sch. aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 509 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. im Falle ihres Mitgliedes Wm. Ragan, in dem es sich um Frauensterbegeld-Schenkung handelt. Da weiteres Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist, wird der Fall an den G. Sch. zurückverwiesen.

Appellation Fannie M. Hale's, Gattin des verstorbenen Chas. L. Hale, Mitglied der L. U. 810 San Diego, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er den Anspruch auf Sterbegeld-Schenkung nicht anerkannte.

Wird, aus den, den G. Sch. leitenden Gründen, abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 125 Utica, N. Y., gegen die Gesetzesauslegung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen Louis Hebrun von L. U. 337 Whitesboro, N. Y. Der Entscheid des G. P. wird umgestoßen und der Board erklärt, daß L. U. 125 das Recht hatte die, wegen Konstitutions-Verletzung

auferlegte Geldstrafe, einzuziehen. Das Vergehen dessen das Mitglied beschuldigt ist, wird nicht in Betracht gezogen weil dasselbe nicht an den G. P. gegen seine Bestrafung seitens der L. U. 125 appellirt hat.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U.'en 1947 Atchison, Kan.; 496 Kankakee, Ill., und 384 Asheville, N. C., werden genehmigt.

20. Januar.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. 617 Vancouver, B. C., wird derselben das 50 Cents Assessment auf weitere 6 Monate gestundet.

Gesuch der L. U. 986 McAlester, Okla., um endgültige Entscheidung im Streitfalle zwischen L. U. 1276 und G. M. Cagel und anderer Mitglieder der L. U. 986. Da L. U. 1276 gegen die Entscheidung des Board in dieser Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeit an die Konvention appellirt hat, ist der Board nicht berechtigt weitere Schritte in der Sache zu tun und das Gesuch wird zu den Akten gelegt.

Vollständiger Rechnungsausweis über, für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder liegen vor vom Cleveland, Ohio, D. C.; Detroit, Mich., D. C.; Kansas City, Mo., D. C.; Milwaukee, Wis., D. C., und Wilmington, Del., D. C.

22. Januar.

Vollständige Rechnungsausweise eingelaufen von L. U. 1390 Saskatoon, Sask., Can.; Buffalo, N. Y., D. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio, D. C., und L. U. 281 Binghamton, N. Y., werden geprüft.

Teilweiser Ausweis ist eingelaufen von L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla.; Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C.; L. U. 392 Beaumont, Tex., und vom Boston, Mass., D. C. Der G. S. wird angewiesen von letzterem die Rücksendung eines nicht verausgabten Betrages zu verlangen.

Angebote für den Druck des „Carpenter" sind von vier Druckerfirmen eingelaufen; das niedrigste derselben von der Cheltenham-Aetna Preß im Betrage von $2,116.50 für den Druck und Versandt einer monatlichen Auflage von 80,000 Exemplaren. Dieser Firma wird der Kontrakt für ein Jahr beginnend am 1. März 1912, zugesprochen.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen vom Holyoke, Mass., D. C. die Rücksendung eines nicht verausgabten Betrages ihm bewilligter Gelder zu fordern.

Rechnungsausweise über ihnen vom Board bewilligte Gelder laufen ferner ein vom Los Angeles, Cal., D. C.; Macon, Ga., D. C.; L. U. 636 Troy, N. Y., und vom Duluth und Superior, Minn., D. C. Nur letzterer Ausweis ist vollständig und wird der G. S. instruirt von ersteren D. C.'s und L. U. 636 detaillirten und vollständigen Rechnungsbericht einzufordern.

23. Januar.

Die Revision der Finanzen und Bücher der G. O. wird begonnen.

Vollständiger Rechnungsausweis ist eingelaufen von St. Louis, Mo., D. C.; Worcester, Mass.; L. U. 235 Riverside, Cal.; L. U. 678 Dubuque, Ja.; L. U. 1207 Charleston, W. Va., und L. U. 1524 Miles City, Mont.

Da L. U. 617 Vancouver, B. C., der Aufforderung, einen nichtverausgabten Betrag ihr bewilligter Gelder zurückzusenden noch nicht nachgekommen ist, wird der G. S. instruirt die Aufforderung zu wiederholen.

John Mitchell, Mitglied der A. F. of L. Exekutive, erscheint vor dem Board und macht offiziell die Mitteilung, daß die letzte, in Atlanta, Ga., abgehaltene Konvention der A. F. of L. die Wiedereinsetzung der V. B. in das Bau-Departement angeordnet habe und ersucht um Vornahme der nötigen Schritte um den Wiederanschluß der V. B. vollständig herbeizuführen.

Von L. U. 104 Dayton, Ohio, ist teilweiser Rechnungsbericht über ihr bewilligte Gelder eingelaufen.

Der Bericht des Komites welches in Washington, D. C., mit einem Komite der Am. Society of Carpenters behufs Verschmelzung verhandelte, wird erörtert und der vom Komite der V. B. unterbreitete Plan zu obigem Zwecke, gutgeheißen.

24. Januar.

Vollständiger Rechnungsausweis über vom Board bewilligte Gelder ist eingelaufen vom New York Joint D. C. und teilweiser Rechnungsbericht von L. U. 1474 Yauco, Porto Rico, und von L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill.

Dem Montgomery County, Pa., D. C. wird die Summe von $100.00 für Organisationszweck bewilligt. Gesuche um ähnliche Bewilligungen seitens des Birmingham, Ala., D. C.'s, und des South Shore, Mass., D. C.'s werden abgewiesen und ein solches Gesuch der L. U. 93 Ottawa, Ont., Can., wird zurückgelegt.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und L. U.'en werden genehmigt: Lowell, Mass., D. C.; Lynn, Mass., D. C.; L. U. 927 Danbury, Conn.; L. U. 1441 Canonsburg, Pa.; L. U. 1705 Nowata, Okla., und L. U. 1491 Spring City, Pa.

25. Januar.

Der Vorsitzende unterbreitet die ausgefertigten Bürgschaftspapiere des G. Sch. und werden dieselben dem Vorsitzenden zur Aufbewahrung zurückgegeben.

Die Revision der Finanzen und Bücher der G. O. wird fortgesetzt und nimmt diese Sitzung in Anspruch.

(Schluß in nächster Nummer.)

Departement Francais

Les societies cooperatives de consommation en Europe

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Dans le numéro de decembre dernier le rédacteur de ce journal mentione l'action utile des société coopératives en Europe. Comme j'ai eu l'avantage de visiter bon nombre de ces sociétés cooperatives dans divers pays du vieux monde, et que j'ai même en été membre dans divers villes, j'ai cru la matière d'un intérêt suffisant pour pouvoir en parler à cette place.

L'utilité de ces sociétés est incontestable et les services qu'elles rendent sont en proportion de leurs grandeur, c'est à dire de l'importance, que la classe ouvrière sait leurs donner en participant et en travaillant ardement à leurs perfection. Dans nombre de villes les sociétés coopératives de consommation empêchent la trustification et exercent une grande influence sur le prix des vivres en générale.

En Suisse et en Belgique, où l'influence de la coopération se fait le plus sentir, il y a des villes où le commerce des vivres est entièrement controlé par elle; en dehors de la coopération il n'y a presque plus d'autres concurrents que les très petits commerçant vendant à credit aux consommateurs les plus pauvres, car la participation à la coopérative s'étend jusqu'aux classes les plus riches. En Angleterre, le pays classique de la coopération, le magasin du Gros, qui fournit la marchandise aux divers sociétés détaillants, le chiffre de ses affaires se monte à des millions de dollars par an. De même en Allemagne, et partiellement aussi en France, surtout à Paris et dans les départements du Nord de la France. En Angleterre, en Allemagne et surtout en Belgique, la coopération commence à s'étendre également à la production.

En dehors de la boulangerie, qui est adoptée par la coopération presque partout, il y a des brasseries, des fabriques de savon, en Belgique il y a des fabriques de chaussures, de meubles, des filatures, etc., à Gand, il existe même un atelier coopérative de sculteurs; les ouvriers maçon et les tailleurs de pierres ont une section coopérative dans leur chambre syndicale. Il y a deux ans, par suite d'une grève perdue, les ouvriers brasseurs de Lille, au Nord de la France, ont fondé une brasserie coopérative sous le contrôle de la coopération générale et aujourd'hui, après deux années d'existence, elle vient de terminer sa nouvelle construction, assez grande pour la mettre à la tête de toutes les brasseries françaises, tant comme capacité de production que comme vente de son produit.

Les sociétés coopératives d'ouvriers typographes, litographes, dessinateurs en général les travailleurs du livre et de publications périodiques, sont nombreuses et prospères. Dans le centre de la France, il existe depuis bon nombre d'années, une verrerie coopérative, qui, après avoir surmonté bien des difficultés, se dévelope fort bien en ce moment, vue que sa clientèle se compose essentiellement de sociétés coopératives ouvrières.

Si la coopération productive rencontre les difficultés, occasionés par concurrence du grand capital, cette concurrence n'est plus à redouter pour la coopération de la consommation; il faut bien que tout le monde mange! si les moyens font défaut à l'ouvrier pour acheter des meubles, de la sculpture, voire même suffisant de chaussures pour permettere l'existence de sociétés de production coopérative, le cas n'est plus le même en ce qui concerne l'achat des vivres en grande quantité; en effet, il n'existe nul part au monde des maisons de gros capables de concourir avec les maisons de gros de Manchester, de Hambourg, de Vienne en Antrich, ou de la Belgique.

Les magasins dictent le prix de la marchandise en une très grande proportion, ils exigent la qualité convenant à sa clientèle; sur tout elle empêche en une large

messure la fraude, que jusqu'à ce jour ni lois nationales, ni arretés des municipalités n'ont pu obtenir. Par ces moyens ils élèvent de beaucoup le "standard of life" de la classe ouvrière; ils protègent la santé de leurs clients, sans oublier l'influence morale qu'ils exercent dans les milieux de travailleurs en les habituant à l'economie, et en abrogeant la mauvaise coutûme d'acheter à la petite semaine, au livre et à crédit.

En Europe aussi bien qu'aux Etats Unis d'Amerique, l'usage établi veut que, plus l'acheteur achête en petites quantités, plus il paie chere, et plus il est volé et trompé sur la qualité et le poid. Dans les sociétés coopératives le prix reste le même ainsi que la qualité, et l'acheteur obtiendra pour son argent toujours le poid et la qualité demandé. Par le payment de son action, c'est à dire par sa part versé au capital général, il devient coproprietaire et jouit comme tel d'une certaine part de crédit.

Dans bon nombre de cas, des grèves ont été gagnés parceque les sociétés faisaient crédit aux camarades en lutte, et le patronat, comptant abuser de la faim et des ventres creux des grèvistes, avait trouvé une opposition capitaliste dès fois plus forte que la sienne, ce qui l'obligea à céder, bien malgré lui.

Chez nous, à Paris, les sociétés coopératives rendent encore un service signalée aux organisations ouvrières; le bâtiment que la ville de Paris a mis à leurs disposition, la bourse du travail, est de beaucoup de trop petit pour subvenir à toutes les organisations de Paris, et de la banlieue. De plus, en cas de grève, les divers secrétariats n'y sont nullement en sureté; la police est toujours prête à faire main basse sur les papiers des unions, aussi bien que sur les employés de ces derniers.

Dans plusieurs occasions, l'action des organisations a été empêché entièrement par la fermature de la bourse du travail, si bien, que bon nombre d'organisations furent forcés de se pourvoir d'autres lieux de rassemblement. On allait donc de chez un débutant de liqueur, d'une brasserie, ayant une salle assez grande pour y tenir des réunions, dans une autre; cela paralisait le mouvement, tout en le dégradant; mais voilà qu'avec l'agrandissement des sociétés de consommations on bâtissait de grandes salles de conférence, que l'on mit à la disposition des organisations ouvrières, et ceux-ci s'empressèrent de profiter de l'offre, si bien qu'aujourd'hui, la plupart des congrès ouvrières se tiennent dans ces salles appartenant aux sociétés coopératives, et pour la plupart des cas, à titre gratuit.

En Angleterre, en Allemagne pour une bonne partie des villes, et surtout en Belgique l'établissement des coopératives, appelé "La Maison du Peojle," forme le centre du mouvement ouvrier. Les chambres syndicales, le partie politique, les sociétés d'éducation populaire, de chant, de musique de gymnastique, de secours mutuel en cas de maladie, tous gravitent autour de cette maison centralisant ainsi tout le mouvement ouvrier dans tous ses détailles et toutes ses phases. Elle sert de lieux de rendez vous; si l'ouvrier veut chercher de la distraction après sa journée de travail, comme il s y rend s'il est à la recherche de travail, le bureau de placement de son organisation y étant installé. S'il est en litige avec son patron, il y trouvera le secrétaire ou "business agent" de son organisation, quelquesfois les Unions réunis engagent un homme spécialement à ce propos, et qui les défendra devant la justice. S'il est blessé, il y trouvera d'abord des soins de médecin et du chirurgien et ses intérêts seront défendu auprès du patron ou la justice. Si l'ouvrier veut offrir une petite distraction à sa famille, il trouvera, surtout le dimanche ou les jours de fête, un concert ou un ball, ou une conférence intéressante, organisée soit par une des nombreuses sociétés dérivant de la coopération, ou directement par un comité institué à cet effet.

N'oublions pas, et c'est très important d'être rélat6, la maison du peuple est le point central pour toute agitation ouvrière, que l'on pousse la propagande vers le mouvement syndical, ou que l'on cherche à conduire le travailleurs sur la vrai voie politique, la seule voie qui convienne, c'est à dire celle qui lui démontre la nécessité de la lutte de classe contre toutes les autres classes qui vivent de la sueur et aux dépenses de la classe des travailleurs.

J'ajouterai encore, que si on peut trouver

(Voir la suite à la page 64.)

Claims Paid

DURING FEBRUARY, 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16472	Mrs. Mary E. Baker	3	$ 50.00
16473	Geo. W. Cullum	79	50.00
16474	Mrs. Sarah C. Sexton	79	50.00
16475	Joseph W. Shord	117	200.00
16476	L. H. Orman	166	50.00
16477	Frederick Reichert	192	200.00
16478	Stephen Schmidt	782	200.00
16479	Mrs. Georgiana Racine	867	50.00
16480	August Fritz	1257	50.00
16481	Charles Gustavus	1747	200.00
16482	W. H. Glass	184	200.00
16483	Mrs. Addie E. Bellue	198	50.00
16484	Frank H. Short	200	200.00
16485	Mrs. Sarah E. York	878	25.00
16486	Wm. C. Parse	961	200.00
16487	Garrett V. Totten	1145	50.00
16488	Mrs. Maria M. Nazario	1283	50.00
16489	Mrs. Ellen L. Brown	1668	50.00
16490	Mrs. Phyllis Chambers	1874	50.00
16491	John Meyer	309	200.00
16492	Clem Coles	318	50.00
16493	Thomas N. Bull (dis.)	1072	400.00
16494	Mrs. Nettie A. Harper	1569	25.00
16495	Mrs. Katie Brown	52	50.00
16496	Joseph V. O'Hare	98	50.00
16497	J. H. Weathers	103	50.00
16498	Fred Barnes	183	200.00
16499	Joseph Eyrer	355	200.00
16500	Theodore Fix	419	50.00
16501	Mrs. Susana Thein	419	50.00
16502	Mrs. Rose Gilman	590	50.00
16503	T. L. Hunter	701	50.00
16504	Mrs. Sadie Wishon	943	50.00
16505	Wm. Hill	985	200.00
16506	Mrs. Marie A. Methe	1021	50.00
16507	Milton N. Rogers	50	100.00
16508	Mrs. Agnes Rogan	509	50.00
16509	Walter M. Bunnell (dis.)	7	400.00
16510	Mrs. Susanna Faust	37	50.00
16511	John Ostryeniewski	118	200.00
16512	Mrs. Ida S. Blanchandin	178	50.00
16513	Mrs. Sophie Brandle	299	50.00
16514	Edward Brehmer	299	200.00
16515	Mrs. Georgianna Kenyon	310	50.00
16516	August Kropke	375	200.00
16517	James Dunbar	387	200.00
16518	W. T. Sheward	592	200.00
16519	E. E. Knight	627	200.00
16520	Irvin Cowman	865	200.00
16521	Henry J. Gruber	1	200.00
16522	Christoph Lange	32	50.00
16523	Mrs. Addie S. Robbins	75	50.00
16524	Chas. Terpening	203	50.00
16525	Iver Hilsenhoff (dis.)	314	200.00
16526	George Green	509	200.00
16527	Mrs. Mary Stranberg	657	50.00
16528	Mrs. Anna Miller	727	50.00
16529	Peter Hansen	1367	200.00
16530	Alexander McDonald	1747	200.00
16531	Samuel Bennett	121	50.00
16532	Geo. E. Walling	811	50.00
16533	Mrs. Mary Renney	865	50.00
16534	J. W. Canning	213	100.00
16535	Herbert Harland	1	200.00
16536	Josef Cuchua	54	200.00
16537	Mrs. Kate Maschek	73	50.00
16538	Mrs. Katie Kappmeier	148	50.00
16539	Mrs. Nickoline Olson	277	50.00
16540	John Guyette	351	50.00
16541	Mrs. Louise V. Downs	438	50.00
16542	Frank Kilb	513	200.00
16543	John W. Logan	564	200.00
16544	Rudolph M. Klein	601	200.00
16545	Charles Askew	669	200.00
16546	Mrs. Ethel Lipofsky	1008	50.00
16547	Mrs. Margarett Zeidler	1051	50.00
16548	Mrs. Cassie S. Bell	1058	25.00
16549	John Perzentka	1367	200.00
16550	Mrs. Edouardina Descoteau	1610	50.00
16551	Philias Marceau	21	200.00
16552	Mrs. Abbie F. Dennis	931	50.00
16553	G. H. Piercy (dis.)	388	400.00
16554	Mrs. Catherine Lohans	612	50.00
16555	Joseph Shanahan (dis.)	774	400.00
16556	Mrs. Gina J. Williamson	58	50.00
16557	Mrs. Elizabeth Goldschmidt	464	50.00
16558	Jens Andreasen (bal.)	639	71.50
16559	Mrs. Emma M. Stauffer	1717	50.00
16560	Henry Oehrle	20	200.00
16561	Thomas Considine	97	50.00
16562	Charles Riss	416	200.00
16563	Richard O'Connell	478	200.00
16564	Mrs. Ida E. Siegars	517	50.00
16565	George Mayer	612	200.00
16566	Carl G. E. Gustafson	792	200.00
16567	Mrs. Lucy N. Tefft	818	50.00
16568	Herman Goering, Jr. (dis.)	1357	300.00
16569	Mrs. Sophia A. Krause	1840	25.00
16570	Steven Mueller	181	200.00
16571	H. C. Kellar	302	200.00
16572	Mrs. Louise Rauenbuehler	309	25.00
16573	Mrs. Addie Fisher	750	25.00
16574	Mrs. Anna Pearson Moody	1693	50.00
16575	Jerry Cregg (bal.)	318	150.00
16576	A. J. Johnson	783	200.00
16577	Mrs. Margaret B. Shanes	470	50.00
16578	Mrs. Corin Bergstrom	1	50.00
16579	John M. Blaich	1	200.00
16580	Mrs. Augusta Scheipel	1	50.00
16581	Ludwig VanKuc	32	200.00
16582	Jefferson A. Kirkland	288	200.00
16583	H. D. Titus	453	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16584	Mrs. Ada Hiers	584	25.00
16585	Chas. H. Rust	637	50.00
16586	J. S. Stewart	696	50.00
16587	Wm. F. Ehrcke	117	200.00
16588	John G. Bishop	374	200.00
16589	Mrs. Wilhelmine Mercier	390	50.00
16590	James Ginn	458	50.00
16591	T. R. Smith	14	200.00
16592	James W. Beck	17	50.00
16593	J. W. Simmons	106	200.00
16594	Wm. Ben Eppinger	120	200.00
16595	Mrs. Anna C. Elston	122	50.00
16596	Mrs. Julia Wibbelsmann	209	50.00
16597	Ewen MacPherson (dis.)	218	400.00
16598	Chas. E. Foster	613	200.00
16599	Mrs. Katherine Sack	774	50.00
16600	C. L. Pharr	923	50.00
16601	Alexander M. Mitchell	1874	200.00
16602	S. N. Hitchcock	1912	50.00
16603	Chas. F. Robinson	132	200.00
16604	David H. Skillman	167	200.00
16605	John Edlund	450	50.00
16606	Mrs. Helen E. Bumpus	624	50.00
16607	Israel Gerson	727	200.00
16608	Edwin Hoyle	1245	50.00
16609	Mrs. Elizabeth Atkins	64	50.00
16610	Chas. Stuerle	64	50.00
16611	Wilfred Jerne	146	200.00
16612	Mrs. Anna Nelson	266	50.00
16613	Mrs. Mamie Moore	410	50.00
16614	Swen August Swenson	429	200.00
16615	James Hawker	567	200.00
16616	Thomas McCarthy	600	200.00
16617	Paul Wurche	617	200.00
16618	John Pfann, Sr.	960	50.00
16619	Mrs. Pearl E. Spanie	975	50.00
16620	Mrs. Ida C. Cederberg	1747	50.00
16621	Mrs. Rachel Pinckney	52	50.00
16622	Carl Ryser	182	200.00
16623	Mrs. Lois B. Work	425	25.00
16624	Mrs. Elizabeth Pitzer	428	50.00
16625	Mrs. Sennara J. Lynch	456	50.00
16626	Wm. B. Dorton	993	200.00
16627	Pius Campion	61	200.00
16628	Mrs. Mata Roschinsky	80	50.00
16629	Adolf Larm	181	129.00
16630	R. M. Boyle	184	200.00
16631	Mrs. Alice Piper	288	50.00
16632	Kazimir Chmilewsky	309	200.00
16633	J. H. McCommon	345	50.00
16634	Mrs. Mary L. Ogletree	345	50.00
16635	Mrs. Lizzie Gerbhardt	476	50.00
16636	Geo. Crook	764	50.00
16637	Mrs. Lillian Isabel Davis	1015	50.00
16638	David H. Valentine	1162	50.00
16639	Edward Olson	1307	200.00
16640	Mrs. Amanda Kelley	1860	50.00
16641	Mrs. Mary A. Bell	302	50.00
16642	Henry Savary	799	50.00
16643	Mrs. Betty C. Hagstrom	1790	50.00
16644	Gottlieb Ernst	12	50.00
16645	Lyman J. Wart	26	200.00
16646	Ike Rabinowitz	147	200.00
16647	Mrs. Magdalen Wuenschel.	284	50.00
16648	Balthaser Schneider	375	50.00
16649	Mrs. Flora May Coleman	474	50.00
16650	Moses F. Stone	824	50.00
16651	Francois Roy	551	200.00
16652	Wm. H. Hensch	1272	200.00
16653	Mrs. Sarah A. Jones	228	50.00
16654	Michael Somogy	497	200.00
16655	Mrs. Maria R. Deloge	1132	50.00
16656	D. C. McIntosh	1132	50.00
16657	Fred Helmbold	1784	50.00
16658	Mrs. Carrie L. Anderson	7	50.00
16659	Mrs. Hulda M. Turner	7	50.00
16660	Mrs. Annie J. McPherson	33	50.00
16661	Mrs. Ida M. Aschim	106	50.00
16662	John Nixon	176	200.00
16663	Mrs. Nellie Quartel	188	50.00
16664	Mrs. Rachel W. Lindsay	211	50.00
16665	J. D. Schneider	300	200.00
16666	Karl Graef	309	164.25
16667	John Heilman	309	200.00
16668	Chas. C. Evans	613	200.00
16669	Chas. Menrath	692	200.00
16670	Christ N. Blakley	755	200.00
16671	J. S. Johnston	810	200.00
16672	Arvis Sipsack	810	200.00
16673	Wm. W. Coin	1028	200.00
16674	Wm. O. Hogle	1043	50.00
16675	Chas. W. Naylor	73	200.00
16676	Mrs. Amanda Gustafson	10	50.00
16677	David R. Schermerhorn	80	200.00
16678	C. J. Carlson	181	200.00
16679	Peter Solem	181	50.00
16680	Albert C. Parker	189	50.00
16681	John P. Hartman	755	200.00
16682	E. P. Lucas	1692	200.00
16683	Mrs. Wilhelmina Neubauer	1748	50.00

Total.....$25,114.75

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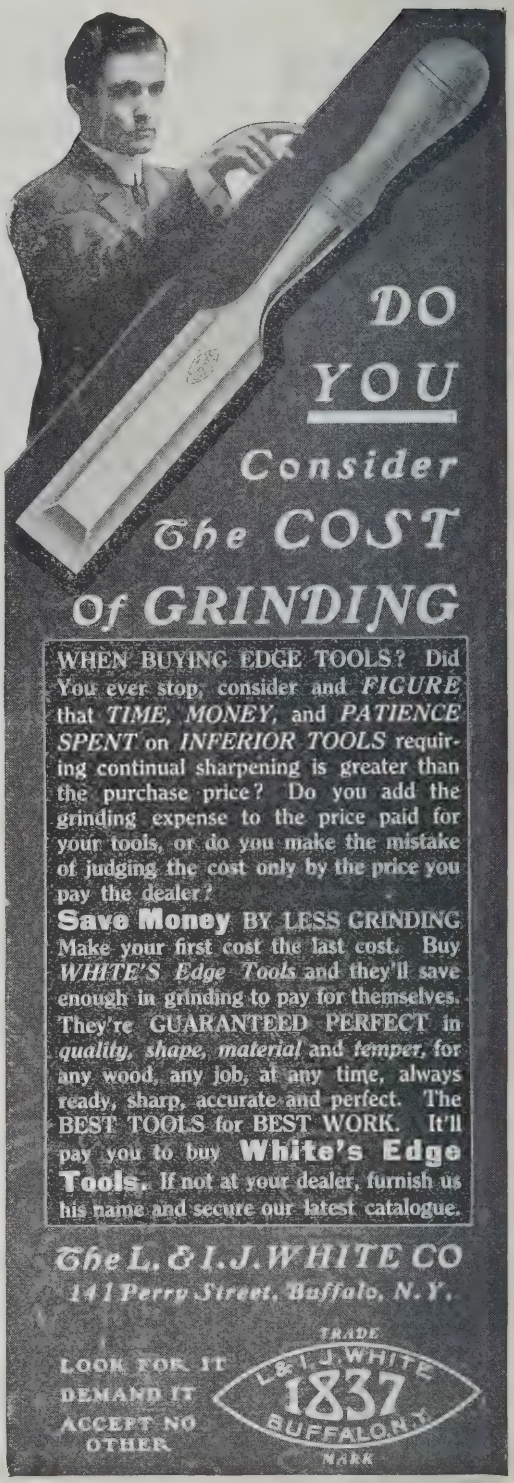
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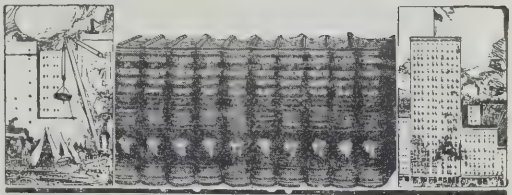
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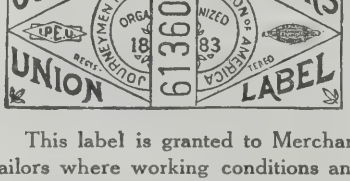
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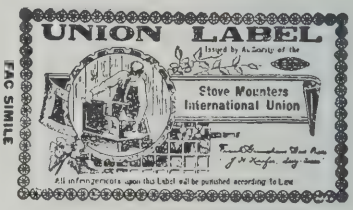
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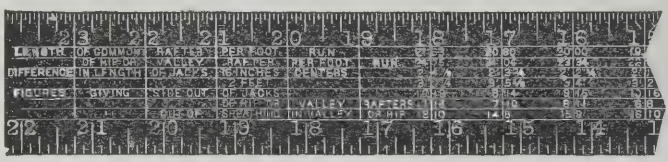
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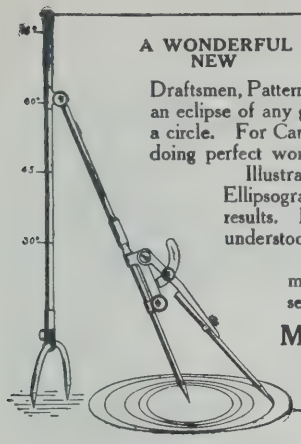
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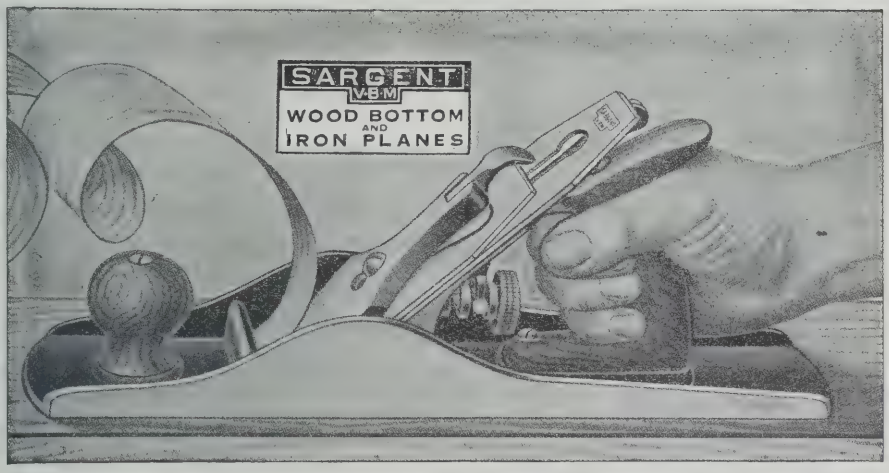
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(Suite de la page 53.)

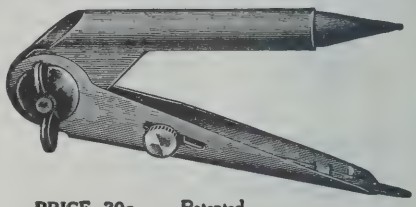
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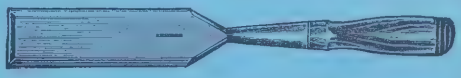
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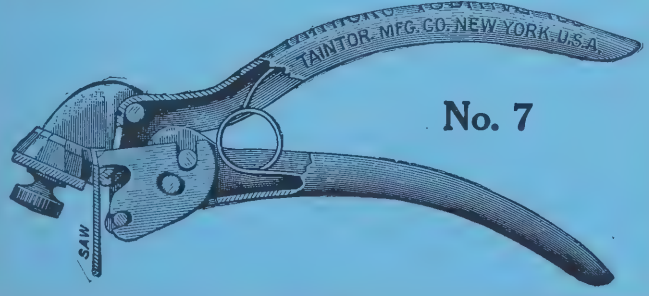
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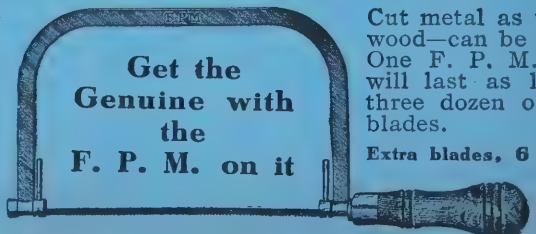
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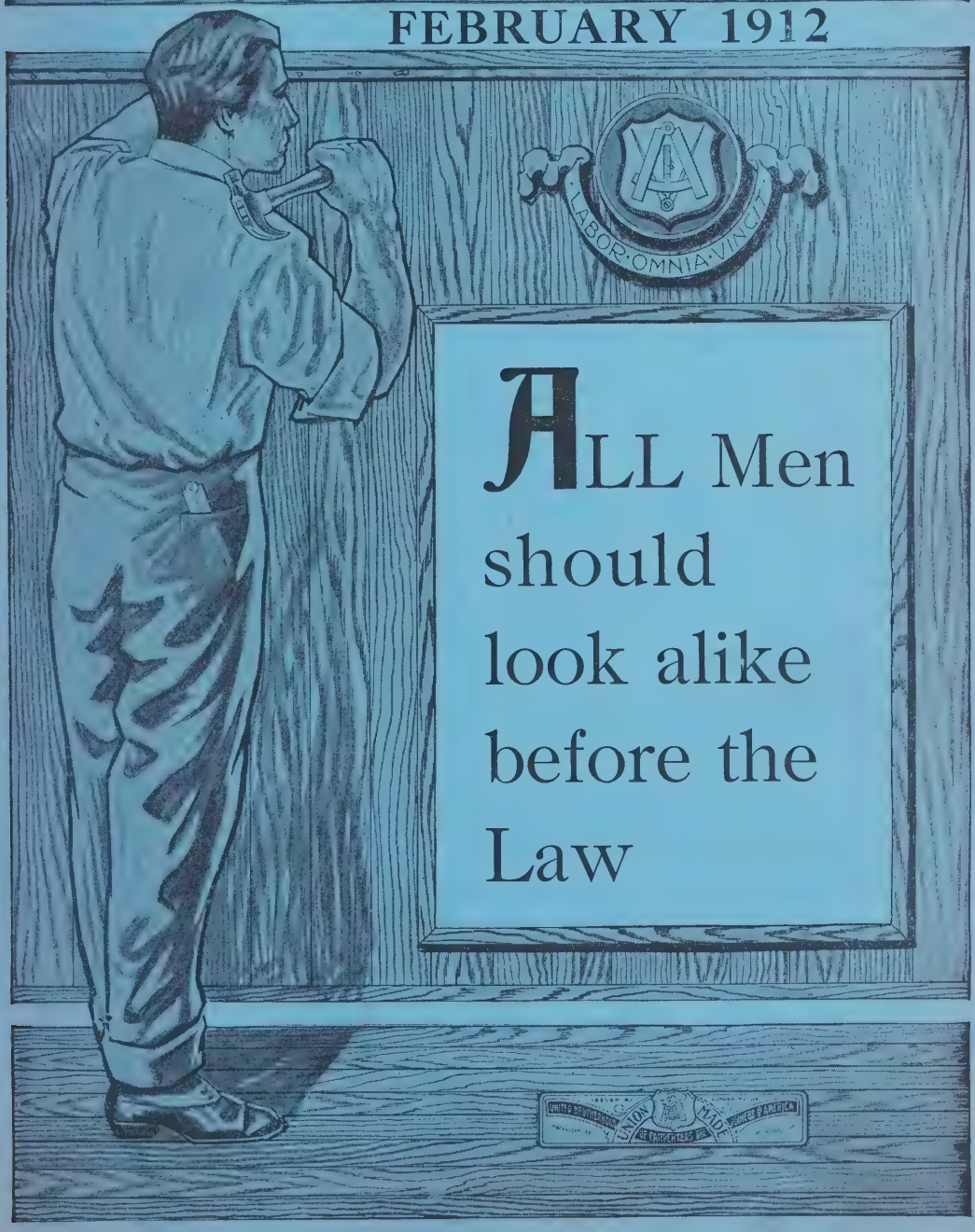
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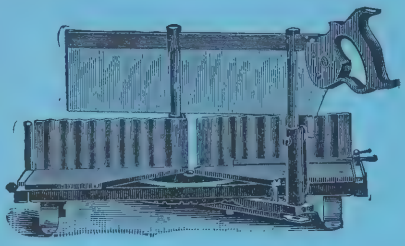
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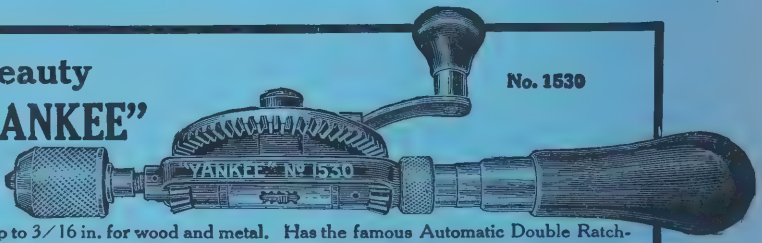
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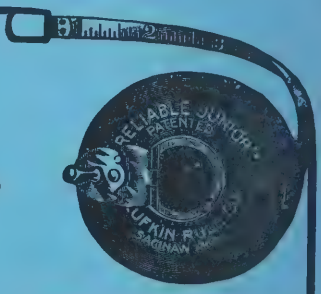
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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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Volume XXXII—No. 2
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1912

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Life's Strange Riddle

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

Life is like some mighty riddle
That we puzzle o'er in vain;
Why this mystery of living?
Why the discipline of pain?
Why, with plenty, pride and riches
In this prosperous nation fair,
Is there so much want and weeping—
So much poverty and care?

So much labor for the "masses."—
So much leisure for the few!
Heirs of poverty and sorrow
Have the world's hard work to do;
Ease and luxury and comfort
Labeled with a dollar mark,—
Hardship, horror and disaster
For the miner's dungeon dark.

If a living wage is rendered
Why a bread line's ragged throng?
There are cottages and mansions,
Where do homeless folks belong?
Why are capital and labor
In this world so far apart?
Why do riders in a carriage
Also want to own the cart?

Worse than Gompers and the union
What do millionaires despise?
In this day of "trusts" and humbugs
Why should labor organize?
Why so many foolish questions
Apropos of bad and good?
With God's keys we solve life's riddle,—
They are love and brotherhood.

THE CARPENTER

THE DRAMA ON THE BOARDS

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

I took him
For the plainest, harmless creature
That breathed upon the earth a Christian,
So smooth
He daubed his vice with show of virtue.
—King Richard III, Act III, Scene 5.



IT is a fact that every play has for its foundation a cause.

It would be a farce had it no phases to be conned and studied as object lessons worthy of learning.

The drama now upon the American stage of attention was never built to use invented force, feats of kidnapping or exploits of ransom hunters.

Invention has been before the law many times in many forms. The world cannot show where the cause in the drama now upon the boards or any of its adherents ever thought or attempted an effort at kidnapping, though miscreants in its ranks have sold its soul and their own for ransom.

Prison walls have, very properly, confined many such miscreants, and hastily some adherent who weighed not the consequences though he had a mind to conceive the right and an arm to bravely and boldly strike for it.

For hundreds of years the cause has appealed to the highest attributes of humanity, though dumb beasts, like intelligent man, have suffered for it under outrages urged by malice, hate, base motive and insatiate greed, the spirit and endeavor of which was to destroy those attributes and make the cause appear as the property and pursuit of wicked men.

The world wondered. The cause lived on and the attributes died not.

The *primum mobile* had, and still has, for its field that labor which is dependent on a wage to supply necessaries that go toward keeping life within the body and the bod in raiment never known to or worn by our first parents.

How interestingly peaceful would that field have been, and would be now, were it free from thorny growths, storms breaking over its broad domain with destructive force and winds that scatter, hither, thither and anon thereon, poisonous seeds germinated with wonderful husbandry solely to destroy the fruition which the noble element of mental and physical power as the grand representative of labor, generously dispensed to humanity.

It can be well said there is no cause that does not have an opponent and an opposite.

One who opposes, generally does so to change, alter, conquer or control what or whoever is tenacious of some certain state, power or contention. While that which or who is opposite is there to reach by varying means and methods the same or similar result.

However, the cause in the drama that is so old but so recently reproduced with remarkable interest, had its genesis prior to any and every element that considered itself strong enough to be an opponent. The moral and economic world has, however, come to look upon that element, not merely as an opposite or opponent, but as a despot and tyrant determined at all cost to be conqueror and king, with only its own life, liberty and pursuit of happiness in view, rejecting every wise action, judgment and pacific influence.

In the employ of that element appear the brigand, the ransom hunter and the villain, that knows he cannot stand alone, have absolute command and be powerful in his individuality without men and money pliant in aiding his aims and purposes and his yearning to be the hero in the play.

It is now that the audience realizes the presence of the real despot and tyrant and hold a curious and almost breathless interest in the characters in view. The struggle is to find some nobility in or necessity for them and their parts. How fiercely condemnatory and utterly disgusted every auditor becomes as he discovers that the real villain is the despot and tyrant and that he and his satanic satellites have thrown reason into a cauldron where boil the pernicious, aye, poisonous weeds that contain the certainty of death to equity and justice.

THE CARPENTER

A strange figure in a play having such repugnant characters, is the actor performing a counter-service in behalf of the cause. He is not, however, a true hero or one to employ and applaud, especially if he stoop to horrible and heinous destruction of life, limb, property and honor, and only is his service viewed as a necessity by none but those in whom the mad spirit of revenge revels. Fitly does our Shakespearean selection apply to him, not as the hero, nor the martyr, but the villain in the cause.

The play gains in interest as attention settles itself upon the strange individual *dramatis personae*. To the calm, critical, impartial auditor, there arises regret and recoil over the fact that humanity has a member who would sell his very soul if the sale resulted in the crushing of a cause that is human and humane and another with mind so diseased that it dethrones reason and rationality. Oh, how the generous stagger as the villains gloat over triumph. And the true moralist will rise in the majesty of philanthrophy and philosophy and demand the elimination of the repellant creatures and in their stead, the face and forms of actors of the leading cast; who will plead for law and order, but insist upon justice according human rights and liberties to the whole and not to the few.

The National Association of Manufacturers and the Erectors' and Anti-Boycott Associations personify on one side the villain and his satellites, and the poor, unfortunate, mentally diseased McNamaras the counter actors, while under the dome of interest sit the fair and impartial, the biased and prejudiced, the real heroes being the toiling masses of the land.

It is a continuous play with the sequel portentious to the republic's peace and prosperity, but more awful to the toilers who see in the triumph of the opposition the foreshadow of certain death to their industrial power, pursuit and freedom from servile bondage. Better for them, for capital, the republic and the people that the villainous and guilty be punished and the innocent and honest defended.

It may be said conspicuous attempt has been made at rhetorical figuration and mysterious metaphorical word-painting. Certain it is no psychological caprice, fancy or imagination or wild illusion has had indulgence. The cause is real, actual, just and righteous. Were it not, this wonderful world would never have known present physical greatness and grandeur. The play is not, by title, "Labor Against Capital," but "Capital Against the Toilers of America."

HEW TO THE LINE

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Lo at the loom of life we weave
Our separate threads, that varying fall,
Some stained, some fair; and passing leave
To God the gathering up of all.



AFTER the general babble and excitement over the McNamaras' crimes exhausted itself, there are ever new sensations for a morbid public to gorge upon. It is rather significant that a crime from union labor circles should create so much more criticism and denunciation than one of greater magnitude in political or financial organizations. Is it possible that integrity of purpose is no longer expected from capitalistic combinations, or have their crimes become so open and continual against society that custom establishes a special privilege to the class? From labor union enemies,, vengeful inuendoes and unjust charges have raged in vain, for organized labor has long since established a clean record. Labor's cause is the just cause of humanity, and so it is looked upon by the majority of honest and intelligent people the world over.

Some "trust" champions fairly foam at the mouth in their rabid attacks on organized labor, whenever an opportunity occurs to saddle the union collectively with the delinquencies of an individual.

No fair or intelligent opponent would attempt to condemn a great movement of

such world-wide influence for good and for the general welfare, or fasten upon all the guilt of one.

We should not blame one another too severely for the opinions expressed on industrial subjects, for we are all instructed by our own experience and environment in a great degree. We are more or less creatures of circumstance; all are human and none of us can see beyond our own horizon.

It is a wholesome experience for men or movements to get hard knocks sometimes. If we never stumbled and never fell down hard hit, we would never know exactly how to avoid the next tumble, nor be strong enough to get up and go ahead to find out what's coming next.

No reform movement, throughout all ages, ever escaped criticism, hindrance and opposition. The nobler its purpose, and the higher its motives and ideals, the more bitterly will it be opposed and denounced.

All great and heroic enterprises are destined to bear the battle scars of their own peculiar struggles, mistakes, failures and humiliations.

Organized labor is no exception to this unvarying rule. It has had its share of adversities, and still sets forth its fair and cherished ideals and keeps steadily to its original purpose for humanity's uplifting. Truly it "Hews to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Every party and every movement experiences seasons of fair weather and foul. But unionism is no hot-house pot plant that frosts can blight, or winter's blasts can break. It may bend before the fury of raging storms, but it rises again in its tested strength, sturdier than ever for continued growth. Complaints of the weather and rainy day predictions never clear the atmosphere. Riley was right when he said:

> In this existence dry and wet
> Will overtake the best of men,
> Some little skift of clouds'll shet
> The sun off now and then.

Reasonable hours of labor for all who toil—is certainly a humane object of industrial organization. A living wage as a minimum in every industry—this is another worthy object of the labor union. A craven soul indeed it must be who would deny to the working people such conditions as might make possible a decent development of family life—the chance for a comfortable home above want and degradation, the luxury of children in the home and not baby bread winners driven out into the business world by cruel necessity to slave for mere existence. If education and decent conditions of life are unworthy objects for the poor and outcast to set as a goal for human attainment, moral standards must have diminished to a low level among the bon ton.

Right wrongs no man—so it has been said, then let selfishness and falsehood array their mighty forces, so well equipped by Mammon, and crush out all protective institutions for the homes of America's masses—if justice and righteousness avail nothing.

Christianity lived and survived all forms of persecution. So, through cavil and condemnation, other reforms for the oppressed classes, founded upon truth, justice and brotherhood must carry out the tasks of infinite love. The labor union stands for nothing but good to humanity. As a body, it is no more responsible and no more implicated in the individual member's relations to the rest of the world, than a church as a whole deserves annihilation for the imperfections of her ministry. "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." Selfishness and injustice in the "trust" combinations might be considered by conservative students of economic problems as the most probable cause of spasmodic tendencies to anarchy. This would seem a more reasonable theory than suspicion of the organizations opposed to child labor, inhuman hours of toil, a standard of remuneration below a living wage for all workers, and whose object has always been to uplift humanity from sweatshop degradation to a decent and wholesome plane of comfortable life under clean conditions.

When reforms are a necessity and our municipalities acknowledge the fact, the first step is usually to raise the salaries of the higher officers, even if the men down the line of service below them have to have a reduction of pay.

But charges and counter charges do little

to improve the situation for the organized forces of capital and labor. A popular writer expresses it well in these lines:

"Where are you going? Never mind;
Just follow the signboard that says, 'Be kind.'"

Then straight ahead for organized labor. Forward, to bless rather than curse humanity. Onward for good, and not evil to society and the nation. As it presses forward in human service, let unionism turn its face toward the sun so the shadows will fall behind it.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

(By John Upton.)



SOME of us seem to have an inborn fear of anything that is new in the matter of government and when the subject of government control of industries is mentioned some people begin to get frightened. Now let us stop and see if there is any new and untried theories in the idea of the general government taking control of almost anything that is now managed by private enterprises.

When our country was new, if a man needed to send a message to another he had to deliver it himself or pay someone else for doing it. Now, the government does it for an exceedingly small fee.

In the early days a man could dig a well where he pleased and could use the water for drinking, but now in some cities he cannot have a well and is not even allowed to build a house to shelter himself and family unless he complies with certain rules and regulations as to location, material used, connection with sewer and water system.

In colonial ages and later almost anyone could practice law, medicine, or teach school, but now the government has taken control of these professions to such an extent that one has to pass a more or less rigid examination. Yet, from all this assumption of authority by the power of government, does anyone suffer or set up a fearful cry that everything is going wrong?

There was a time when nearly all official positions were handed out to the faithful as a reward for supporting the party then in power, then came the Civil Service system and those who were faithful to their duties were retained instead of being turned out to make room for new men. Merely another instance of government control.

There are two great matters which come close to nearly all of us. Our schools and our roads. It would seem that here if anywhere the people would shut out the government, but no! Early in our country's history there were laws made regarding the public schools and from time to time these laws have been added to, until now, in most instances, not only does the individual parent have little voice in the management of the schools, but the attendance of the child is made compulsory. The parent cannot keep the child at home, even when his services are needed, and as for letting him work for someone else, the government forbids.

But someone will say, "What of the government control of the railroads, steamboat lines, telegraph, telephone, express business? Let us see:

Attorney General Wickersham, in his report to Congress, said: "Forty-six prosecutions for illegal discriminations and rebates were instituted during the past year. The Attorney General urges the amendment of the twenty-eight-hour law governing the railroad transportation of livestock by imposing an imprisonment penalty for its violation."

This looks something like government regulations, if not actual control. Again:

"The vigorous enforcement of the customs laws, the Attorney General says, resulted in the recovery of $2,120,000 in duties out of which the government had been defrauded."

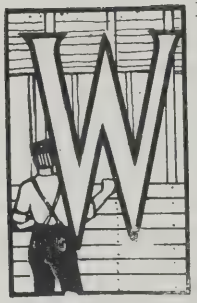
Here is another example of the general government saying what a private individual may or may not do. So we might quote

numerous examples to show that the government has been for years past, and still is, in many ways assuming control of things. Judging the future by the past, we may venture to predict that more will follow and that the time will come when the public utilities will be managed for the good of the people, rather than for the welfare of the pockets of the few.

Perhaps you who live a few miles out on a rural delivery route can order small articles and get them by mail. Parcels post, government express, or a system under some other name, and get them delivered as cheaply as they could have been sent to England. Viewed in the right light, there seems nothing alarming about government control. People and business in general become adapted to it and things go on as before, only more smoothly. After each advance we begin to look ahead for the next step.

DYNAMITE vs. REASON

(By G. W. Avery.)



WHETHER we like it or not, the recent confessions of the McNamaras and the general exposures of dynamiting outrages in the United States, as viewed by other nations, places us in the same class as the bomb-throwing anarchists of Russia.

We are not all guilty. No! Neither are all the people of Russia bomb-throwers. But from the viewpoint of the intelligent people of the United States, Russia is a nation of a low order of civilization, whose people prefer to accomplish their ends by force rather than by the use of intelligent reasoning.

From the viewpoint of other nations our dynamiting crimes must look the same.

Who is to blame? Labor is guilty! Yes, certainly! But do not think for a moment that capital does not have to shoulder a share of the responsibility.

We read about the conflict between labor and capital. I prefer to consider it as a conflict between labor and dividends.

The percentage of accidents in our industrial establishments is appalling; and a very large proportion of them are avoidable by the use of proper safety appliances.

Unfortunately the furnishing of proper safety appliances cuts into dividends.

Again and again we read of labor stepping into the cage and going down into the mine, where, with light hearts and willing hands, they dig the dusky diamonds which furnish the power to turn the wheels of our industrial system and warms our homes.

Boom! Crash!! and scores of them are dead in the dark depths of the mine.

Their wives and children, mothers and sweethearts gathering in weeping groups around the mouth of the mine, know full well that proper safety appliances were not provided by the owners of the mine, because they cost money, knowing that their loved ones are dead in the depths and that they must face the cold world as widows and orphans in order that the stockholders of the mine may receive dividends. We shudder at the enormity of the McNamaras' crime—we could not believe it until they confessed—but we shudder again when we read of scores of funerals occurring at one time in some little mining camp, the result of some clearly avoidable accident.

Labor spends its youth, manhood and womanhood, laboring in the cotton mills; old age, ill health and many other causes (avoidable and unavoidable), impair their earning capacity, and to keep the wolf from the door, the little innocent children are taken from play and school and put to work in the mill. Day by day their tender lungs are filled with the lint of the mill, their cheeks grow pale, their bodies thin. The helpless parents see these conditions and they know that the bone and sinew, the brain and nerve of the young and growing generation are being ground into factory dividends. I might write of the avoidable railroads accidents, the sweatshops of the great cities, the fire traps of the big factories; in short, our whole industrial system will tell

the same story of human sacrifice in the interest of dividends.

Do these conditions warrant labor in the use of dynamite to destroy the life and property of their so-called enemies? It certainly does not. We love to hear the church choir sing the old familiar hymn, "Jesus Paid It All." But when we sing of the glorious liberty and independence of the American republic we need to change the wording and sing it, "Washington Paid It All."

The noble army of patriots who fought under Washington were nearly all of them from the ranks of the working and producing classes. In the face of untold suffering and hardships they fought and won for themselves and future generations a measure of liberty and freedom hitherto unknown in the annals of history.

They placed in the hands of every free-born American the all-powerful, universal and unlimited ballot.

The world at large will yield a certain amount of excuse for the serfs of Russia in the use of force and bombs to induce their autocratic government to recognize their rights.

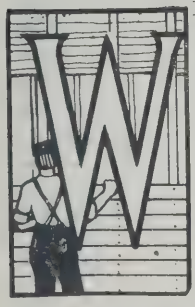
But there is no excuse for the American, who, refusing to make intelligent use of the liberties he possesses to right a wrong, but, instead, will resort to dynamite to destroy the life and property of his opponents. The man who puts a charge of dynamite under a building equipped with a time exploder, knowing that his fellowmen will be working in the building at that hour, and the man who sends hundreds of men into a dangerous mine without proper safety appliances, are in the same class. Neither of them can escape the brand of Cain.

If labor is ever going to remedy the evils under which the workers live and toil, it must be done by intelligent reasoning. It can never be done by brute force.

The little paper ballot falls as noiselessly as snow flakes on a grassy lawn, but it expresses the will of a free man more eloquently than the roar of cannon.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)



HAT we are coming to or where we are going to is a matter the world has pondered over for ages; it is a question that will give cause for meditation for all time to come. Probably no one ever gave us a better idea of where we are going to, and no one ever taught us how we should live in this world, better than that Carpenter nearly 2,000 years ago.

What will be our destination after we have parted from this world, cannot be discussed in this article, but what we, as carpenters, are coming to while we stay on earth is a question which should be answered through our organization, and which may well be discussed in our official journal.

Speaking on this subject, I will, however, not go back into ancient history, nor will I even try to reiterate the teachings of the Carpenter nearly 2,000 years ago. I simply wish to speak of existing industrial conditions, of the condition of the carpenter, and of my own experience when a boy learning the trade, and later on, when working in the country as a journeyman.

I worked from sunrise to sundown, and for nearly two years I worked eleven hours per day in a carpenter shop. Yes, my friends, in my early days, especially in the country, the carpenters had to work from sunrise to sundown to make a bare living.

Some years later the ten-hour workday was the general rule in the carpenter trade, and finally, through organization and constantly maintaining a campaign of education among the craft, we succeeded in establishing the eight-hour workday. In my home locality a few years ago we even reduced the working hours to forty-four and one-half per week. Yet we are not only enjoying a much shorter workday, but also much higher pay; we are receiving far more now for the

shorter day than we were paid for the day of eleven or even longer hours.

One can hardly realize the great improvements in the carpenter's condition of the last three decades; improvements, which were secured through the untiring energy, strenuous efforts and untold sacrifices by the men organized in the union. The work of our pioneers will be appreciated a great deal more by future generations than by the present. No other craft ever sacrificed more for the improvement of its condition and that of the entire human family, than the carpenter. Some other trades may have locally established for themselves even better hours and wages than the carpenters have, but it was the carpenters who, as in times of old, said to the world, we must have better conditions throughout the length and breadth of this land and we will put up a good, strong fight until we have universally established the eight-hour workday. By these improvements in the carpenter trade we have paved the way for better conditions of all other trades and of all the workers, organized and unorganized, as well.

Now, what were the forces at work in accomplishing these improvements? Most every one will say organization—quite true, it was through organization we have secured better conditions, but I believe the prime and even the main factor in our accomplishments was education.

Yet, my friends, I regret to say that despite our wonderful improvements of later years, there is one carpenter among every ten who is not two months, two weeks, or likely, two days from the poorhouse. Let some hardship unexpectedly befall any carpenter and if his union did not come to his aid instantly, what would be his condition?

Though we are today working shorter hours and receiving higher wages, the high cost of living has more than offset our increased income and our condition has not been materially improved. The high cost of living is now engaging the attention of the labor organizations in this and all other countries and to overcome it is a problem that most urgently demands solution.

Many remedies are offered and many theories are advanced for the rooting out of this evil. Many reasons are given why the cost of living is so very high. Taft says we are living too fast—he is big enough to know—but in my estimation he is not big enough to suggest a remedy. In my opinion the only way to cope with the high cost of living is through education on economical and political lines. And in this respect, as in days of old, the carpenter will again have to shoulder the burden. Not only the masses, but also the distributing classes, need to be educated; society at large must be taught to observe the command of the Carpenter of Nazareth, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

With all the great improvements in industrial conditions of later years, we are still living in great danger that may only be dispelled by educating the common people and by them moving onward and upward until the conditions have been reached that rightfully belong to us.

Present conditions are becoming more unbearable every day—the carpenter who is the most prominent figure in the building of the towns and in making the world what it is, is risking his life and limbs following his occupation. Even quite recently members of my own Local Union had to die like dogs or were forever maimed through the collapse of a building. This is too great a sacrifice to stand it any longer, nor should we be satisfied with the compensation accorded us for our labor. We are entitled to more than what we receive, but what we rightfully expect will never be granted us unless the men of our craft have become educated as to the proper way of demanding our rights, and the rest of humanity has to be educated as to granting our just demands.

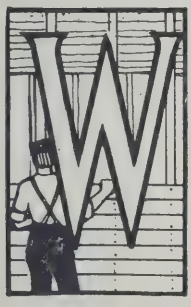
What we are coming to depends not only on the intelligence, energy and ability of our leaders, but more so on the activity and degree of education attained by the rank and file. It behooves our entire membership to put forth their best efforts in the advancement of our cause. If the rank and file are awake to their own interests and their brains active, we will make progress very rapidly. If not, we will not only remain in the same condition, but we will soon be falling backward, and when once starting downward, it is like a toboggan slide—just let her go and

we will strike the bottom. But then it is not an easy matter to pull back up the hill, and going up again is a hard struggle.

Let our motto always be: "Onward and Upward." Let us hold fast to all that we have accomplished, to all that is good. Let us be awake to our own interests and we will soon find ourselves coming to conditions far better than the conditions the carpenter ever enjoyed.

"JUDGE NOT, THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED"

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



HEN the average man—on the other side—thinks of organized labor, his mind reverts to acts of lawlessness committed by members of trades unions. When he thinks of corporations, he recalls the acts of shame done in the name of "big" business. When he thinks of the church, he flings at you the weak or insincere actions of a handful of men in history or men in present-day life. And it's always a cheap way of praising one's own virtues, or the virtues of one's class.

If the whole truth were known, it would stand out in condemnation of the self-righteous critics of their fellowmen. Trades union and corporation and church have each been guilty of enormous offenses, but each may be proud of prodigious endeavor to make for the right and the true.

Just now organized labor is in the crucible. It has been there before, but it has never failed to come out cleaner and purer. That's what a crucible is for. The hotter the fire the purer the gold. The discussion of the alleged evils in the trades union is sure to result in a discussion of the good, and the pointing out of the weakness will unquestionably develop its points of strength. For the men of labor are no fools. They naturally resent the implication of weakness—for aren't they human?—but they themselves are not so blind but what they see wherein they look.

Meanwhile—and this is a general injunction, issued by the Great Ruler—"Judge not that ye be not judged."

OVERPRODUCTION

(By Joseph Entwisle.)

Every few years, as regular as the seasons themselves, we have constantly recurring periods of depression in many of our staple industries, and thousands of work people, who can only just keep their heads above water in the busiest times, are left without work. How they struggle through these terrible times is a mystery, for although the laboring population have little wealth, a good number of them seem to have been blessed with a double portion of English pride, and they resent nothing stronger than even the mere imputation of poverty. It is only by some casual remark that one obtains an insight into the true state of things during these desperate periods; the constant state of semi-starvation; the heroic self-sacrifice; the days of bitter, blank despair; and then, often, after all that human nature is capable of, the breaking up of a once happy and comfortable home.

The general reply when one asks the cause of all this distress is the seeming paradox, "Overproduction."

Overproduction! Thousands upon thousands of half-clad men, women and children in the country, and yet there is "overproduction" of shirts, boots, hats and every other necessary and unnecessary article of clothing.

The anomaly is not new but has become so common that it is looked upon as a matter of course and never questioned. Carlyle, in his day, seized upon it and poured forth his stormy indignation:

"But what will reflective readers say of

a governing class such as ours, addressing its workers with an indictment of overproduction! Overproduction; runs it not so? Ye miscellaneous, ignoble manufacturing individuals, ye have produced too much! We accuse you of making above 200,000 shirts for the bare backs of mankind. Your trousers, too, which you have made, of fustian, of cashmere, of Scotch plaid, of jane, nankeen and woolen broadcloth, are they not manifold? Of hats for the human head, of shoes for the human foot, of stools to sit on, spoons to eat with—nay, what say we, hats or shoes? You produce gold watches, jewelries, silver forks and epergnes, commodes, chiffoniers, stuffed sofas—heavens, the commercial bazaar and multitudinous Howeland-Jameses cannot contain you. You have produced, produced—he that seeks your indictment, let him look around. Millions of shirts and empty pairs of breeches hang there in judgment against you. We accuse you of overproduction; you are criminally guilty of producing shirts, breeches, hats, shoes and commodities in frightful overabundance. And now there is a glut, and your operatives cannot be fed!''

We hear on every hand that people are becoming mean, sordid, brutal and selfish, owing to the blind race for wealth; this nobody attempts to deny, and yet it is perfectly clear that the more raw material we can take from Mother Earth and transform into articles of utility, the wealthier the community we must be. But alas! it is wealthier collectively and not individually, and the creed of present-day commercialism is ''all for self and none for commonwealth.''

A stranger to our land, who did not know our social laws and manifold contradictions, coming here for the first time, would say to himself: ''Surely I have discovered the most perfect of countries and the happiest of all peoples, for here there is plethora of everything, and every man has enough and to spare, for they have actually produced more commodities than they require.''

Perhaps if he went a little further into the question and found out for himself that the mass of our laboring classes were only on half rations and suffering indescribable hardships during this so-called ''overproduction,'' he would open his eyes in wonder, and when he returned to his own countrymen he would tell them that he actually seen a land where they penalized their laboring classes for working too hard and set a premium on idleness. Such a pass as we are come to in a governed country is a blot on nature. It is not logical—for can it be logical that the greater the waste the better for the community? And yet if there were greater waste, would there not also be greater demand for labor? It is not right—it cannot be right that an idle class who tie up the land for private parks, game and such like should live in ease while those who create all the wealth, those who are the bulwark, the sinews, nay, the very life of the nation, should be reduced to live in such a state that death is often hailed as a welcome release.

In the face of all this, political economists calmly say that it is a necessary evil consequent upon the ''law of supply and demand.'' But why? The supply is there—even to overproduction—and heaven knows there is sufficient demand. If this is the result of what they call the law of supply and demand, is it not high time that this law was thrown overboard and another tried in its stead?

But enough of ''overproduction.'' Let us leave such ambiguous terms and come to the truth at once. Substitute ''lack of purchasing power'' for overproduction, and we come to the actual bald fact. We, as a Christian nation, made great sacrifice of blood and treasure to help to bring about the abolition of slavery, and yet (although nothing is further from our thoughts than to advocate slavery) the slave was in some respects better off than the number of strong and willing people who are wandering about the country today in a futile search for work. The slave more often than not had a humane master—it was only a small minority who were habitually ill-treated—and they would be well fed and kept in good trim by their masters from mere self-interest, for the owner could not expect as much or as good work from a half-starved creature as one who had a sufficiency of wholesome food. Moreover, if the slave fell ill, it was to his master's interest to treat him well and get him in good health again as quickly as possible that he might get back to work.

Now, look for a moment at the position of

the ordinary workman. He is usually paid such wages as will just provide him and his family with absolute necessaries, and, in some cases, with a few inexpensive luxuries. If his health should break down he is left to struggle along as best he may, and as his income is cut off, he probably gets insufficient nourishment and attention, and often manages to hang a millstone of debt around his neck, which has to be paid off at a few shillings weekly when he recovers and recommences work—providing that his situation has not been filled in the meantime. As he becomes aged and begins to lose vigor, a younger man will probably take his place, and he will be supported either by contributions from his children (who themselves have in many cases households to maintain) or he will be left to end his days in the poorhouse. And then, on the top of all this, forsooth, he must be punished for working too hard and producing too much! Truly the world seems out of joint.

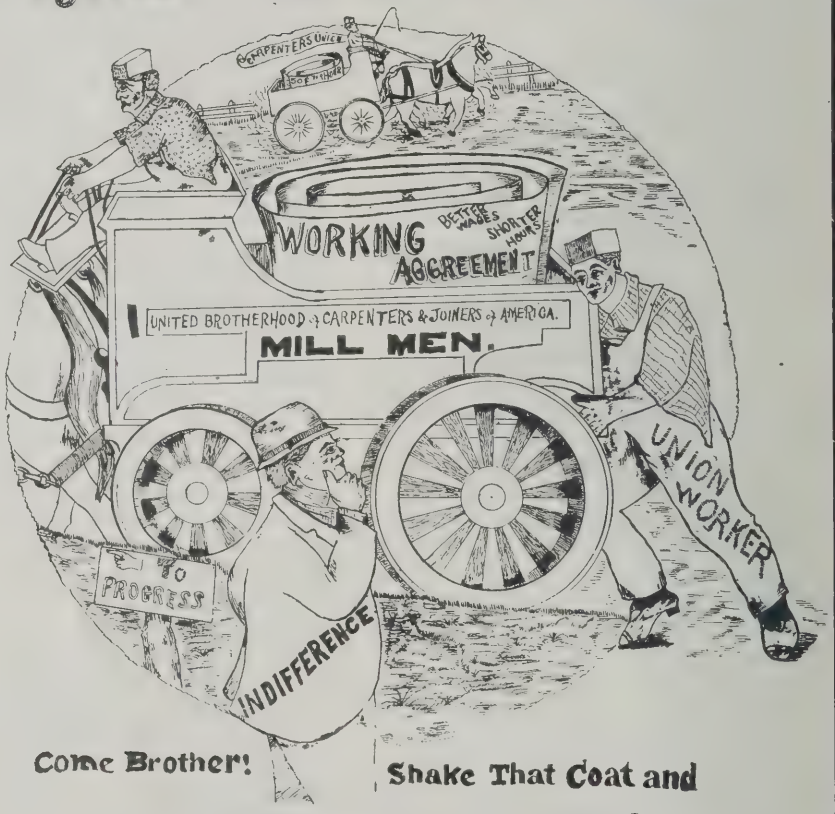
The Standard of Living

That one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives ought not be so true today as when that saying was new, for in the present great impulse toward sociological study the living of the "other half" is being investigated by not a few earnest inquirers, and a mass of data is accumulating which all who will may read. One of the latest arrangements and presentations of such data is "The Standard of Living," by Frank Hatch Streightoff, which is one of the prize economic essays that have been promoted by a Chicago firm. While the book, in accordance with its title, has somewhat to do with the standard of living on various planes, its chief value is as it deals with that lower plane where existence is a struggle and the economics of living is of vital importance. And the things to be learned and to be considered here are of intense human interest when one is brought to a realization of the situation. As a rule those of happier fortune—not only the wealthy, but those fairly well to do, with whom the necessaries are assured and whose deprivations, if they suffer any, are but the curtailing of luxuries—have small conception of the grim dangers that forever threaten in many forms the humbler wage earner. For him it is a veritable world of "hydras and crocodiles," cruel in proportion as he thinks of better things for himself and children. He may be said to dwell far nearer the threshold of want, for the space between him and indigence is so narrow that any one of many possibilities may render him helpless and take the bread out of the mouths of those dependent upon him. A brief period of unemployment may suffice to work tragedy, and with untold thousands unemployment is always to be reckoned with. When the employment is assured the wage rate is not sufficient to maintain a standard of living compatible with the health, comfort and the general welfare that our civilization ought to afford to every worker who helps to make the civilization. In the matter of food and shelter and warmth, in his household necessities, and in the clothes he wears he is at every disadvantage as compared with those who are able to purchase on a different basis. Obliged to buy by driblets, he pays an added toll on virtually every article he consumes; buying his furniture and other goods by the installment plan he pays enough to cover all the risks that pertain to that vicious system, and not infrequently loses both money and goods. Caught in the extremity that is apt to beset him at any time, he becomes a victim to that damnable parasite known as the loan shark, and for the wretched, insanitary premises he occupies he pays to his landlord a return of 15 to 25 per cent., whereas, people of the more fortunate class pay not to exceed 8 or 10 per cent. In short, examine his living where you will and it will be found that in the matter of getting value received for the dollar expended he gets for his hard-earned dollar decidedly less than do the people of any other class, and to this is added the bitterness of the injustice that he should fare so ill while others are, perhaps, fattening on the wealth that his labor creates. All this has a two-fold meaning. It is not only tragic from the humanitarian standpoint, but in the social view, by virtue of its effects upon health, intelligence and morals and general culture, it is no small obstacle to the citizenship that might be.

The time is coming when society must take more serious cognizance of these things and

(Continued on page 22.)

Get Together! Get Out of The Rut!



Come Brother! Shake That Coat and

Put Your Shoulder to the Wheel .

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1912

In this issue we are beginning with the publication of pending trade movements for better conditions, thereby informing our membership at large as to the localities where demands upon the employers are being made, what the respective Local Unions are asking for, where trouble is anticipated and giving the date when the new schedule of hours or wages is expected to become operative.

Being anxious to likewise inform our membership as to the result of these movements, we would request the recording secretaries and strike committees, in localities where a settlement has been reached, to immediately report the fact to the general office.

When the successful outcome of any movement is reported, mention should be made of the schedule of hours and wages previously in operation, as well as of the terms of the new agreement (whether written or verbal) reached with the employers, thus comprehensively showing the change in working conditions effected and the advantages gained.

News of this nature is of the utmost interest to our entire membership, and where the desired results have been attained, highly encouraging.

The attention of all migrating carpenters is hereby especially called to localities where trade movements are pending; the avoiding of these localities is imperative.

* * *

At last the Amalgamated Wood Workers will become part and parcel of our United Brotherhood, and a long drawn jurisdictional fight has come to an end.

Pursuant to a decision by the last A. F. of L. convention, committees from both organizations met in Washington early this month (January) when an agreement was reached whereby the Amalgamated Wood Workers are to merge with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The agreement provides that all beneficial members of the A. W. W. in good standing are to be placed immediately in full beneficial standing on the books of our United Brotherhood, as provided for in our general constitutions and laws governing the payment of benefits and donations.

Now, as the war hatchet is buried, we extend to the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers a hearty welcome in our organization, and we trust that they, as well as our own members, will vie with each other in the cultivation of fellow feeling and that spirit of brotherhood so essential to the success of our movement.

The full text of the agreement will be embodied in the proceedings of the first quarterly session, 1912, of our General Executive Board appearing in the next issue of this Journal.

Also, pursuant to a similar decision by the Atlanta A. F. of L. convention, and for the same purpose as above, a committee from our United Brotherhood met with a committee from the Amalgamated Society of Car-

penters and Joiners. No definite agreement having been reached, however, it is now left with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to draw up a plan of amalgamation, which the A. S. of C. & J. will either have to accept or stand the revocation of their A. F. of L. charter.

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The United States Supreme Court, on January 15, rendered its decision on the famous Danbury hatters' case, which is of vital importance to all labor organizations, inasmuch as it sets a precedent as to the liabilities of members of labor unions.

By the simple decision: "Application for a writ of certiorai is denied on authority cited," the Chief Justice of the court disposed of the latest phase in the case.

The effect of the decision is to affirm the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, that the members of a labor union cannot be held to answer for damages to property resulting from violence due to a strike, and accompanying boycott, ordered by the officers of the union, unless it is conclusively proven that the members of the union actually participated in the acts of violence, or authorized them, or had guilty knowledge of them.

This latter court's decision annulled the decision of the Federal District Court, holding that labor unions were within the Sherman law and could be held to answer in damages to the extent of three times the actual loss inflicted, with costs and attorneys' fees added, due to any violence resulting from a conspiracy in restraint of trade. Thus, on the authority of the Sherman law, judgment was entered against 200 members of the Danbury Hatters' Union for damages in the amount of $240,000.

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While the courts always hurry to issue injunctions against the unions, it took Justice Cohalan, of the New York Supreme Court, nearly two months to consider the application of our New York District Council for an injunction restraining the American Anti-Boycott Association from practicing law and maintaining action against our New York City membership, and he finally denied the motion.

The plaintiff contended that the association was practicing law in that it solicited contributions from contractors and guaranteed to furnish counsel for its members and to bring suit for them against labor unions that had instituted boycotts. The complaint stated that the members of the association paid an assessment not to exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent. of their payrolls and in no case over $500 at one time. The plaintiff cited a number of suits now pending against it in which Walter Gordon Merritt, the attorney for the association, is counsel for the plaintiff.

Charles H. Merritt, of Danbury, Conn., chairman of the general executive board of the defendant association, said that the funds of the association are used for its general work and that since September 1, last, when the section of the penal law which the defendant was accused of violating went into effect, the association's counsel has not been directed to appear for any of the members. He urged that the plaintiff is making an unlawful use of its funds by conducting boycotts against the members of the association.

The court denied the application on the ground that the plaintiffs do not show that the association has done any unlawful acts since September 1 last.

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Despite conclusive evidence that exits were entirely inadequate, the stairways of the building narrow and winding, that no appliances were at hand for fighting a fire and that a door was locked before which the charred bodies of many women were found, the proprietors of the Triangle Waist Company factory in New York, where 147 shop girls were either burned alive or met death by jumping from the windows, have been pronounced not guilty of any crime. What guided the jury, we would ask, in arriving at this wholly unexpected verdict, a verdict in striking contrast with the evidence? Was it because they themselves were business men, and concluded that they must uphold their fellow manufacturers, right or wrong?

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The General Executive Board not having terminated their labors the last of the month when this Journal goes to press, the proceedings of their first quarterly session, 1912, are unavoidably held over and will appear in the next issue.



GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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General Secretary,
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Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 262 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1327 St. Denis St., Montreal, Can.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Repo t of General President Wm. D Huber for Quarter Ending December, 1911

Indianapolis, Ind., December 31, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

Brothers—In making this my quarterly report, which I might mention is the last one for the old year, I desire to inform your honorable body that practically in all the cities where trade disputes and differences have existed between the bosses and our own organization our Brotherhood has held the balance of power. We have much to be thankful for and have accomplished much for which we can congratulate ourselves.

Developments in the past three months have tended to tear the labor movement asunder, but with good, wise judgment being displayed by the rank and file of the organized labor movement of our country I believe matters will so shape themselves that no serious affront will be encountered by the honest workers whose heart and soul is in the cause of upbuilding, uplifting and endeavoring to secure through honest and meritorious channels a part of the world's wealth created by the hands and brains of the toilers.

Having here above stated that we have much to be thankful for, I desire to say in this connection that the movement aiming at complete amalgamation of the carpenters' forces of this continent has now reached the stage and given an impetus which will finally culminate in the long looked for goal for which we have all so valiantly striven. It may be an historical event of great significance that at the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L. definite steps were taken towards the consolidation of the three wood-working orders on this continent. On the eleventh day of

the proceedings of that convention the proposition was up for amalgamation of the A. W. W. with the U. B., and by a decisive vote of 15,374 for as against 409 that body decided that the A. W. W. must consolidate with the U. B. prior to June 30, 1912, and should they fail and refuse to comply, the matter is placed in the hands of the executive council of the A. F. of L., and that body is given definite instructions to revoke their charter.

On the same date the matter of the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was taken up and by a vote of 15,491 for as against 425 the same action was taken, so that before the summer is over we expect to have one organization in the woodworking industry.

At the writing of this report I am making arrangements to meet a committee, together with a committee from the A. W. W., to consider the proposition of the A. W. W., and later on, during the month of January, we will meet a committee of the Amalgamated Society, and I hope at these two meetings to finally be able to smooth a way for the consummation of the action taken at the Atlanta convention.

I might mention that I have not done much traveling in the interests of the U. B. during the past three months, but one city in particular I visited, namely, New York, to meet a committee of the Sheet Metal Workers on the jurisdictional dispute between that body and the U. B., but nothing could be accomplished. By the lines laid down at the Des Moines convention we claim the erection of all hollow metal trim, of all calamine trim and of all work of this nature, and they, as your board knows, also claim the making and erection of this work. The meeting came to naught for the reason that our committee could not and would not waive their rights for the erection of this work. We are the basic trade, having jurisdiction over this work, and we are the only ones who can mechanically and to the satisfaction of the employers, erect same, and consequently so long as our conventions give the General President certain instructions in regard to same, he is going to insist on these rights in the interest of the membership.

We also had a meeting in this city of a committee from the machinists, together with a committee from the U. B. relative to jurisdictional disputes between the machinists and carpenters over certain phases of millwrights' work. Brothers Kirby, Neale and myself constituted the committee from the U. B. and Brothers Keppler, Fry and Keegan constituted the committee from the machinists. Below is a copy of the minutes of that joint conference, which I hope your Board will earnestly consider:

Minutes of Joint Conference of Machinists and United Brotherhood in Regard to Millwright Work.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 18, 1911.

In accordance with a mutual agreement reached during the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L. between the president of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the president of the I. A. of M. each president appointed from his respective organization a committee of three to take up and try to adjust the jurisdiction over work now in dispute between the millwrights members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the members of the I. A. of M.

President Huber, James Kirby and Thos. Neale constituted the committee to represent the U. B. of C. and J.

J. J. Keppler, Chris Fry and John J. Keegan were selected to represent the I. A. of M.

In accordance with arrangements between the two presidents the committees met in joint session at the headquarters of the U. B. of C. and J. at Indianapolis, December 18, 1911.

The first session of the committee convened at 9 a. m. December 18.

President Huber was selected as chairman and John J. Keegan was selected as secretary.

A general discussion ensued in which the merits of the claim of each organization was gone into. The discussion lasted all morning, the committees adjourning at 12 o'clock, to convene at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The committees convened at 2 p. m. and resumed discussion, going into the question of which organization was in a posi-

tion to do the most good for the wage earners and the trade union movement by the control of the work.

The technique of the work was thoroughly gone into, the machinists' committee contending that they should have control over the erection, installing or repairing of all work built, made or erected by machinists in the shop.

The carpenters' committee took the position that that was further than their committee felt they had the right to go, feeling that they knew how their membership felt on the question.

The conference adjourned at 5 p. m. with the understanding that each side should present definite resolutions when they would convene at 9 a. m. Tuesday, the 19th.

The committees convened at 9 a. m. Tuesday, the 19th. Several propositions were presented, out of which the following was assembled and adopted by unanimous vote:

Realizing that the feeling now existing between the machinists and the U. B. of C. and J., caused by the work claimed by the U. B. of C. and J. as millwrights' work and the machinists as their work, and which has caused many local strikes in various cities, is of such a nature as to preclude a possibility of an immediate adjustment of the points in dispute.

We therefore recommend to all Local Unions of both organizations that where disputes occur an effort be made to reach a temporary understanding until such time as demarcation lines can be more clearly drawn by this general committee having this matter in charge.

It being 12 o'clock, the committee then adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

The session convened at 2 p. m. Brother Keppler read the resolution adopted by the U. S. Brewers' Association at their convention held in Chicago, October, 1911.

Whereas, The members of the United States Brewers' Association have, in recent times, been seriously inconvenienced by the refusal of workmen to erect machinery in their plants, and

Whereas, The members of this association claim that they should not be affected by labor conditions over which they have no control; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this association be advised that in making contracts for machinery to be installed in their plants, they, if possible, insert a clause in contracts for such machinery providing that the installation shall be done by union help and such union help be selected from that organization or those organizations, which are given jurisdiction over such installation by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in November next, such provision in the contracts to be operative provided the installing unions are ready to perform their work; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution shall not be interpreted as involving the members of this association in labor disputes over which they have no control.

After considerable discussion the committee adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The United States Brewers' Association by adopting the attached resolution at their convention held in Chicago, October, 1911, thus expressing a desire to employ only union help and requesting the A. F. of L. to decide what union or unions have jurisdiction over such work, and

Whereas, The work in question, such as the erecting, installing, repairing or maintaining brewery machinery has been and is now disputed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Millwrights, and the International Association of Machinists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the executive council of the A. F. of L. during their session beginning January 8, 1912, that they request the United States Brewers' Association to notify their members to employ only union men on work mentioned herein belonging to either of the above-named organizations and that wherever this work is disputed the work to continue and the jurisdiction claims be temporarily adjusted by representatives of the two contending in the locality where the work is being installed, erected, repaired or maintained; conclusions arrived at to be reported to the representative international organization, and both organizations continue their joint committee.

The committee then adjourned to meet Wednesday morning, December 20, at 9 a. m. in order that the secretary might prepare the minutes and have them finally adopted.

The committee met Wednesday, December 20, at 9 a. m., approved the minutes and adjourned, after spending the morning in a discussion, the purport of which, that all should try, if possible, to prevent jurisdiction strikes.

Even during the winter months we seem to be able, through the organizing staff, to occasionally secure applications for

charters, thus during the past three months we have organized twenty-four Local Unions.

The work of consolidating the weaker locals is still being carried forward with all the energy at the command of the organizing staff. We are fortifying our organization wherever possible along these lines and we have yet to find a locality where consolidation has taken place but which has taken a renewed interest and increased their activities with the aim in view of making the organization looked upon with much more respect.

During the past three months we have consolidated locals in the following places:

Kansas City, Mo., Aliquippa and Monaca, Pa., Rockford, Ill., Capital Hill and Oklahoma City, Okla., Moundsville and Wheeling, W. Va., and Paterson, N. J., and Atlanta, Ga.

In closing this my final quarterly report ending the old year and ushering in the new, I wish to thank the officers and members of our organization for the many courtesies extended to me. We have much to be grateful for, and with the support that we are receiving I look forward to this being the banner year of our organization.

Wishing every member in the organization a happy, prosperous and fruitful New Year, I have the honor to remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,

General President U. B. of C. and J. of A.

The Controversy at the Atkins Saw Company

We have been deluged for the past few weeks with communications from Local Unions and District Councils relative to the controversy between the Machinists' Union of Indianapolis and the Atkins Saw Company. It has always been our aim and purpose to speak truthfully of matters as we find them and to answer communications promptly, so that the members of our organization might not be placed in an embarrassing and false position from which they would have to recede later. Many times we have been commended and complimented by our officers and members for so doing. We believe that is the only course to pursue at all times, and in all such cases we propose to follow that course whether it suits the machinists or not. Another flood of communications has reached us on the same subject, to which we are replying as we have previously done. For the benefit of our members we wish to give them the following information:

About three months ago Machinists' Union No. 161 of Indianapolis called a strike in the Atkins plant for the reason that all the machinists working in said plant were not members of the Machinists' Union. Said union then proceeded to send out circular letters, cards and other literature to all Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, declaring the Atkins Saw Company unfair and that the product of said company should be boycotted by the members of organized labor. But while they were doing this they did not ask the union sawsmiths, union painters, union carpenters, union pattern makers and other union men working in the plant to quit with them, and they had a good reason for not asking them to do so. They never consulted any of the unions herein mentioned, but transacted their own business in their own way and completely ignored all the other trades, never as much as informing them what action they had decided upon. It was only when the machinists had sent out their letters placing the Atkins firm on the unfair list that we learned of the action taken. Although we were not consulted by the machinists, they want to use us as the big club to whip the Atkins company into line, for after all it is the carpenters who use the saws, and not the machinists, and they know it. We have informed our Local Unions of these facts and now we are accused by the machinists and some so-called labor papers of double dealing and double crossing, of protecting the interests of "Big Business," and we don't know what else. Let us here inform you that when the circulars referred to were received by the Indianapolis Building Trades Council, the Carpenters' District Council, Local Union No. 75 and other building trades unions, as well as the Sawsmiths'

Union, putting the Atkins Saw Company on the unfair list, the action taken was to place them on file. This shows that the union men working in the plant ignore and resent the policy pursued by the machinists in this matter.

Another thing you must remember is this: That Mr. H. C. Atkins, president of the Atkins Saw company, gave permission to the Machinists' Business Agent to organize the men in his plant. This the business agent refused to do, and demanded that he, Mr. Atkins, make these men join the Machinists' Union. Mr. Atkins refused to act the part of organizer for the Machinists' Union, and the result is, the plant is now on the unfair list of the Machinists' Union and they want organized labor to boycott the product of said plant. Let us further inform you that the Atkins Saw company is the fairest manufacturing saw company in the country and the only one employing union labor. Many of our local unions have already communicated with the company, the Building Trades Council, the Sawsmiths' Union and this office, asking for detailed information. We have tried heretofore to give it in condensed form, but as our members here in Indianapolis and ourselves have been criticised and found fault with, we take this method of supplying you with the facts as they exist.

The Machinists' Union placed this controversy before the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis. It was referred to the Grievance Committee of that body, and on September 11, 1911, that committee reported as follows:

"Your committee, with Business Agent Pfleger (of the Machinists), called on the firm, and Mr. Harry Atkins stated that he had no objections to his machinists joining the union and invited Mr. Pfleger to come to the factory any day at noon and talk to the men employed as machinists and make an effort to organize the plant. Mr. Atkins said that the firm employed union painters, carpenters and sawsmiths, and intimated to your committee that we should not expect to use him or the firm as an organizer for any craft. He also stated that he was willing to sign any agreement similar to the one signed between the firm and the Machinists' Union in 1906, and would pay any scale of wages demanded by the Machinists' Union. Mr. Pfleger insisted that it was not a matter of wages, but that the principle of the 'closed shop' was at issue, and that wages be classified according to wages paid in shops doing the same class of work as is done at the Atkins plant. We were unable to come to an agreement in the matter, but were assured by Mr. Atkins that he would take all of the men back who went on strike at the same rate or any rate of wages demanded by the Machinists' Union. In view of the fact that three departments of the plant are strictly union, we recommend that the matter be placed in the hands of the Arbitration Committee, they to confer with the Building Trades Council and report back to the Central Labor Union.

(Signed)
JOHN HUGHES,
HERMAN SCHRADER."

The third member of the committee reported as follows:

"As a member of your Grievance Committee, I called upon Mr. Atkins, in company with Chairman Schrader, John Hughes and William Pfleger, who represented the machinists, and after two hours' conversation Mr. Atkins said that he would not have any objection to signing up an agreement with the machinists that carried with it the conditions of the 1906 agreement. He said he would not have any objection to the men joining the union, but that was up to the men themselves; the machinists were at liberty to organize them if they wanted to. My opinion in this matter is plainly that the Atkins company will not sign any agreement that carries with it the 'closed shop,' and therefore recommend that the E. C. Atkins company be placed on the unfair list as unfair to the machinists.

(Signed) FRED SAYLOR."

We are informed the Central Labor Union accepted this report, but on what grounds is still a mystery, as both reports distinctly specify that Mr. Atkins has no objection to his men joining the union, and, in fact, invited the business agent to come to his plant for that purpose.

The Sawsmiths' Union received so many letters on this matter asking for further information that it became necessary for that body to issue the following circular letter:

"Recording Secretary, Local No. —,
Brotherhood of Carpenters.

"Dear Sir and Brother: We are in receipt of your communication of late date asking our organization for information in regard to the attitude of the firm of E. C. Atkins & Company toward organized labor.

"Speaking of our union, we will say it is over twenty years since we first organized 'Sawsmiths' Union No. 1' in the factory of C. E. Atkins & Company, and we can truthfully say the firm has in all those years been fair and just with us.

"The firm of E. C. Atkins & Company is the only large saw manufactory in the country that has a closed shop to 'non-union sawsmiths;' every sawsmith in the employ of this firm is a member of our union, and we feel confident there is no wish nor desire on the part of the firm to disturb the harmonious relations that exist between us.

"For that reason we desire to say that we place no reliance whatever on reports of 'open shop' in our factory; we know such are not the conditions now and we don't believe they ever will be.

"Trusting that this statement meets with your favorable consideration, and assuring you we should be glad to answer any further inquiries that you choose to make, we remain,

"Yours fraternally,
"(Signed) WM. STRACK, President.
"H. N. HASEWINKLE, Sec."

Smarting under the unjust and uncalled for attacks made on them by the Machinists' Union, the delegate of the Sawsmiths' Union of North America introduced the following resolution at the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held in Atlanta, Ga., last November:

Whereas, The Atkins Saw Company has been placed on the unfair list recently by Machinists' Union No. 161 of Indianapolis, Ind., without consulting the sawsmiths and other unions working in said plant, and

Whereas, The product of said firm—that is, the manufacture of saws—is made exclusively by union members of the sawsmiths' union in good standing; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That before such arbitrary action is taken in the future, all grievances of any kind be submitted to the unions involved for investigation and action, majority vote of all interested parties to decide the course to be pursued, and we further protest against the product of our members being placed on the unfair list when there is no cause for such action."

This was referred to the Committee on Boycotts and was reported on as follows and concurred in by the convention:

"Your committee recommends that the Executive Council arrange for a conference in Indianapolis, made up of representatives from each of the international unions interested in the contention; that the conference shall consider and attempt to make effective the unionizing of the Atkins Saw company's plant in all its mechanical departments, and in the event that result is not accomplished, to agree on a plan of campaign that will promise eventual success."

That conference has not yet been held, but we hope it will in the near future, and settle once and for all these misunderstandings.

Why the machinists should antagonize the carpenters we cannot understand; they have never been friendly disposed toward us at any time; they want to use us in their behalf when they can. Even now they are demanding that millwrights must join their organization and that elevator constructors, who are eligible to join our unions, must become members of theirs. You can, therefore, readily understand why they make us the target to find fault with and to accuse of double dealing and double crossing.

These are the facts in the case as it exists at the present time, and we give them to our local unions and members so they may have them for future reference.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Resolutions of Special Interest Adopted and Ordered Published by the Des Moines Convention

—Resolution No. 42—

"Whereas, The Koken Barber Supply Co., located at 911 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., who are manufacturers of barber chairs and other barber supplies, have repeatedly and persistently refused to recognize union labor, therefore, the C. D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby request the Sixteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to de-

vote sufficient space in their official journal, The Carpenter, to properly notify the membership of said organization of above mentioned fact and request said membership to give the matter such attention as they may deem necessary as individual members thereof.''

Our Union Label

The subjoined is a fac-simile of the official label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Canada. It is duly registered in the following States:

Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Wisconsin.



The Label consists of a Transfer Label (paper label) of large and small size, for special use on bar and office fixtures and kindred work, which is issued by the General Office and supplied on the following terms:

Large size, 4x⅞ in., per thousand, $10.

Small size, 2⅞x¾ in., per thousand, $7.50.

It also consists of a Label for use on sash, doors and other trim work, or interior decorations, which is issued by the various District Councils, or by Local Unions where no D. C. exists.

It further consists of a rubber stamp which is supplied by the General Office at $1.00 each.

How to Attach the Transfer Label.

Size the sheet of duplex paper with a thin coat of transfer size, and let it stand fifteen minutes or so, until the sizing gets very sticky; then cut the ornaments (each label) apart, place the transfer in position and press it down hard; then see to it that the tip of one corner of the fingers of the party doing the transferring is sticky with a little size, press down on some corner or tip of the ornament with this sticky finger, and jerking up suddenly you will find that the thick paper releases from the thin, leaving the thin on the object with the ornament. After the thick paper has been removed from the thin in this manner, all there remains to be done is to moisten the thin paper with water, remove it carefully, and your transfer is there.

Where no transfer size is at hand, shellac may be used. In this case cut the ornaments apart, split one corner of the duplex paper with penknife or finger nail, entering about ⅛ inch, apply a thin coat of shellac, and paste on at once; let it stand for fifteen minutes; then get hold of the split corner, jerk off the thick paper, and proceed in same manner as when size is used.

Any shop or mill, to be entitled to our Union Label must operate on the eight-hour basis, pay a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour, and employ members of the U. B. exclusively, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from any District Council or Local Union.

Employers are not permitted to handle labels or have them in charge, only members of the U. B. are permitted to attach same. All labels attached to finished products by members of the U. B. must be attached in such a manner that they cannot be removed therefrom without destroying the label.

It is the duty of all District Councils and Local Unions to promote the use of trim and shop-made carpenter work bearing our union label, and whenever possible to prevent the members under their jurisdiction from encouraging the use of any unfair material and from handling same.

Rejection of Candidate

R. B. Brogan, applied for membership in Local Union No. 1207, Charlestown, W. Va., and was rejected three times in succession.

Expulsion

J. W. Hall was expelled from Local Union No. 1400, Ocean Park Cal., for violation of Section 197 of General Constitution.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.
Altus, Okla.
Alva, Okla.
Asherton, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Bangor, Me.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Battlecreek, Mich.
Belleville, Ill.
Big Springs, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland, O.
Denver, Colo.
Dubuque, Ia.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.
El Paso, Tex.
Evansville, Ind.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fresno, Cal.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Hartford, Conn.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Joliet, Ill.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee, Ill.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Laconia, N. H.
Lynn, Mass.
Manhattan, Kan.
Madison, Wis.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
New York City.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Milford, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
North Yakima, Wash.
Oakland, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Pottsville, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Sioux City, Ia.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
The Dalles, Ore.
Utica, N. Y.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Waco, Tex.
Waterbury, Conn.

Wages Paid in Woolen Mills

The tariff board made its first report to Congress on December 21. This report dealt with the woolen industry (the celebrated Schedule K). It says 35,029 persons are employed in 164 separate occupations in the industry. The earnings of weavers, based upon piecework prices, range from $6 to $18 per week. The average for worsted weavers is $12.36 for males and $9.54 for females. Woolen weavers earn on an average $10.63 per week for males and $10.54 per week for females. These wages are also based on piecework rates. The weekly hours average 55½, the same as the average hours for the industry in Great Britain.

Of the 35,029 employes, 36½ per cent. are native born, 63½ per cent. foreign born. Thirty-five per cent. of all the employes in the industry are recent arrivals from Italy and southeastern Europe. The foremen and supervisors are principally persons born in the United States, the British Isles and Germany. Eighty-three per cent. of all the employes had no previous experience in the industry before going to work in the woolen mills. Fifty per cent. of these had been at school or at home, and 32 per cent. had been employed in other occupations. About 16 per cent. had been in the industry less than a year and 53 per cent. less than five years. For a highly protected industry it shows native born workers do not profit much.

The most remarkable part of this report says: "The general indications are that the lowest labor cost per pound was found in the mills paying the highest wages." It is sometimes amusing, and always assuring, that official investigators invariably prove the assertions of organized labor on this point.

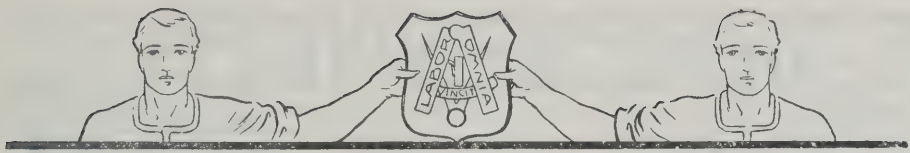
The Standard of Living

(Continued from page 11.)

apply itself more strenuously to the remedies and the day will be hastened by books like this of Mr. Streightoff's, which is no theory or argument, but an array of facts patiently gathered by skilled investigators that are more eloquent than any argument. The essay is a thorough piece of work, and many tables and charts as well as an excellent biography and index add to the value. (Houghton Mifflin Company.)

Woman and Man

For woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse; could we make her as the man,
Sweet love were slain; his dearest bond is this,
Not like to like, but like in difference.
Yet, in the long years, liker must they grow—
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral hight,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind.
—Tennyson.



WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. J. Shields

The celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of Local Union 49 brings to my mind the ups and downs and the ins and outs of the carpenters' movement of Lowell. Local 49 represents the third structure as built by the carpenters of this community. The first effort at organizing was entered into back in the early days of the U. B. and Union 269 reached the satisfying stage of its existence when the nine-hour day was established. Following this gain of leisure led the membership to believe that nothing more was desired, with the result that the first union ceased to exist. Following this Local 596 was organized and its reign of life was uneventful. Then came Union 49, the local whose birthday we celebrate tonight, and the progress traceable to its operation has been of the most satisfactory character. The conditions confronting the present union at the start was a wage scale ranging from $1.50 to $2.00 per day, with a nine-hour day of operating. The persistent work of this membership, hampered down through its span of life by the unprogressive element who persist on enjoying the gains made possible by their fellows, have represented a change from the conditions that prevailed at the beginning to the present-day condition of $3.28 per day as wages and forty-four hours as the week's work. This totals a weekly gain of wages of $7.68 and a monthly gain of $33.28. This trade union proposition figures up well as an investment, and the end is not yet in sight, as the present movement for better conditions as represented in the campaign now on for a change of the wage scale from 41 to 45 cents per hour is within the possibilities. The methods as responsible to the advanced conditions traceable to the present movement has been conducted on the lines of a co-operation with the employers, and to the credit of the boss be it said that he has proved not wanting in his sympathy for the carpenter. In fact the present movement for the higher wage is the prompting of the employers handed down at the time of the establishing of the forty-four-hour week. The present-day movement has expanded to the extent of another co-worker, known as Local 1610, a union composed of a French membership, well organized and doing valiant service for the cause. These two locals are represented in a D. C. and are guiding the work of an extended progress through a unity of action and an appeal to the fair disposition of the employers. Through these lines we hope to succeed and add further laurels to our organized efforts. The trade union movement, in a study of its history, has represented a grand success, and this advance is measured not only by what has been accomplished on shortening the hours and extending the wages, but in many particulars that have led to the lessening of the burdens of the toilers. There are some people who say that the trade union movement is a failure, or at most a waning power, and they accredit its decline to poor management. But on meetings of this kind where we come together to reckon with results, we are able to produce a satisfactory showing and wonder at the concern of those who can see no good coming from the larger leisure and this more bounteous provision for the home life of the toiler. The success of the trade union movement is not indicated so much by its enormous membership as it is in the results of its accomplishments. It is the business of the union to see that better conditions are provided, that the lot of the membership may be bettered, and as it deals not so much with the individual as it does with the combination of individuals.

We, in order to assist the union to the

(Continued on page 48.)



The Unemployed Problem

Editor The Carpenter:

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, last December 22, printed a notice headed "Man for Sale," under which appeared the following:

"On Saturday, December 23, on the public square at Nashville, Tenn., I will offer myself for sale to the highest bidder, by the hour, day, month or year, to suit the master who makes the purchase. I am forty years old, sound of limb and mind, good carpenter, fair machinist or good subject for dissecting. Sale at three o'clock. Children must have bread.

"A SLAVE."

The man who inserted the advertisement is B. F. Collins, who lives just outside the city limits. He says he has been out of work for two weeks and has applied to 200 men for employment.

The above shows the great problem now before organized labor of so organizing industry that all able and willing to work may have the opportunity. No greater reflection on the intelligence of those who have to do with public affairs can be conceived than to say thousands of able and industrious mechanics and laborers are compelled to waste their time looking for employment. When we realize, all wealth is produced only by the application of mind and muscle to the raw material the Creator has furnished in such unlimited abundance. To deprive men of employment under present conditions is practically to deprive them of life, let alone liberty and happiness. And our present authorities, from President down, ignore the problem of the unemployed. Mr. Taft admitted when asked, "What was a man to do when out of work and money, and with a family depending on him for support?" that "God only knows; I don't."

It is now up to organized labor to find the way to insure life by furnishing work for all. A nation that can spend hundreds of millions in building the Panama Canal for the benefit of the commerce of the world should have no difficulty in furnishing every family in the nation with a house of their own on the land the Creator gave to all, and not to a privileged few called landlords. The least any citizen should ask of the government that he be permitted to live on the soil of his birth, or adoption, as the case may be, without paying anyone for the privilege. In carrying out this idea there is no reason why anyone should ever be out of employment, as it opens up an unlimited field to utilize the resources of the nation that belongs to all to be used for the benefit of all. Organized labor is now strong enough to make or find the way to employ all labor at union hours, wages and conditions for the best interests of all the people, and stop the tendency to build up multi-millionaires and pauperize the masses that is threatening to ruin the republic today.

No other organization in the nation is better fitted to cope with the evil of unemployment, and see that in the future, the land and resources of the country are used for the benefit of all, and not for the privileged few that monopolize them today.

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER LAW,
Local No. 340, New York City.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson on the McNamara Case

Editor The Carpenter:

The following is taken from the Indianapolis Star of December 28, 1911:

"Dr. Woods Hutchinson, writer and lecturer on public health questions, declared yesterday that the McNamara dynamiting outrages had been extremely regrettable, but that they had shown a condition existing within the confines of the United States which was even more so. 'The money-making methods of Andrew Carnegie are as regrettable and disastrous as war itself.' Dr.

Woods said after a long arraignment of the Carnegie habit of giving large sums to peace conferences, public libraries and kindred objects. The writer said the close-fisted, grasping methods of such men as have headed the Steel Trust in recent years undoubtedly had done much to bring on the condition out of which the McNamara dynamiting cases arose. I hear that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is the last remaining union of all that formerly were operating in the steel trades,' Dr. Hutchinson said. 'That in itself explains something of what I am seeking to establish. But when that one remaining organization believes it has to resort to bombs and dynamite to keep from being crushed out of existence, as were its kindred organizations, there certainly is something very wrong about the system. Now the United States Government has declared the Steel Trust illegal. Therefore, the fight seems to be between two sorts of illegality. Which is worse may not be answered. The peace money of Carnegie does not appeal to me at all as being profitable to anyone.' Dr. Hutchinson declared that the passage of the Lloyd George old-age pension act in England was one of the most far-reaching occurrences in recent years. It will solve, to a great extent, the problem which has confronted England for years, he believes. 'The drifting classes of the population will be benefited to a great extent,' he said, 'and the spectre of the whole poorhouse situation would be removed in time.' He said he believes the pension act will be taken up by other countries and eventually will extend into the government of the United States.''

I believe that the above is worth using as coming from a noted professional man.

Fraternally yours,

S. P. MEADOWS.

Let Your Light Shine

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing that all our local unions should occasionally be heard from in our official Journal, I wish to say at this time that the local unions comprising the Middlesex, Mass., district are alive and active, and have just held a series of educational meetings.

On January 3, under the auspices of Local Union No. 831, a very interesting and enjoyable meeting was held in Arlington. After all matters before the meeting were disposed of the members and visiting brothers sat down to a good lunch.

Our Woburn Local Union No. 885 held one of the best meetings in their history on January 4. Seven-eighths of their membership was in attendance. After installing their officers, Bro. Bezanson, taking the chair, made on of his most telling addresses. He was followed by Bro. Charles Kimball, general organizer, who delivered a splendid address, full of sound advice, which was highly appreciated by all present. Many of the brothers and visitors made short speeches or rendered songs or stories. A good lunch was also served on this occasion.

On January 8, Local Union No. 760, Melrose, had a called meeting, which was well attended, the installation of officers being the principal feature. The ceremonies over, the President, Bro. F. W. Van Core, made a neat speech and many of the brothers present made appropriate and well-pointed remarks. Refreshments were served and then the meeting adjourned.

On January 3, Local Union No. 991, Winchester, made a splendid showing, 90 per cent. of its membership being present at the meeting. The installation of officers consummated, a general discussion on labor topics followed, and after a splendid cold lunch had been served, all went home proud of their attendance.

The meeting held by Local Union No. 862, Wakefield, January 11, was one of the most fruitful and interesting ever held. President Flint, taking the chair, made an elegant speech; so did Bro. H. H. Gove and Bro. John Wing, both of Local Union 760. The principal speaker of the evening was General Organizer W. J. Shields, who made one of his stirring speeches, in the course of which he gave the brothers much good advice. He held his hearers interested to the end.

Local Union No. 1463, Stoneham, on January 5, at the occasion of installing their officers, also held a rousing and successful meeting.

These meetings have proved very profitable to our entire district, as they have evoked renewed interest in the movement among the membership, and we are grate-

ful to the general office for the able assistance of General Organizers W. J. Shields and Charles Kimball.

Yours truly,
JOHN G. COGILL, B. A.

A Warning from Vancouver B. C.

Editor The Carpenter:

We think it is time to sound a warning note to our fellow members regarding conditions as they exist in the city of Vancouver, B. C. We cannot say that trade is dull, for such is not the case, there being more work doing and in prospect than ever in the history of this city. However, notwithstanding this favorable trade condition, we have a great many idle men here resulting from the importation of mechanics and other laborers from the old country. They have emigrated under the false promise by agents of transportation companies and the Salvation Army Emigration Bureau, of munificent wages, short hours and steady work.

In addition to this importation of foreign labor, we have the great number of migrators of the various trades; those who are always on the lookout for an opportunity to jump from New York, Boston, Montreal, Florida or Texas, which to them means a trip and a job.

To aggravate the situation our strike of last summer and the efforts of the Manufacturers' Association had the effect of bringing numbers of strike-breakers and genuine scabs into the city, and some of them, despite the efforts of the united workers to eliminate them, are still in evidence.

All this means that while work is brisk here, there are far too many men in town, and we wish to warn our brothers not to come to Vancouver and to make them acquainted with the true conditions. While we welcome them when they come, and accept their clearance cards, we want them to know before starting that they are not coming to the land of milk and honey, nor the land of plenty of jobs and easy work with high wages. When they come they must take their chances with all those just named, and also with from 1,500 to 1,800 who are bound by the ties of organization to do all in their power to maintain wages and conditions.

Added to all this, the cost of living here is high, higher than in most coast towns, and the scale for carpenters is $4.25 for eight hours. In all this we see good reason why Vancouver should be added to the list of localities to be avoided by our members. Not that we are selfish, trying to save the work for ourselves, but we do not want our brother members to come here only to be disappointed and without having had proper notice of conditions obtaining here.

Trusting that you can find space for the above in the Journal, I remain

Most fraternally yours,
L. H. BURNHAM,
Financial Secretary Local Union No. 617,
Vancouver, B. C.

Why Sections 105 and 106 Should Not Be Amended

Editor The Carpenter:

In regard to the proposed amending of Sections 105 and 106 of our general constitution, the writer, and he believes to voice the sentiments of almost all the members of our Western local unions, desires to say that these sections do not need amending unless it be to provide a severe penalty for noncompliance.

It may be that in staid old Philadelphia, where they never care to wander from their own fireside, and where the drifter but seldom stops, the proposed amendments may look good. But here in Saskatoon, Sask., Can., for instance, we have a local union of some 200 members, and if it were not for Sections 105 and 106, as they now stand, we might not have over 50.

We work hard to obtain and maintain as good conditions as we can at a very high cost to us. Now, along comes 100 or 200 drifters and help themselves to the fruits of our labor and financial sacrifice.

When the rush is over, they fold their tents and silently steal away without having contributed toward defraying our local expenses, leaving our local orgainzation to go on the rocks and the town that we have chosen for our permanent residence goes on the rocks as well, so far as local conditions go. Who is going to furnish the means of carrying on the fight for the securing and maintaining of fair conditions, our friends from way down East? I think not.

I would ask our Quaker City brothers to consider the hardship their amendments

would work on those localities which are made the dumping ground by the floaters. Such a law would put more than half of the local unions in Western Canada out of business in six months.

I appeal to every member of our United Brotherhood to take up this matter and speak and work against the adoption of these amendments, and when the time comes to vote, vote against them early and solidly.

As business agent, I am continuously harassed by the traveling brother, who forgets that he is a union man, but at the same time avails himself of the conditions that we have brought about through our own efforts and totally ignores Sections 105 and 106.

It is usually hard to ascertain his name and local union, but when I do, I do not fail to make him come across.

I sincerely hope the membership of our United Brotherhood will refuse to do any tinkering with a good law and spoil the only safeguard we have against members who are forgetful of their obligations and are shirking their duties when going to work in a locality outside of their own.

Fraternally yours,
F. J. BARTON,
Business Agent Local Union No. 1390,
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

Pull Together

Editor The Carpenter:

As I have not seen anything from Local Union No. 762, Quincy, Mass., in the Journal for a long time, I thought I would pen you a few lines.

I have been that Local Union's business agent for three years and ought to know something of its standing and movements.

Well, the union is in fine condition, with over 200 members on its books, and in full control of all the carpenter work in the city. The membership is above the average in fastness. Some three months ago I urged them to consider the possibility of organizing a new local union in the north of this district, and after talking that matter over with Bro. Shields, the general organizer, and he approving the plan, I received orders to proceed.

We were then approaching Christmas, a time when it is hard to get money for initiation fees from the average carpenter, or any other wage earner. Nevertheless I set to work visiting the men at nights in their homes. Finally, on January 9, Bro. Shields and I obtained twenty names and we applied to the general office for a charter; we now expect to start this new local union Jan. 23, with twenty-eight or thirty members. We shall build up a good union in this vicinity and by next May we will have sixty or seventy members.

Now, Bro. Editor, I contend that there are many localities all through the country where, as in this case, new local unions could be organized, but the members located in the adjacent cities or towns can't see it as Quincy did. After a while such newly organized local unions can be consolidated, but in the meantime we have got their members in the United Brotherhood, and they are paying dues and help to support the district council.

Our agreement with the builders, entered into a year ago, holds over for another year and carries with a 50-cent per hour minimum wage. The best of feeling exists between employers and men and the outlook for next spring's business is fair. We have not much to fear, but we must have every man that works with carpenters' tools in the United Brotherhood; not until then will we be able to call ourselves secure.

Those weak spots, of which I know many, even in the vicinity of Boston, must be closed in, for we are all suffering by these weak spots. Some of the brothers object to starting more local unions, forgetting the fact that in many instances it is impossible to get men to join existing local unions, be it because they belonged to it and dropped out or for other reasons, and it is no use to try them again.

These brothers don't stop to think that by opposing the organizing of a new local union they are keeping the very men out of the organization who are holding back our advance in the labor movement. My experience tells me that the better you are organized the easier it is to maintain your wages and hours. Therefore, let us roll up a good membership for the United Brotherhood in 1912. Let us all pull together.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN G. COGILL, B. A.,
Quincy, Mass.

Marion County Building Trades Council of Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20, 1912.

To All Organized Labor and Friends—Greeting:

Just at present more than at any other time there seems to be a determined effort on the part of the enemies of organized labor to crush the labor movement of this country. While labor has always had to fight for existence, at no time in the history of the labor movement in America has the high ideals and good name of our great labor movement been attacked as at the present time. Ever since the McNamaras were arrested the Kirbys, Parrys, Posts, Otis and other haters of organized labor have been doing all in their power to besmirch the character of labor leaders, defeat labor's aims and objects and if possible, crush the very life of the union forces of the country.

Frequently, in his public utterances, Kirby has stated that union labor was worse than the Molly Maguires, the Mafia, or other outlaw organizations, and along with other prominent members of the employers' organization, is advocating a nation-wide movement to put organized labor out of business.

Even in the face of all these things we should not be disheartened, but should stand shoulder to shoulder for the maintenance of those principles in which we believe. As building tradesmen, we believe that the only way to accomplish the ends for which we are organized, is for a closer affiliation and co-operation with the several organizations engaged in the building industry.

We have reason to believe that when the present investigation is over with, that a determined effort will be made by the Erectors' Association to completely disrupt the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and if that can be accomplished, it is safe to say that a move will be made by the Employers' Association to put out of business some other organization, and that the fight will be kept up until all organized crafts are disrupted.

To our mind this is no time to be splitting hairs in the labor movement, that all jurisdiction disputes should be amicably settled, that there should be amalgamation and consolidation all along the lines, that the international officers should see to it that peace and harmony reign supreme in their own ranks and councils to the best interest of all parties concerned. We believe that if the purpose for which the Building Trades Department was formed is carried out by all international officers, and if they will lend their efforts to see to it that in all localities all crafts be required to affiliate with local councils or building tradesmen, there is no logical reason why the labor movement cannot be cemented together in such manner that it will be impossible to disrupt it. We further believe that at this time a movement should be set on foot to bring the Bricklayers' organization into the fold, so as to be better able to defeat the disrupting tactics of the disrupters.

A movement should be started immediately to have all Building Trades crafts affiliate with Central Bodies, where they exist; form Building Trades Councils, where a sufficient number of crafts are organized, and assist to organize where they are unorganized; compel all dual organizations to consolidate and become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and all crafts should be made to see the necessity for such a move; send out instructions to all Building Trades Councils, also State Councils, where they exist, to bend their best efforts to this end.

When in the past we have taken up reports from various parts of the country, we have read, with much regret, that the cause of labor troubles, to an alarming extent, have been jurisdiction squabbles, and no fault of any person but the members of the various crafts, not only bringing hardship upon themselves, but upon innocent members of other organizations. These are conditions not only deplorable, but a disgrace to every true union man, and the remedy has been laid down by the last convention held in Atlanta, Ga.

We would like to see these conditions done away with for good, and organizations placed on a more business basis. The days of "bulling" things have passed, and more conservative methods must prevail before success can be assured. It has often been quoted in the daily papers of the larger cities that unions have come to stay, and if that is a fact, they must not be built on a

wobbly foundation, but upon business lines, which is the only foundation that will be successful, as has been shown by the progress of some of the large corporations of this country. The men at the head of some of our labor organizations of this country, man for man, will measure up intellectually and morally, with the men at the head of our business organizations. The men on the road for the organizations, man for man, will measure up with the men on the road for business organizations, whether they be compared mentally or morally.

One does not necessarily have to be gifted with a sixth sense to divine why all this solicitude at this time for the "honest" members of organized labor by the newspapers of the country. But the efforts to divert the movement from its purpose, by sowing the seed of suspicion will fail. Undoubtedly we will always have our Kirbys, Posts and Parrys, and quite likely we shall always have in the ranks of labor, many whose actions will not be to the good name of the movement (we have them now), but unfortunately most of them are in the movement as the paid emissaries of that brand of employers who are enrolled under the banner of those who applaud the utterances that have given cause for this warning. But of one thing all of us can rest assured, that with existing conditions continued for an indefinite time will mean the disruption of some of our organizations, loss of thousands of dollars to its members and much misery.

In closing, we feel it our duty to state that we have implicit confidence in the officers chosen to manage the affairs of the A. F. of L., the Building Trades Department, and in our National and International officers as well, and we sincerely trust that in the very near future shall see a close affiliation among the several crafts in the building industry to the end that the high principles for which we are organized may be maintained.

FRED SAYLOR,
W. J. PFLEGER,
S. P. MEADOWS,
Committee.

From Pottsville, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter;

In view and prompted by an unprecedented influx of idle carpenters to our city during recent months, we would warn all brothers not to be misled by advertisements offering fair conditions to carpenters coming to Pottsville, Pa. Fair conditions do not prevail in this city as the following will show:

Local Union No. 228, Pottsville, Pa., has been engaged in a bitter fight for better conditions since July, 1910. At that time we had been granted a slight advance in wages, but at the present time we have but very few fair contractors in the city, and our uphill fight has been precipitated by an organization known as the Pottsville Builders' Exchange, composed of contractors in all lines of business. In their arrogance, this concern knows no bounds, they even refuse to take action on any communication sent to them by us, nor will they receive our committees sent to them to adjust difficulties.

The majority of our members are at this time working for a few of our members, who are doing contract work, and who have been fortunate enough to now and then secure a contract.

Conditions in Pottsville, Pa., are by no means fair, yet, despite the arbitrary methods employed by the Builders' Exchange, the members of Local Union No. 228 are not discouraged, which is evidenced by the fact that we are holding our own in numerical strength.

The want of organization among the building mechanics in this city is also seriously hampering our progress, only the bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters are organized. The plumbers, painters, tinners and other crafts are non-union, which makes this Eastern Pennsylvania district a field that sorely needs the attention of the A. F. of L., and they should deputize an organizer here without delay.

In conclusion, let me say, that if the brothers of our United Brotherhood would pay more attention to the list of localities to be avoided and read the News Notes from our local unions in our official Journal, there would not be one-half of the trouble many of our local unions are now having with traveling brothers.

Fraternally yours,
GEORGE L. IMSCHWEILER,
Business Agent Local Union No. 228,
Pottsville, Pa.

Anent Consolidation

Editor The Carpenter:

The consolidation article by Bro. C. Romanello, of Local Union No. 476, in the January Journal, is indeed worthy of much consideration. Having myself some experience on that line, I would suggest that consolidation be made the first issue this year, by all members of the United Brotherhood.

Where there are three unions in one city, one with a membership of less than forty, the other less than sixty, and the third with a membership of less than 160, it would mean, for a city of 100,000 inhabitants, about one-fifth of the members of our craft in the unions, the other four-fifths are outside of the organization.

When consolidation is advised by an organizer for the best of all concerned, you will often find members to oppose the plan; they would rather be a big dog in a small union than a little dog in a big union. Where such a spirit prevails friction is inevitable, the members become disgusted, stay away from the meetings, and finally drop out, which causes a reduction in the membership of all three local unions and the outsiders behold a picture of a Disunited Brotherhood. To me the picture looks like three school boys disagreeing and not one can tell why, or for what.

I have a certain city in the South in mind, and no doubt there are many others where such is just the situation. I see the wage scale of all cities and towns surrounding it raised, but that city, the one next to my heart, remains at the bottom when it could be and should be on top. Why not at this time, where the offering of amendments to our constitution seems to be the rage, propose an amendment that will compel small local unions in one and the same town to consolidate?

Let us start a get-together movement this year and let us follow the lines traced out by the A. F. of L. in forcing the consolidation of both Amalgamated organizations with our United Brotherhood. By this combination of force our United Brotherhood will become a giant and the power and usefulness of each affiliated union will be increased. Fraternally yours,

ALBERT GMEHLIN, B. A.,
San Antonio, Tex.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter

Canadian Successes.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Seven thousand coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia have recently closed an agreement with their employers in which an increase of wages running from 5 to 10 per cent. is incorporated. The freight handlers of the Canadian Pacific Railway at St. John, N. B., received an advance from 17 to 21 cents per hour. The city firemen at Chatham, Ont., received an increase of from $100 to $175 per year over their previous salary. One hundred cement workers of Victoria, B. C., obtained an increase of 25 cents per day, dating back to July 14. Gas workers of Toronto received an increase of 15 cents per day for inside men and 10 cents per day for outside men. The Ontario Legislature enacted a law providing for more adequate protection in building trades, also better regulations for the use of electricity in mines and the installation of electric wires for commercial use. The Factories Act was amended by extending it to laundries. The New Brunswick Legislature enacted a stationary boiler inspection law and a workmen's compensation law.

Industrial Accidents In Canada.

Washington, Jan. 6.—During the month of November 95 persons were killed and 191 injured in Canadian industries, or a total of 286 fatal and non-fatal accidents. This was a considerable improvement over the record for the month of November, 1910, in which 407 casualties occurred, 140 being fatal and 267 non-fatal.

Two New Labor Papers.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The labor press of the country is not only growing in influence, but during the past year many new publications have been launched. Sam Landers, for many years an official of the United Garment Workers, and one of the chief and efficient field men of that organization, has just established the Labor News at Hamilton, Ont., the first issue appearing on January 5. Information has just been received that another paper is about to be published at Dayton, Ohio, to be named the Dayton Labor Journal, with D. A. James as editor.

Declared Constitutional.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The constitutionality of the Ohio workingmen's compensation act was upheld by the Ohio Supreme Court in a decision rendered recently. The case has long been pending and arguments on both sides were submitted by some of the ablest lawyers in the country.

Must Not Lobby.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The clerks in the treasury department have been cautioned against trying in any manner whatsoever to influence legislation effecting themselves or the department in Congress. The executive order prohibiting clerks of the government from leading or taking part in any political movement or exercising any activity in legislative lobbying has been reprinted and distributed in the department. The reprinting of this order was not occasioned by any specific incident, according to the officials of the department, but was done in the natural course of routine, as the order had never before been reprinted in the treasury department. The reprinting, however, is significant.

Burns Released.

Washington, Jan. 20.—News from Indianapolis says that Judge Anderson in the Federal Court held the proceedings against Detective Burns on the kidnapping charges in the Marion County Criminal Court to be void, and ordered the discharge of Burns, and issued an order that there be no further proceedings against him on the charges pending. The judge based his rulings on the ground that the Indiana law was a burden on the Federal statute.

California Building Trades.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The annual convention of the State Building Trades has just closed one of its most successful conventions. In his annual report, Secretary-Treasurer O. A. Tveitmoe, who, together with Anton Johannsen, organizer of the State Building Trades Council, has been indicted in connection with allegations made of conspiracy, said: "There will be no plea of guilty, because the men accused are not guilty, and they refuse to serve as stepping stones either for Mr. Fredericks, who has his eye on the Governor's chair, or for Mr. Lawler's judgeship or for Mr. Hearst's presidency. Union men and women believe that murder is the most horrible of all crimes, and that the taking of human life, whether committed by individuals, society, state or nation, in an ordinary brawl, an industrial struggle or a so-called civilized war, is murder."

Railroad Wrecks.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The wrecks on railroads continue unabated. A passenger train on the Queen & Crescent was wrecked at Meridian, Miss., resulting in the death and injury of a number of passengers. At New Castle, Pa., a head-on collision by a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train ran into an open switch and killed five railroad men and fatally injuring four others, while one mail clerk and the conductor were seriously injured. Thirty-four persons were injured when a Big Four train left the track three miles from Carey, Ohio, the accident being caused by spreading rails. A Pennsylvania train at Torresdale, Pa., killed six persons by running into a wagon, the crossing usually guarded, being unprotected. A terrible accident occurred recently at Kinmundy, Ill., in which James T. Harahan, Sr., former president of the Illinois Central; Frank O. Melcher, second vice-president of the Rock Island; E. B. Pierce and Eldredge E. Wright were killed. A brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city was run down by a freight car and his leg crushed, necessitating amputation. Five passengers on a Pennsylvania train were injured near Phillipsburg, N. J., the train being derailed.

Employes Heard.

Washington, Jan. 27.—For the first time in many years, if it ever occurred before, employes of the Postoffice Department have been permitted a hearing before the House Postoffice Committee.

Hearings Before Labor Committee.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Hearings have been going on before the House Labor Committee on the Taylor system and much important information has been the result. The testimony of General Crozier, Chief of the Bu-

reau of Ordnance, was important; in fact, he indorsed most emphatically the eight-hour day, and in his statements in reference to the shorter work day he said that men at the present time were accomplishing as much in eight hours as they did formerly under the nine and ten-hour day.

Convict Labor In Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 27.—The Governor of this state has reiterated his belief that the custom of letting state convicts out by contract should be abolished, and again suggested working convicts on state roads, in a note which he attached to one bid for convict labor, which he has transmitted to the Legislature. The Reliance Manufacturing Co., of New York and Chicago, bid for 500 convicts at 65 cents each per day and for women convicts at 40 cents per day; they to be employed in the manufacture of overalls and shirts. It is expected that the convict labor question will be considered by both Houses of the Legislature, and an effort is being put forth to abolish the system of farming out these unfortunate people.

Ask More Pay.

Washington, Jan. 27.—It is rumored that demands for an increased wage and better working conditions will be made during the year by the Commercial Telegraphers on the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies. It is denied, however, that there is any anticipation on the part of the men that a general strike will ensue.

Printing In Prison.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The San Francisco Star, in a recent issue, printed an excerpt from one of the State papers in which it was recounted that, since the law passed by the last session of the Legislature, permitting articles used by the state to be manufactured by convict labor, a printing plant had been installed at the San Quentin prison and the calendars of the Supreme Court had been printed there; stating that heretofore this work had been done at the state printing office, but that with convict labor it could be done much cheaper. The paper also expressed a fear that "all the state printing would eventually be done in the prison." Editor Barry makes the following comment, which is full of meat: "We fear none of your fears. We know printers, because we are one of them. They do the damnedest, foolishest things, betimes, in the name of the Lord, but few of them ever commit a crime, and in the state prisons of California today there are only enough to 'get out' the Supreme Court calendar, which is issued, we believe, only once every three months, and which any 'tyro'—not necessarily a 'typo'—might be able to manage."

Small Sum For Pensions.

Washington, Jan. 27.—It has been given out that pensions totaling $281,457 were paid last year by the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation. In view of the tremendously large capitalization of this gigantic corporation, the sum enumerated is extremely small and indicates that the company is not afflicted to any appreciable extent with generosity.

To Discuss Child Labor.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee convened at Louisville on January 25. The conference discussed matters pertaining to the elementary school, street trades and the public school industrial training, vocational guidance; unreasonable industrial burdens on women and children and the effect of education; relation of rural schools to child labor reform and child labor and compulsory education.

For Telegraph Ownership.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Congressman Cary of Wisconsin, a member of the labor group in Congress, has introduced a bill providing for government ownership of telegraph lines, the project recently urged by Postmaster General Hitchcock, and the bill has been referred to the Postoffice Committee. The measure places the telegraph systems under the supervision of the Postoffice Department, in charge of a Commissioner of Telegraphs, to be appointed in the same manner as Assistant Postmaster Generals. The bill also provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission is to appraise at their bonafide market value all the telegraph properties engaged in

interstate commerce, the Attorney General then to begin condemnation proceedings against the companies.

Strike In Belgium.

Brussels, Jan. 27.—A general strike of miners is threatened. Twenty-five thousand in the Borinage district are out and the movement is rapidly spreading.

American Federationist.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The February issue of the American Federationist is of unusual interest to trade unionists and general readers. It contains President Gompers' reply to Senator Heyburn's insinuations that he is not an American citizen. The editorials include "The Men Higher Up Outcry;" "The Asinine Canard;" "Gompers Desecrated the National Flag;" "Socialist Methods vs. Trade Union Methods." Vice-President Mitchell also writes on current trade union topics. The contributed articles are all alive. There is also a communication from about thirty of the most prominent social workers of the country to President Taft, which is printed in full. This communication has been handled by the press agencies in such a manner as to amount to its perversion or almost entire suppression in some quarters, the effect being a misinterpretation of its purpose. It is an important expression of the sentiments of people who work close to labor. This issue should be secured by every trade unionist and carefully perused by those interested in the common uplift.

New York Laundry Investigation.

New York, Jan. 27.—The inquiry of the State Board of Arbitration into the conditions obtaining in the steam laundries of this city is still bringing to light the long working hours, and unsanitary conditions prevailing in the industry. It has been admitted that the strike among the laundry workers has had the effect of decreasing the hours of labor, although very few, if any, agreements have been reached.

Convict Labor Articles.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Julian Leavitt is the author of a series of articles to appear, beginning with the February number in the American Magazine. The title is "The Man in the Cage—Why He Does Not Reform," and is devoted to the contract system in vogue in a number of states where convicts are employed by private manufacturing concerns to manufacture various products. The advance sheets of the first article contain much valuable statistical and other information.

A Raise Is Rumored.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 27.—It is rumored in anthracite coal circles that a surprise awaits the representatives of the miners when they go into conference with the operators in New York, February 27. It is claimed that the operators have decided to offer an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, the sliding scale to remain as at present. It is also stated that the big coal companies are reticent about discussing the matter.

Asks For An Injunction.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The National Capitol Brewing Company of this city has petitioned the District Supreme Court to restrain the Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union, the Brewery Workers' Union, the Bottlers' Union, and the members thereof, from calling a strike at the brewery or putting its product upon the unfair list, owing to a controversy over the reinstatement of a union driver. The court has given the unions until early in February to answer the petition.

Important Conference.

Washington, Jan. 27.—At the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was adopted instructing the President of the American Federation of Labor to call a meeting of the representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers, representatives of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen, and representatives of the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen, for the purpose of uniting all the organized members of this craft into one organization affiliated with the International Union of Steam Engineers. Agreeable to these instructions a conference was held at the headquarters of

the American Federation of Labor on January 18. A general discussion took place relative to terms of amalgamation. While no definite plans were evolved, yet considerable progress was made looking toward a future amalgamation.

Moving picture operators in Berlin, Germany, receive from $7.14 to $9.52 per week, while operators in the smaller German cities range from $4.76 to $7.14 per week.

Utter's Prediction.

Washington, Jan. 27.—"The line separating capital and labor is too closely drawn," said Congressman Utter, of Rhode Island. He addressed recently a gathering of college graduates at the University Club. "It remains with the college men to see that it is loosened in the very near future if we wish to save our country from complete ruin. The government will surely fall unless some steps are taken to bring about an element of harmony between these two classes, and its ruin will fall upon the shoulders of college graduates."

Smoot Bill Goes Over.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator Smoot called up his printing bill in the Senate the other day, but on roll call vote it was laid over. This bill is the one that provides for the substitution of the hand presses in the bureau of engraving for power presses, together with numerous other changes.

Granite Cutters Win.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 27.—After eight months suspension of work on the part of the granite cutters throughout the state of Georgia for a new agreement, with an increased wage rate and several other improved conditions, they have succeeded, through a joint committee representing their Georgia branches, in effecting a settlement with a committee representing the Southern Stone Contractors Association for four years. Their contention was well managed, there has been no ill feeling and but few non-union men employed. The latter, by the terms of the agreement, are required to carry cards in the Granite Cutters' International Association if they desire to follow granite cutting in Georgia.

Forward Movement.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 27.—The labor organizations of this city are preparing for a general campaign of organization and education, denominating it the "Forward Movement." Halls in various sections of the city have been secured and prominent trade union speakers have been engaged to deliver addresses. The movement opens on April 21, and will continue for two weeks, and then move on to St. Paul, where the campaign will also be carried on for two weeks.

Eight-Hour Bill.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Hughes eight-hour bill, which unanimously passed the House recently, is now before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and hearings have been held. Saturday, January 27, President Gompers appeared before the committee and advocated the early reporting of the same. It has been intimated by Senator Borah, chairman, that the hearings will be closed in the very near future and the bill reported. From present indications it will be reported to the Senate favorably.

Taylor To Appear.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Mr. Taylor, from whom the "Taylor System" derives its name, is scheduled to appear before the Labor Committee of the House in defense of his system in the near future.

At Norwich, Conn., the painters recently obtained an increase of $2 per week without strike.

Consumers' League Active.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Under the direction of its investigating committee the Consumers' League in this city, which has as its ultimate purpose the improvement of working conditions in the stores and factories, will wage a campaign for the passage by Congress of a bill regulating the working hours and conditions of workwomen in the district. The league proposes to put into operation a "white list," scheduling therein the business firms and factories that humanely treat their employes.

Cold Stops Building.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Reports from all over the country are to the effect that owing to the long and severe weather conditions the building industry is practically at a standstill, Chicago reporting that over 40,000 members of the building trade unions are idle. The same ratio of stoppage has apparently been maintained in all other places in the cold belt.

Conditions Good.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Organizer Phillips, of Middletown, N. Y., reports conditions in that place good, with wages fair and trade good. He also says the demand for the union label is increasing.

Cheap Labor Schemes.

Washington, Jan. 27.—One of the special news correspondents in this city has just sent out an item relative to the woolen mills and cheap labor. He says: "In view of the strike of Textile Workers at Lawrence, Mass., it is interesting to know how the woolen mill owners attract cheap labor to their mills. Congressman A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, one day in the House contributed some valuable information to the subject. 'For example,' said Mr. Gardner, 'suppose I am a Syrian conducting a Syrian boarding house in the city of Lowell, Mass. Perhaps some mill sends down to me for hands. I furnish them at a somewhat lower rate of wages than is expected by ordinary citizen help. I advance the money for Syrian emigrants to come from the old country. I tell them that if they do not pay me back the money I advanced I will have them arrested; that they must hand over the full wages that they get in the mill. They are held in terror of the police. Meanwhile I take all their wages while I feed them and keep them alive, just as I would feed and keep a horse alive that I had imported for use in a livery stable.'"

Boosting For Referendum.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 27.—The secretary of the Texas State Federation of Labor, pursuant to a resolution passed at the last annual conference of that body, has issued a call inviting all friends of the people's rule, through the initiative, referendum and recall, to attend a state conference to be held in Waco, Tex., February 12, next, for the purpose of promoting the movement to secure the submission by the next Legislature of a constitutional amendment establishing this system of government for Texas.

Pension Bill Urged.

Washington, Jan. 27.—A number of bills have been introduced in Congress providing for pensions to civil service employes. It is stated, and with truth, that there are many in the government service who are superannuated and disabled, and with a pension system adequately providing for these old employes the government would not only be doing a humanitarian act, but also give opportunity for the employment of a large number to take the places of those pensioned. It is also claimed that the adoption of a pension plan would in reality be a step toward economy. The United States Civil Service Retirement Association, which was recently in session in this city, by resolution favored the Hamill (New Jersey) bill for "straight" pensions, opposing all "contributory" plans. The "straight" plan provides that the government shall furnish the pensions, without contribution on the part of the civil service employes, and this is the plan that is favored by the majority of civil service employes.

To Uplift Child Life.

Washington, Jan. 27.—An active campaign has been begun in this city in an effort to uplift child life. The Children's council asserts that it "hopes to help increase the number of wholesome and innocent pleasures of children and young people, for its aim is not to reform children after they go wrong, but to prevent their going wrong." It is stated that the first definite work of the organization contemplates a thorough probe of certain evil conditions alleged to exist in Washington.

While you are waiting for opportunities to improve your conditions improve yourself.



Worcester, Mass.—This is a good place for traveling carpenters to avoid at this time. We have a large number of our own men idle and there is no opening whatever for any newcomer. Trade is at a standstill and the outlook is rather gloomy.

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Lake Charles, La.—We are pleased to say that Local Union No. 953, of this city, is in a prosperous condition, and proud to report the success of our trade movement. We had our wages raised from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour the first day of January this year.

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Central City, Ky.—There is quite a lull in the building activity in this city and work in the carpenter trade is very scarce. We have lots of our own men walking the streets idle and there is no show whatever for any newcomer. Traveling brothers are earnestly advised to steer clear of this city at this time.

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Akron, O.—This city is being overrun with men from outlying districts, especially from Chicago, and they are preventing our resident brothers, many of whom are A No. 1 mechanics, from getting a job. This is not fair, and we appeal to outside brothers to give our own men a chance to earn a living by staying away.

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Waycross, Ga.—We would request the members of the United Brotherhood to stay away from this city pending our demand for the eight-hour day and an increase in wages to take effect April 1. We have all the carpenters in the city now that the trade can handle. Kindly help us to win out by staying away until we have reached a settlement.

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Manistee, Mich.—Work is very scarce in this place and no improvement of trade conditions in sight during this winter season. Many of our home men are out of employment and there being absolutely no opening for any newcomers, traveling carpenters are advised to take notice of this fact and avoid this place until trade conditions are better.

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Rockford, Ill.—This is to notify all members of the United Brotherhood, and particularly all traveling brothers, that this city, Rockford, Ill., is a good place to stay away from at this time. We have a large number of resident brothers out of work, with little chance of securing employment until the spring season opens up. Keep away until further notice.

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Sioux City, Ia.—Members of the craft contemplating a trip to this city in search of employment will save money by staying away. Trade is very dull and the town is overrun with idle men who find it impossible to secure a job. Nothing but disappointment is awaiting any newcomer and traveling brothers are advised to give Sioux City, Ia., a wide berth until further notice.

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Yonkers, N. Y.—This town is simply on the "bum." There is very little work going on here at the present time and prospects for the spring season do not look very bright at this time. We have over 300 of our members out of work, some of them not having done anything since last Thanksgiving. Traveling brothers are earnestly advised to give Yonkers, N. Y., a wide berth until further notice.

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Greenville, Tex.—Trade has fallen off considerably and there has been scarcely any work here for the last two months. Out of our membership of about 100, there are about five of our members in employment at this time of writing, and still the city is advertised as having lots of work. Reports of this kind should not be paid heed to and

traveling brother carpenters are advised to give this place a wide berth.

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Fitzgerald, Ga.—Work is rather scarce in this town at present and though we always appreciate having outsiders with us, we would advise all union men to remain away during the winter months, as we have some of our own men walking the streets. Our Local Union is young, but we are trying to keep the boys together, and will succeed in our endeavor if outside brothers give us a lift by keeping away until trade conditions have improved.

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Wenatchee, Wash.—We desire to call the attention of traveling brother carpenters to conditions obtaining in this city, and this with a view to save them from disappointment and useless expense of car fare should they contemplate stopping here. Carpenter trade is very unsatisfactory in this city, work is hard to be had, and many of our own members are out of employment. This is a great apple country and should not be taken otherwise. Traveling carpenters will act wisely by giving this city a wide berth during this and the coming season. The outlook is very gloomy.

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Portland, Ore.—The suffering among the idle and needy in this city is beyond description. We have over 5,000 unemployed here, representing all trades and callings, carpenters included, and still brothers are flocking this way. The railroad companies, real estate dealers and the Employers' Association of Oregon and the Northwest are to be blamed for these conditions. We are bravely battling away to better our conditions, but it is a hard task at present. There is no immediate relief in sight, yet, we will live in hope, even if we do die in despair.

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Mt. Carmel, Ill.—We are still on the sunny side of life, especially so since last night (January 15,) when we gave a banquet to our members and their families. What a jolly good time we had—about fifty men and women were present besides several children and all enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content, and the full capacity of their stomachs. But best of all, after all were satisfied, there was several basketfuls of eatables distributed among the deserving poor of our city. At the close of the banquet all expressed themselves in glowing terms and hoped for another such time next winter.

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San Diego, Cal.—Notwithstanding the statements in the newspapers that the exposition work here has been started and men are wanted, the carpenter trade is in a deplorable condition, and as a result we have from 75 to 100 men out of work at the present time. We would warn migrating brothers to pay no attention to the above statements, as they are false and misleading; the exposition work, as far as buildings are concerned, has as yet not begun, only very few men are working for the exposition company at this time of writing. Rains have now set in and prospects are that an additional number of our boys will be thrown out of work in the very near future. Keep away!

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Kansas City, Mo.—We note that the newspapers of this city are advertising the new terminal station being built here, stating that hundreds of skilled mechanics will have to be imported to do the work, which is a gross misrepresentation of facts. There are hundreds of the best of mechanics in town walking the streets in search of employment and there will be no need of importing any. No matter what the industrial conditions in this city may be, every spring and often at other times the newspapers, especially the Kansas City Star, advertise a scarcity of labor. It is an outrage to induce men to come to this city at a time when not labor, but work, is scarce, and newcomers will only add to the number of unemployed. We earnestly advise traveling brothers to avoid this city for the next few months at least.

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Peoria, Ill.—For the past six months we have been burdened with the transfer of brothers coming to this city from all parts of the country, and the situation resulting from this unprecedented influx of carpenters in search of work makes it imperative that we now appeal to all traveling brothers to have some consideration for the members of Local Union No. 133, and keep away from Peoria, Ill., until April 1, or until such time as we may be able to get our trade

agreement signed. We have made every effort to keep our Local Union in good condition, but at present we have quite a number of members in arrears, and about 150 men idle, many of them having been out of work ten weeks. We feel that if we can keep traveling brothers away we will be able to control the situation for the best interests of our own members and our United Brotherhood at large.

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Great Falls, Mont.—Trade conditions in this locality are very poor at this date. The entire movement has just finished up a fight of two years duration against the open shop, and while we have won out all along the line, we still have a great work before us, and ask that transient brothers steer clear of this town for some time to come. The Builders' Exchange has only recently published a statement in which they claim that this city is booming, that our early spring trade will be very brisk and we have a good year before us. This we interpret as a call for more workers to come here and so defeat any movement for a betterment of conditions. We have at present at least half of our membership out of work, and the outlook for the spring season is not very encouraging. Should any brother desire to come here he would do well to write to our business agent for information before he starts; he can rest assured that a truthful answer will be promptly forwarded to him.

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Syracuse, N. Y.—We take this means to advise migrating brother carpenters of conditions existing here at the present time. Trade conditions are far from good and every fellow craftsman who stops here adds one more to the large number of unemployed. We had from two to 300 idle carpenters all summer when business should have been at its best, and there is a still greater number out of work this winter. Prospects for the spring season are doubtful, but we hope for the best. We have established an examining board, before which all applicants, whether with cards or otherwise, must go and qualify as first-class mechanics before being admitted to any Local Union in this district. This means of picking out the good from the bad in our craft has proven very satisfactory for the past eighteen months and we believe that we have raised the standard of efficiency several degrees in that time. Today our business agent can send a man out to do a job and feel sure that he will not be sent back in a few hours because he was not able to do the work. This he could not always do before the examining board was established; in fact, it was very seldom that he could do so unless he was personally acquainted with the man.

Beware of Him

Sidney, N. Y.—We would hereby caution all Local Unions and members not to loan any money to Geo. W. Chubb, who carries a due book from Local Union No. 1456, Sidney, N. Y., with dues paid up to November 6, 1911. We have received a number of letters from Local Unions that loaned him money, he agreeing to pay it back as soon as he reached home, but they have not heard from him since. He left here about five months ago without leaving his address, nor has he written to us since he left. He is about five feet eight inches tall and 56 years of age.

E. J. KRUEGER, R. S. L. U. No. 1456,
Sidney, N. Y.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Local Union No. 281, of this city, desires to advise sister Local Unions in New York state, Pennsylvania and New Jersey to beware of a smooth-tongued individual by the name of George Chubb, who has stated in some instances that he belonged to the Local Union here, which is absolutely false. While here last fall, he showed a due book issued by the Local Union in Sidney, N. Y., where he resided for several years. From reliable information received where he appears he has been appealing to the brothers for money to "get back home," on the strength of his membership in the union. To the best of our knowledge he is unworthy of financial assistance, and in case he continues the game of "high finance," his sympathetic pleading should be rebuked.

JEREMIAH RYAN, Agent C. L. U.
Binghamton, N. Y.

An Absconder

J. W. Hall, a member of Local Union No. 1400, Ocean Park, Cal., absconded on the 13th of December, 1911, leaving his wife and child, the former expecting to be confined with a second child at any time. He left his wife without any money and house rent, meat, grocery and other bills due at the time. He also took his father-in-law's tools, which he had previously borrowed, with him. He went to Texas, working on a scab job and the business agent loaned him money to get his tools out of the express office. He took the money and skipped.



J. W. HALL.

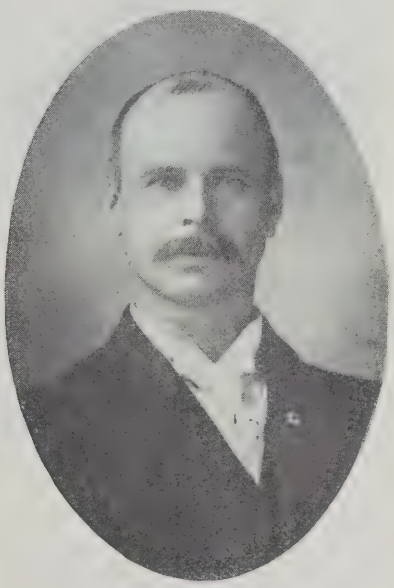
He has sent nothing to his wife, who now has the second child, and is still unable to work, and has to depend upon charity and what assistance Local Union No. 1400 can give her.

Information Wanted

Carlos Magerkurth, a cabinetmaker, of Peruvian nationality who is thought to have come to this country from Canada, last September, is sought for for private and family reasons. He is 55 years of age, of medium height, slightly built, fair hair and moustache, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, German by birth but naturalized Peruvian; one front tooth missing, speaks good German and Spanish, but no English; has invented an aeroplane for the construction of which he is looking for capital. Left Peru for Paris where he arrived in July, 1911; last heard from in Winnipeg, in letter written from the St. James Hotel, of that city, on September 27, 1911, saying that he was leaving for the United States. Anyone who can trace him or give any information as to his whereabouts will kindly communicate with

EDUARDO HIGGINSON,,
Consulate General of Peru,
New York City.

C. Kortman, the subject of the sketch below, is searched for. He left his wife the first part of July last and no trace of him can be found.

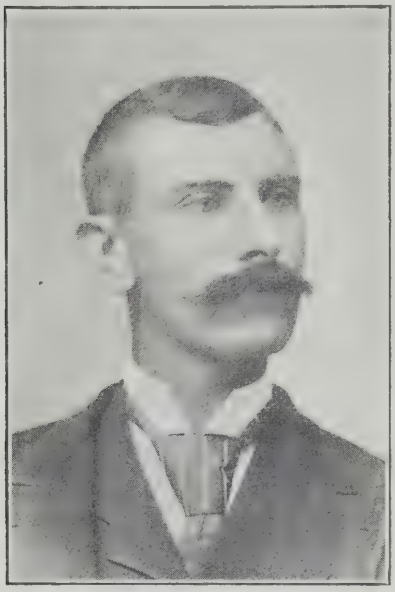


C. KORTMAN.

He was a member of Local Union No. 181, Chicago, Ill. Members or readers who can locate him will confer a great favor by notifying

(MRS.) C. KORTMAN,
2347 Madison street,
Chicago, Ill.

Geo. R. Hunt, a member of Local Union No. 53, White Plains, N. Y., and a contractor and builder, left his home in Tarrytown, N. Y., in February, 1910, and has never been heard from since. Having met with reverses in his enterprises, he became despondent and before disappearing he left a note with a friend saying he did not care to live any longer and would be seen no more.



GEO. R. HUNT.

He left a wife and four children, whom he always seemed to love. They are anxious to hear from him if still alive and are praying for his return. Does any member or reader know anything concerning him? Any information will be most gratefully received by

(MRS.) GEO. R. HUNT,
Fairview avenue, Tarrytown, N. Y.

— ——

Joe Reidmiller, who was a member of Local Union No. 563, which is now Local Union No. 291, Scranton, Pa., left the city in August, 1910, and was never heard from since.

He is 30 years of age, height 5 feet 9½ inches, black hair, gray eyes. Any brother or reader who can locate him will kindly communicate with his wife,

(MRS.) JOE REIDMILLER,
539 Alder street, Scranton, Pa.



JOE REIDMILLER.

The Origin of the Bungalow.

The word bungalow is an Anglo-Indian version of the Hindu bangla, which primarily means Bengali, or of Bengal, and is also applied to a thatched hut, says Country Life in America. It may be worth while to explain how this trivial and merely local name came to be fixed on the Englishman's house in India.

Early residents there, engaged in military, administrative or trading duties, lived a nomadic life for the greater part of the year in tents. And since there was nothing in the indigenous buildings of Bengal suited to their requirements their first dwelling houses, designed by themselves and built of materials at site, were naturally planned on the model of the Indian service tents to which they were accustomed—that is, a large and lofty room surrounded by double walls of canvas enclosing space between them, with partitions at two or more corners for bath or store rooms.—Building Age.

TRADE NOTES

Movements For Better Conditions

Local Union No. 384, Asheville, N. C.—Our working hours still being nine per day, we have adopted a resolution demanding that on and after June 1, 1912, eight hours constitute a day's work for all union carpenters under this Local Union's jurisdiction.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 451, Washington, Pa.—At a regular meeting held January 1, last, this Local Union decided to ask for an increase of 10 per cent. over our present scale of wages, which is $3.25 per day, the increased rate to take effect May 1, 1912. We are enjoying the eight-hour work day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 1947, Atchison, Kan.—Pursuant to a resolution passed at a special meeting held November 28, 1911, we are demanding that on and after March 1, 1912, our minimum rate of wages be 45 cents per hour, which is an increase of 5 cents per hour. Our working hours are nine per day. There is no likelihood of a strike.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 1857, Pascoag, R. I.—We have notified our employers that on and after May 1, 1912, we shall demand that forty-four hours constitute a week's work and our minimum rate of wages be 45 cents per hour. At present we are working eight hours straight at $2.75 per day. Trade conditions are fair and prospects of winning our demand without a clash are good.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 1617, Dalles, Ore.—We are demanding an advance in wages from $3.50 per day of eight hours to $4.00 per day, payable on and after the first of next April, and a strictly union shop. We have no opposition to speak of, and having bright prospects for a good deal of work the coming season, we expect to enforce our new trade rules on April 1, without much trouble.

Local Union No. 1666, Kingsville, Tex.—On January 1, we made a demand for an advance in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour for eight hours work per day, our present working hours. All contractors except one firm, have granted and are paying the increased rate, and this firm, we believe, will also fall in line as soon as our demand has received the sanction of the General Executive Board.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 128, Lisbon, O.—At a recent meeting called by this Local Union for the purpose of considering the advisability of making a demand for a raise in wages, it was decided that we demand an increase of 25 cents per day, making our minimum rate $3.25 per day for nine hours' work, or fifty-three hours per week, to take effect April 1, 1912. We never had any difficulties with our employers and do not anticipate any trouble.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Rochester, N. Y.—Our boys demand $4.00 per day on the outside, a 50-cent raise, and the Saturday half holiday, to take effect May 1, this year. The mill men under our jurisdiction favor the enforcement of the label in all shops and mills and will not ask for any increase in wages at this time. Both outside and mill men are working eight hours per day, the latter's wages being $2.50 per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 860, Framingham, Mass.—This Local Union, at a regular meeting held the later part of December, decided to demand an increase in our minimum rate of wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour, to become effective May 1, 1912. As business is good here and promises to remain so for several years to come, we deemed the time opportune to make this demand, and prospects are that we will win out without any difficulty.

District Council, Lowell, Mass.—A printed circular has been served on our employers advising them that the carpenter unions of Lowell and vicinity have voted to demand an advance in wages from $3.20 per day of eight hours to 45 cents per hour, the new scale to become operative on the first Monday of April and continue in force until April 1, 1915. We are working eight hours per day except on Saturday, when we have a half holiday.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 741, Beardstown, Ill.—At a special meeting of this Local Union, held December 6, last, the members voted to make a demand upon the employer for a minimum scale of wages of 42½ cents per hour and a reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, to take effect April 1, 1912. Our present scale of wages is $3.37½ per day. We have no non-union men in town and prospects of gaining our demand without friction are fair.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 243, Tiffin, O.—We have served notice upon the contractors that we demand an advance in wages from 27 cents to 32 cents per hour for nine hours work per day, the new scale to become effective April 1, 1912. We never had any serious difficulties with the contractors, and as our demand simply means on increase of 5 cents per hour, we expect the advance to be granted without any trouble, the more so, as the outlook for the spring season is good.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 1688, Guelph, Ont., Can.—Having succeeded in getting most of the carpenters of this city into our union, and the wages ranging from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour, we think the time opportune to make a demand for better remuneration for our services, and we have decided to ask for a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour, which we think is reasonable. We are still working ten hours per day, fifty-nine per week. We expect the increase to take effect May 1, 1912.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 1441, Cannonsburg, Pa.—Our this year's demand is an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, to go into effect April 1, next. Our 1911 schedule was $3.00 per day of nine hours. Taking into consideration that we are twenty miles from Pittsburgh, where a rate of $4.00 and eight hours prevail, and within seven miles of Washington, Pa., where $3.25 and eight hours is the rate, we feel that our demand is very reasonable. Our little district is well organized and we look for no trouble on April 1.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 314, Madison, Wis.—Our agreement with the contractors expiring June 1, this year, we are now submitting to them a new agreement which provides that the minimum rate of wages for journeymen carpenters shall be 42½ cents per hour, and for shopmen 37½ cents per hour for eight hours' work per day. Our present scale calls for 37½c per hour, and there is no distinction made between men working outside or in the shop, in regard to wages. We expect the employers to concede our reasonable demands and we anticipate no trouble.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 1491, Spring City, Pa.—This Local Union, consisting of outside carpenters and mill men, in almost even numbers, is making two distinct demands for better conditions. For the mill men, who are working nine hours per day, at 28 cents an hour, we are asking 32 cents per hour, an increase of 4 cents per hour. For the outside men we are merely demanding a renewal of the 33-cent scale, now in force, for 1912, both demands to take effect May 1, next. Their working hours are fifty per week.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 1705, Nowata, Okla.—At our regular meeting held January 9, last, it was by unanimous vote agreed that we amend Section 8 of our trade rules to read: "Sec. 8. The minimum scale of wages for journeymen carpenters shall be 50 cents per hour on and after April 1, 1912." The section previous to its amending called for 45 cents per hour. We are thus demanding an increase of 5 cents per hour. Our working hours are eight per day. Prospects of gaining our demand without encountering serious difficulties are fair.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 496, Kankakee, Ill.—At a special called meeting held by this Local Union on January 4, 1912, a resolution was adopted to the effect that we make a demand

upon the employers for the eight-hour work day and a minimum rate of wages of 45 cents per hour, to take effect the first of April, 1912. Our present schedule is nine hours at $3.60 per day. Although only three or four of our contractors employ union men exclusively, we have our members working for all of them. We expect no trouble whatever, on account of our demand.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 927, Danbury, Conn.—There having been no change in our wages and hours for the last five years, we hold that we are at last entitled to improved conditions, and we have voted to demand an increase in pay of 50 cents per day, to take effect April 1, 1912, the day when our present agreement expires, which calls for $3.00 per day of eight hours. All other crafts here receive a higher remuneration; masons receive $4.50; plumbers, $3.50; painters, $3.28 per day, and we think that the time has come when we can get more and our wages of $3.00 per day advanced to $3.50 per day.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Lynn, Mass.—By a referendum vote of the Local Unions affiliated with this council, it was decided that we make the following demands upon the master builders: First, on and after April 2, 1912, the wages of a journeyman carpenter shall be not less than 50 cents per hour. Second, the wages of foremen shall be not less than 60 cents per hour. Third, all carfare incurred by workmen going to work beyond the 5-cent limit shall be paid by the employer. Our schedule now in force is $3.82 per day and eight hours, or forty-four hours per week.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 180, Vallejo, Cal.—At a regular meeting held early in December last we adopted the following amendments to our by laws, same to become operative on April 1, 1912:

"Section 1. Fourth of July, Christmas, Labor Day and the hours between 12 o'clock noon and 5 p. m. Saturdays shall be our recognized holidays.

"Sec. 2. The compensation for a day's work of eight hours shall be $5.00."

As this calls for an increase in wages of 70 cents per day, we have made a demand upon the contractors to that effect.

Local Union No. 459, Bar Harbor, Me.—As early as in October last year we entered into a movement for an increase in our minimum wage rate, which is 40⅝ cents per hour or $3.25 per day of eight hours. We have decided to ask for 45 cents per hour or $3.60 per day, payable on and after May 1, 1912. Our relations with the employers are most friendly. We have never been unreasonable and they have always granted what we asked for. There is not one non-union carpenter nor mason, painter or plumber working in this city, hence a strike in enforcement of our demand is almost out of question.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Montgomery County, Pa., and Vicinity.—At a stated meeting of this body, held January 1, last, on motion made by Local Union No. 1490, Spring City, Pa., it was decided that a demand be made upon the employers for an advance in wages from 28 cents to 32 cents per hour, at nine hours per day, their present working hours, for mill men, the advance to take effect May 1, 1912. A movement inaugurated by Local Union No. 1562, North Wales, for an increase in wages for mill men, from 28 cents to 30 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1912, also received the sanction of this District Council. In this case, also, the working hours are nine per day. There are but few, if any, non-union mill men in both localities making the demands.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union No. 701, Fresno, Cal.—Some time ago we contemplated making a demand for an advance in wages from $4.00 to $4.25 per day, and though this move had received the sanction of the General Executive Board, in the face of the continuous increase in the cost of living, and owing to other circumstances, we reconsidered our action and decided not to ask for such a small advance. Now we are asking for an increase of $1.00 per day and the Saturday half holiday, both to go into effect February 5, 1912. Our working hours are at present eight hours straight per day. We agree that all work now under construction be finished at the present rate of $4.00 per day. We anticipate no trouble at all in this movement, which has been endorsed by our Building Trades Council.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

Side Cut of Rafters

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

There has been so much written on the steel square and rafter cuts that one might well think there was not much left to tell, in fact, I have no doubt but many of the readers will think by all they have read from my pen alone in both papers and in books, that the story has been told, and there is nothing that I know that could be added.

Well, now, I am perfectly willing to acknowledge that I don't know much and am also willing to admit that I have written so much on the subject of roof-framing that I am almost ashamed to write more, but considering the fact that every few days I receive a letter asking me about some feature of roof-framing that it makes me realize that there are some of the boys that don't yet know all there is about it, and considering the fact that several letters of late have said they could get all lengths and cuts of all rafters except the side cuts of the rafters. I have thought that this one subject would not only be of particular interest to those that I answered but would be of more or less interest to many others. Where one spends his own time and postage to each individual inquiry it is almost impossible for one to spend enough of his time to go very deep into the subject. Now one says I can get the Jack Side Cut o. k., but I don't understand how to get the Side Cut of a hip or valley; another asks if the length is the length of the Jack or the common rafter. Some may not realize it, but it does not matter whether you take the length of the main rafter or t. Jack, as they are practically the same thing. Of course, while the main rafter is longer than the Jack, so is the longest Jack longer than the shorter Jacks; yet, while the Jacks are shorter, so is the run just that much shorter also, or in other words, the Tangents are just that much shorter and, therefore, the same cut cuts the main rafter, long Jack or short Jack. But for Hip or Valley rafters, hip or valley measurements have to be taken.

We generally say length and run cut on length gives the side cuts; we use the run as I think it is better understood, than to use the thing which it really is for; it is not the run at all, but the tangents; but on all common roofs the run and the tangents are the same, while an octagon hip is five-twelfths of the run; the run on the opposite side of an uneven pitch roof is the tangent for that side; that way it is plainer and easier for many to remember.

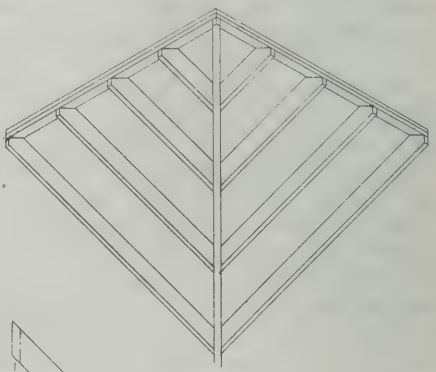


Fig. 1.

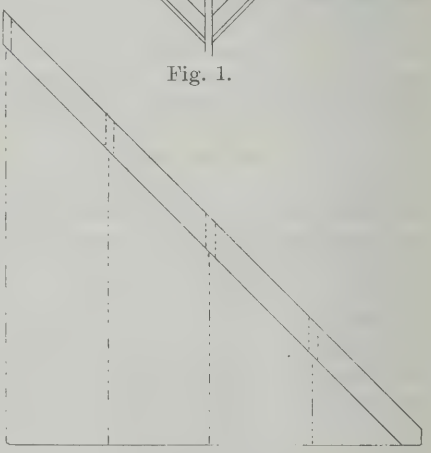


Fig. 2.

In Fig. 1, I illustrate the construction of an ordinary roof showing the hip and Jacks

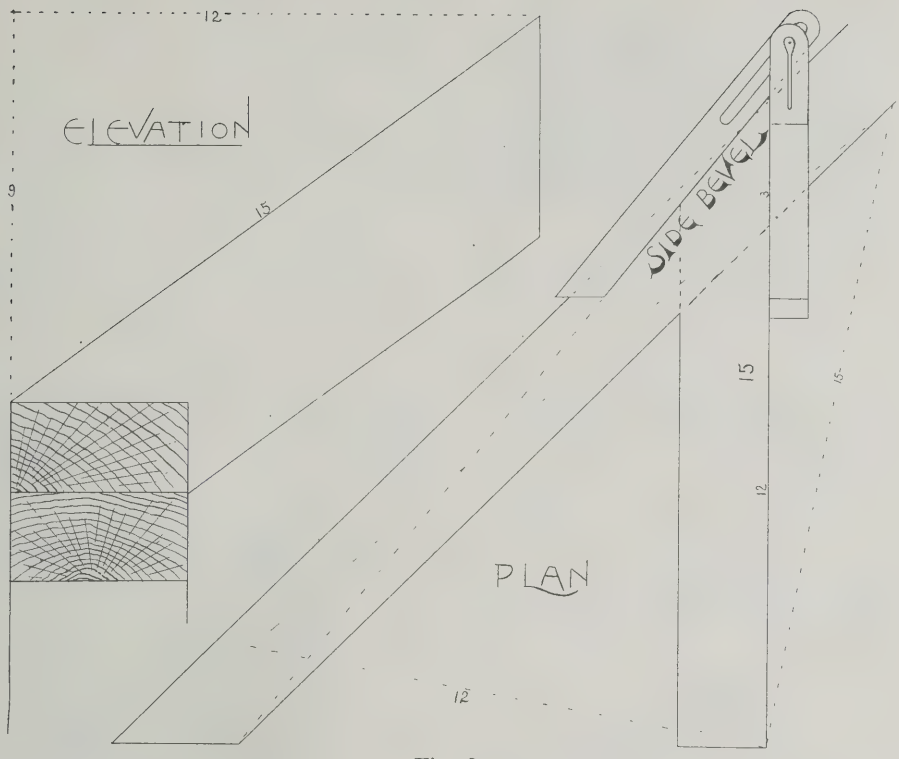


Fig. 3.

in position and I think it is very plain to be seen that the same side cut cuts all Jacks and common rafters, where the common rafter needs a side cut; for a roof like this, where it is an even pitch, of course they have to be cut in pairs.

Fig. 2 shows the position of the hip and the dotted lines show the position of the Jacks, as stated before, it is the hip tangent and length cut on length that makes the side cut for hip, valley the same.

Fig. 3. The elevation shows 9 inches rise

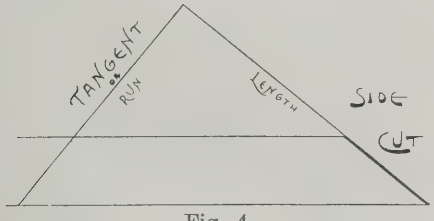


Fig. 4.

to 12 inches run, which would also be 12-inch tangent and 15-inch length of rafter, now look right down on the plan and, of course, the rafters show 45-degree angle, but as the rafters raise above lever the cut gets more angle, as the tangent is 12 and

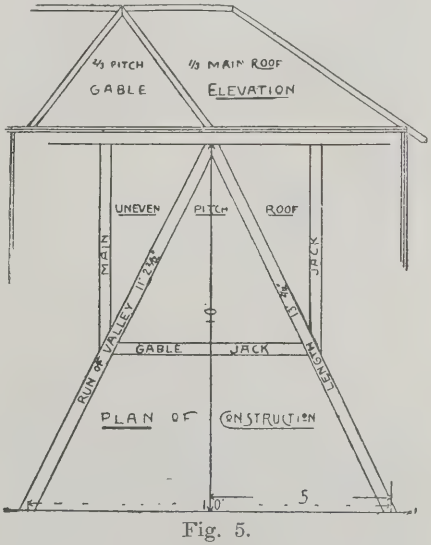


Fig. 5.

length 15, set the bevel at that angle and it gives the side cut.

Fig. 4 shows the cut again, tangent and length cut on length. Remember this always gives it.

In Fig. 5 I show plan and elevation of a one-third pitch roof with a two-thirds pitch gable, which, while the main part of the roof is the same as just mentioned, the two-thirds pitch part of it makes that much of the roof an uneven pitch proposition.

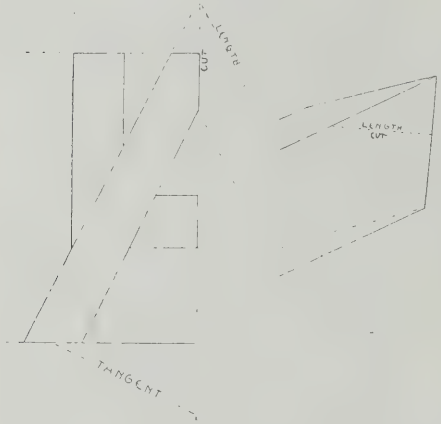


Fig. 6.

Fig. 6 shows the uneven pitch plan and also the side cut of the valley rafter which is simply squaring from the plumb cut over as illustrated; by making a little drawing the side cuts can be made easily, though I have generally found, as I will illustrate, the direct application of the square is more convenient.

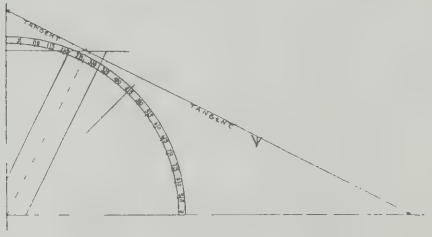


Fig. 7.

Fig. 7. Those who wish to more fully understand the full principles will here see the degree and tangent of this same rafter.

In Fig. 8 I have tried to show about as many different roof plans as possible in one small cut.

Fig. 9 is another illustration to try to bring out as plain as possible different roof arrangements.

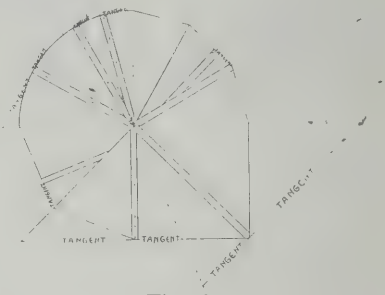


Fig. 8.

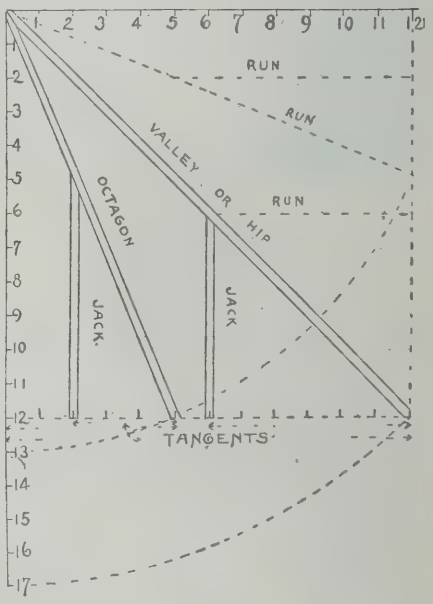


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10 shows the square giving the side cut of an octagon Jack.

Fig. 11. This is the illustration of the application of the square to cut side cut of hip or valley; tangent and length cut on length.

Fig. 12. Here you will note, as you always do, that the side cut of Jack is at more angle than the side cut of hip. I trust you understand that, although the roof pitch for a common roof is the same, yet itself as it intersects the Jacks is not, for while if the Jacks rose 12 inches to the foot the hip itself would only rise 12 inches to 17 inches of the diagonal run.

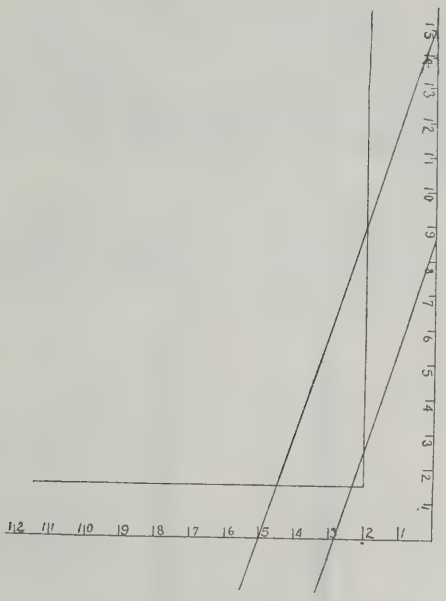


Fig. 10.

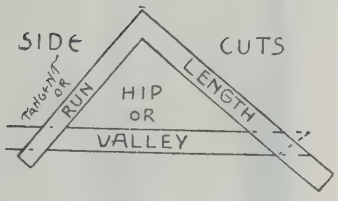


Fig. 11.

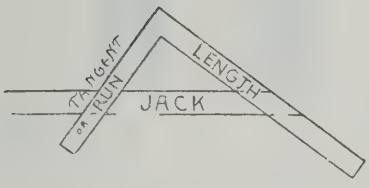


Fig. 12.

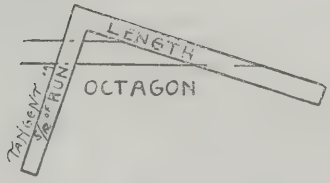


Fig. 13.

Fig. 13. Octagon rafter side cut tangent or five-twelfths of run cut on length.

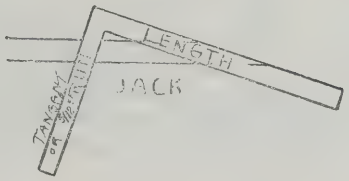


Fig. 14.

Fig. 14. Jack side cut; this again is practically the same as the other cuts just mentioned.

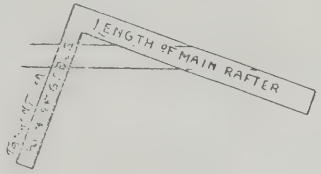


Fig. 15.

Fig. 15. This shows the side cut of rafter to fit against the valley of the uneven pitch roof.

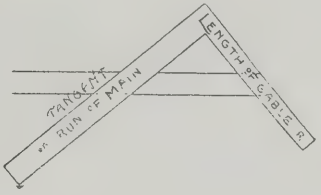


Fig. 16.

Fig. 16. This shows the cut for the rafter to fit the other side of the valley rafter for the uneven pitch roof.

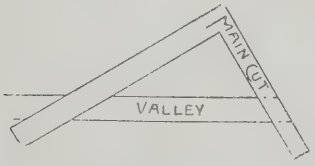


Fig. 17.

Fig. 17. This is the other cut of the valley rafter just mentioned.

Now, if the boys will study all these applications thoroughly, I hope they will learn something about the side cuts of rafters, and I only wish that it had been possible for me to have made it so plain that all the boys could understand it. No doubt but many of the brothers could have made it much

plainer, I am sure if they could or would give us other good practical methods it would be appreciated. For it is the blending of different minds that make us what we are, from a great deal of chaff as I have given you here possibly some real grain may be picked up.

W. J. Shields

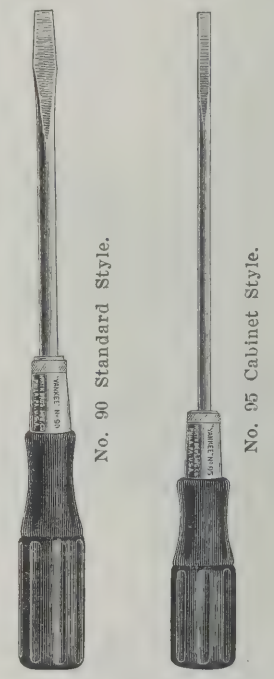
(Continued from page 23.)

greatest extent, should forget our individuality and assist from the general standpoint. The solution of the problems of industrial regulation as represented in the sacrifice of life by the railroads of our country, where, in accordance with a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 102,987 people were killed and 868,235 injured in the eleven years from 1899 to 1909, and all this sacrifice is largely responsible to carelessness, or greed for dividends, or too long hours of labor. Thousands of other men and women and children are killed annually in mines, mills and factories mainly because safe environment must yield to dividends. In New York one pleasant Saturday afternoon last spring 140 girls and women, waist makers, who should have been in the home about which we hear so much but see so little, were burned or battered to death in a single catastrophe. Four years ago 300 men were burned in an Illinois mine because the owners refused to spend the money necessary to keep the emergency shaft clear. Annually thousands of adults die of tuberculosis, a physical condition responsible to underfeeding, and in these tragedies must be included the babies and little children who die simply because their parents cannot furnish them with the nourishing food and good medical service given to the children of the rich. One hundred thousand every year is a common estimate of these premature deaths, and confronting this condition President Taft asks us to thank God because we are producing beyond our domestic needs, and yet these brutal facts make slight impression on people that are taunting union labor with the deeds of the McNamaras.

As a conclusion let me impress this fact on you—all that, however, and wherever the trade union may have failed no other agency within organized society is doing more for the uplift of our common humanity. We need to judge the labor movement not by its mistakes and weaknesses, but by its achievements.

"Yankee" Plain Screw Drivers

The North Bros.' Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa., has just placed on the market their new "Yankee" Plain Screw Drivers No. 90 and No. 95:



They are strong, durable, well balanced tools of the same high quality of material and workmanship as other "Yankee" Tools, which today are without equal.

The fastening of blade and handle is such that they cannot be loosened in use, or in even the usual abuse.

The blades and ferrules are finely polished, the handle of hard wood finished in dull, dead black, making a handsome appearance as well as being durable.

Like all "Yankee" Tools, each is thoroughly tested and guaranteed in every particular as to quality.

—No. 90 Standard Style—

Sizes: 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 15 inches.

Sizes: 18 24 30 inches (have double grip handles).

—No. 95 Cabinet Style—

Sizes: 2½ 3½ 4½ 6½ 6½ 7½ 8½ 9½ 10½ 12½ 15½ inches.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Aus dem Bericht des Abgesandten der A. F. of L. zur Budapester Arbeiter-Sekretariats-Konferenz.

Der Abgesandte der A. F. of L., James Duncan, zu obiger Konferenz, hat der letzten Atlanta Konvention der A. F. of L. einen höchst beachtenswerten Bericht über seine Erfahrungen in Europa und die Verhandlungen besagter Konvention erstattet.

Dieser Bericht kann als ein Bahnbrecher in der von uns längst erwünschten Anknüpfung engerer Beziehungen zwischen den hiesigen und europäischen Arbeiterverbänden betrachtet werden und wir wollen deßhalb aus demselben diejenigen Stellen herausgreifen die für unsere deutschredenden Mitglieder von besonderem Interesse sein dürften.

Nachdem sich Duncan über seine Ankunft in England und seine Zusammentreffen mit hervorragenden Personen in der dortigen Arbeiterbewegung, sowie über seinen kurzen Aufenthalt in Paris verbreitet, sagt er in seinem Bericht:

Ich kam nach Berlin und fand eine Stadt die sich in Bezug auf Schönheit, nur daß sich diese in einer anderen Richtung geltend macht, mit Paris messen kann. Sie hat ihre Hintergaßen, doch sind diese nicht in dem Maße vorhanden wie in der französischen Hauptstadt. Die Boulevards, Avenuen, Monumente, Kunstgallerien, Paläste, Theater, öffentliche Gärten und Religuien-Sammlungen, die an vergangene Jahrhundert erinnern, sind alle so vorzufinden wie man sie uns gewöhnlich in Beschreibungen schildert. Die Pracht und Großartigkeit all dieser Plätze und Dinge können in Worten nicht veranschauligt werden. Mit Staunen und Verwunderung betrachtet man das was das Auge erblickt. Alles was ich über die Großartigkeit dieser öffentlichen Institutionen und Verwaltungen und Verkehrswege gelesen und gehört habe sind nichts weniger als Uebertreibungen. Nachdem man wir die größten Sehenswürdigkeiten gezeigt hatte, wünschte ich auch die Armenviertel in Augenschein zu nehmen und zu sehen wie die Armen leben. In den möglichst kürzesten Worten will ich konstatiren, daß so groß die Pracht und der Luxus ist der in den Vierteln der Wohlhabenden zu finden ist, so tief ist auch das Elend in den von den Armen bewohnten Stadtteilen. Das Elend und die erniedrigenden Zustände die ich unter den beschäftigten und arbeitslosen Armen der europäischen Städte vorfand, spottet jeder Beschreibung.

Die Bewegung in Deutschland ist eine gewaltige, sie umfaßt das ökonomische wie das politische Gebiet und gibt Deutschland die Führerschaft in der Arbeiterbewegung des ganzen europäischen Kontinents.

Seine Gewerkschaftsbewegung ist erster Klasse und repräsentirt beinahe 2,220,000 Mitglieder. Sie verrichtet herkulische Arbeit in manigfacher Richtung. In mancher Beziehung ist die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung der unsrigen soweit voraus, daß es uns eine lange Zeit nehmen wird ihr nachzukommen und wir sollten unermüdlich bestrebt sein es dahin zu bringen. Doch steht die deutsche Arbeiterwegung in gewisser Beziehung unseren Bestrebungen so weit hinten an als sie den unsrigen in anderer Beziehung voraus ist.

Zur Führung ihrer großen Kämpfe auf politischem Felde unterhalten die deutschen Arbeiter eine politische Organisation die in ihren Bestrebungen wohl manchmal von den Bestrebungen der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation abweicht, aber wenn die Zeit zu gemeinschaftlichem Handeln gekommen ist verständigen sich beide Richtungen zu kompaktem Vorgehen. Die gewerkschaftliche sowie die politische Bewegung haben jede ihre besonderen Aufgaben zu erfüllen und dies geschieht soweit es die Verhältnisse zulassen. Diejenigen unter uns welche die sozialistische Bewegung in Deutschland nach der Taktik der Sozialisten Nord Amerika's beurteilen begehen einen Irrtum. Die Führer beider Bewegungen haben mir versichert, daß in der sozialistischen Partei keine Person Aufnahme finden kann die nicht ihrer Gewerksorganisation angehört wenn die Arbeiter des betreffenden Faches organisirt sind und eine Organisation dieses Faches besteht.

In Deutschland und anderswo gibt es jedoch zugleich, eine zwar winzige, Sonder-Organisation, die christlichen Gewerkvereine, die von der Geistlichkeit in's Leben gerufen und von der Kirche gefördert und protegirt werden. Ihre Mitglieder entrichten nur geringe Beiträge, etwa den fünften Teil der Beiträge die von den regulären Organisationen erhoben werden. Der Zweck dieser christlichen Gewerkschaftler ist sich in Bereitschaft zu halten an Kämpfen in denen es sich um Arbeiterinteressen handelt, so wie es die Geistlichkeit anordnet, teilzunehmen oder ihre Teilnahme zu versagen, oder gar ihren kämpfenden Brüdern als Strikebrecher in den Rücken zu fallen. Gott sei gedankt, daß ihre Mitgliederzahl eine so geringe ist. Keine

spezielle Religion steht hinter diesen christlichen Gewerkvereinen; in England nennt man sie die „Unmöglichen."

Der Militarismus ist in allen europäischen Ländern hervortretend. Eisenbahnbeamte, Bahnwärter, Stations- und Expeditionspersonal mit einbegriffen, kehren den Soldaten heraus. Alle Stellen sind von ausgedienten Soldaten besetzt. In dem Aussehen der Polizisten und der Soldaten ist kaum ein Unterschied, beide tragen fast die gleiche Uniform und von dem höchsten Würdenträger herab bis zum kleinsten Staats- oder Munizipal-Beamten tragen alle eine militärische Haltung zur Schau, das untrügliche Merkmal einer Regierung durch Gewalt.

All diesen militärischen und büreaukratischen Einrichtungen, und vorher beschriebenen Zuständen steht die sozialistische, politische Partei, stets kampfbereit gegenüber zur Einführung demokratischer Regierungsformen, auf friedlichem Wege wenn möglich, wenn nicht durch Revolution. Es bestehen andere politische Gruppen in Deutschland die in ihrer eignen Art ebenfalls gegen dem Imperialismus ankämpfen, doch die einzige Partei welche als ein lebendiger, tatkräftiger Protest gegen den Imperialismus und Regierung durch Gewalt wirklich in Betracht kommt, ist die sozialistische Partei.

Die europäische Arbeiterbewegung ist eine erzieherische, sie ist ein Bildungsinstitut im großen Ganzen. Die Harmonie die zwischen den Gewerkschaftlern herrscht, die sich mit gewerkschaftlichen Angelegenheiten befassen, und den Sozialisten, die sich rein politischen Fragen widmen, ist überall in's Auge fallend. Wo immer eine Streitigkeit zwischen Arbeiter und Unternehmer ausbricht, werden die Arbeiter stets von den Sozialisten unterstützt, und wo es sich um eine politische Streifrage handelt gehen die Gewerkschaftler mit den Sozialisten Hand in Hand.

Was ich über Paris und Berlin sagte, führt Duncan fort, ist auch auf Wien und die nächst größeren Städte anwendbar; doch möchte ich bemerken, daß je weiter ich mich, nachdem ich Berlin verlassen, der östreichischen Hauptstadt näherte, fand ich die oben, nur annähernd geschilderten Zustände, und den großen Abstand in der Lebensweise der Reichen und der Armen noch mehr hervortretend.

Von Wien aus erreichte ich dann Budapest.

Duncan gibt nun eine kurze Uebersicht über die Verhandlungen der Konferenz des Internationalen Arbeiter-Sekretariats dem wir folgendes entnehmen.

Die Delegaten traten am 10. August 1911 Vormittags 9 Uhr im Bauarbeiterheim in Budapest in Sitzung. 27 Delegaten, die 18 Länder vertraten, und zwei offizielle Uebersetzer (Unionleute) von denen jeder drei Sprachen beherrschte, waren anwesend. Norwegen war infolge eines allgemeinen Ausstandes nicht vertreten, ebensowenig Finland aus ähnlichen Ursachen.

Unter den Delegaten die Sitz beanspruchten war auch ein solcher der die sogenannten Industrial Workers of the World in Nord Amerika vertrat, Foster mit Namen, von Chicago. Dieser ließ durch die französischen Delegaten Protest gegen die Zulassung Duncans wegen seiner Zugehörigkeit zur Civic Federation erheben, für sich aber Anspruch auf Sitz und Stimme als Vertreter der organisirten Arbeiter Amerikas. Wir übergehen die Debatte die in dieser Angelegenheit stattfand, in der Foster nur von der französischen Delegation unterstützt, aber alle anderen gegen sich hatte und die damit endete, daß Duncan zugelassen, Foster aber Sitz und Stimme verweigert wurde.

Aus dem Finanzbericht des internationalen Sekretärs ging hervor, daß die Einnahmen des am 30. Juni 1911 endenden Fiskaljahres Mark 13,330.16 betrügen. Die Total-Jahresausgaben betrugen, Mark 9,604.90, mithin ein Kassenbestand am 30. Juni 1912 von Mark 3,725.26.

Nach Annahme des Finanzberichtes wurde der Gehalt des internationalen Sekretärs von 300 auf 500 Mark pro Jahr erhöht.

Eine längere Diskussion fand statt über die Gewährung von Unterstützung, vielmehr Aufbringung von Geldern zur Unterstützung der an allgemeinen Ausständen beteiligten Mitglieder und wurden dem internationalen Sekretär geeignete Instruktionen erteilt.

Duncan brachte drei Resolutionen ein, welche alle angenommen wurden. Die erstere enthält eine Instruktion an den internationalen Sekretär die wir übergehen, da nicht von besonderer Wichtigkeit, die zweite Resolution hat folgenden Wortlaut:

Beschlossen: Die internationale Konferenz, tagend in Budapest, empfiehlt den Gewerkschatsverbänden aller Länder, die Frage der Schaffung einer internationalen Arbeiter-Federation in Erwägung zu ziehen, in welcher die Autonomie eines jeden Landes gewährt und garantirt ist.

Die dritte Resolution Duncan's lautet:

Beschlossen: Es soll die Bestrebung der Arbeiterbewegung aller Länder sein, die Arbeiter eines Landes davon abzuhalten nach einem anderen Lande auszuwandern während dieses Land von einer industriellen Krise heimgesucht ist, oder wenn dort Ausstände im Gange sind oder solche bevorstehen.

Die unentgeltliche Aufnahme von eingewanderten Mitgliedern die im Besitze einer „paid-up" Mitgliedskarte sind wurde von allen Delegaten befürwortet außer von Duncan und den englischen Delegaten, welche erklärten, daß in Anbetracht der Benefits die ihre Organisationen eingeführt hätten, sie nicht versprechen könnte, daß alle Organisationen die sie vertreten einer unentgeldlichen Aufnahme zustimmen würden, doch versprachen sie dahingehend wirken zu wollen.

Unsere Brüderschaft nimmt solche fremden Mitglieder schon seit zwei Jahren unentgeldlich auf.

Aus dem Bericht des internationalen

Sekretärs geht unter anderem auch hervor, daß der Canadian Trade and Labor Congreß (dies ist der Name der canadischen Arbeiter Federation) anfrug ob ihre das Recht zustehe einen Vertreter zur Konferenz zu entsenden. Dies mußte verneint werden da obige Organisation ein Zweig der A. F. of L. ist, und nur National-Verbänden Vertretungsrecht gewährt ist.

Alle Länder in denen die gewerkschaftliche Bewegung eine Bedeutung erlangt hat, sind im Sekretariat vertreten, außer Australien. Die Länder die vertreten sind belaufen sich auf 20. Diese sind: Großbritanien, Frankreich, die Niederlande, Belgien, Dänemark, Schweden, Norwegen, Finland, Deutschland, Oestreich, Bosnien-Herzogewina, Ungarn, Kroatien, Bulgarien, Rumanien, Schweiz, Italien, Spanien und Nord-Amerika.

Die Gesammt-Mitgliederzahl der affilirten Gewerksverbände ist im Laufe des letzten Jahres von 5,722,000 auf 6,033,000 gestiegen. Diese Zunahme an Mitgliederzahl ist jedoch nicht durch Beitritt neuer Organisationen entstanden, sondern dem Zuwachs zuzuschreiben den die bereits vertretenen Verbände zu verzeichnen hatten.

Die nächste Sekretariats-Konferenz wird im Jahre 1913 stattfinden, an einem Orte über den eine Abstimmung der vertretenen Verbände zu entscheiden hat.

Verschmelzung der Amalgamated Wood Workers mit unserer Brüderschaft.

Gemäß einer Anordnung der letzten Konvention der A. F. of L., traten anfangs dieses Monats (Januar) in Washington, Vertreter der Amalgamated Wood Workers und unserer Brüderschaft zu einer Konferenz zusammen um sich über einen Verschmelzungsplan zu einigen. Es kam denn auch unter Mitwirkung der Exekutive der A. F. of L. ein Vertrag zustande wonach sich alle Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder der Amalgamated Wood Workers unserer Brüderschaft anzuschließen haben, und diesen, soweit sie in den Büchern ihrer eignen Organisation gutstehend und benefitberechtigt sind, in der Vereinigten Brüderschaft sofort in alle die Rechte eintreten sollen welche deren General-Konstitution einem gutstehenden Mitgliede gewährt.

Somit wäre nun endlich der leidige und langjährige Grenzstreit zwischen beiden Organisationen beseitigt, und nachdem nun die Streitaxt begraben ist entbieten wir den Mitgliedern der Amalgamated Wood Workers ein herzliches Willkommen in unserer Brüderschaft.

Centralisation der britischen Gewerkschaften.

Seit dem Eisenbahner-Strike ist die Verschmelzung der vier größten Gewerkschaften der Eisenbahner viel diskutirt worden. Auch sind während der letzten paar Monate Schritte gethan worden, um eine Verschmelzung der Organisationen herbeizuführen. Man kam anfangs jedoch zu keiner Einigung. Der Verband der Eisenbahnangestellten (Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants), der bei weitem die meisten Mitglieder zählt und alle Kategorien Eisenbahnarbeiter aufnimmt, wünschte die Verschmelzung der bestehenden Organisationen herbeizuführen, während namentlich die Sondergewerkschaft der Lokomotivführer und Heizer für eine Föderation eintrat. Die Differenzen scheinen jetzt beseitigt zu sein. „Nie war die Zeit günstiger als heute," so heißt es in dem Bericht des Ausschusses, den die Gewerkschaften zur Ausarbeitung eines Organisationsplanes eingesetzt haben, „um unsere Reihen zu schließen und gemeinsam gegen unsere Feinde, die Unorganisirten, die Regierung und die Eisenbahngesellschaften, vorzugehen." Der Bericht wird einer für den 28. d. M. nach Salford einberufenen Konferenz zur Annahme unterbreitet werden. Nach dem vorliegenden Organisationsentwurf für den neuen allgemeinen Verband hat man die schwierige Personenfrage in der Weise gelöst, daß man alle Beamten der vier Gewerkschaften bei demselben Gehalt und mit denselben Beförderungsaussichten auf ihren Posten läßt. Die bestehenden Exekutivausschüsse sollen noch zwei Jahre unverändert beibehalten werden. Sie bilden zusammen die oberste Behörde des neuen Verbandes, die jedes Vierteljahr zu einer Sitzung zusammentritt. Die Unterstützungsfrage ist in der Weise geregelt worden, daß alle Mitglieder der vier Organisationen für dieselben Beiträge dieselben Unterstützungen erhalten. Für Mitglieder, die dem Verband nach der Verschmelzung beitreten, werden besondere finanzielle Vorschläge gemacht. Die Wochenbeiträge schwanken zwischen 3 Pence und 1 Schilling. Dafür soll gezahlt werden an Arbeitslosenunterstützung bis zu 15 Schilling, für ungerechte Suspendirung vom Dienst bis zu 24 Schilling, Strike-Unterstützung bis zu 12 Schilling und 2 Schilling für jedes Kind; ferner Kranken- und Gemaßregelten-Unterstützung und Sterbegeld.

Die Verschmelzung der vier Gewerkschaften, die im Laufe der Jahre immer vollständiger werden muß, ist auch für die Eisenbahner insofern vorteilhaft, als sie ihnen gestattet, sich nach den Bestimmungen des neuen Versicherungsgesetzes zu einer großen, 180,000 Mitglieder umfassenden Krankenkasse zu konstituiren.—N. Y. Volkszeitung.

John Klein, Wo bist du?

John Klein, aus Waldenbuch, % Stuttgart, Würtemberg, früheres Mitglied der ehemaligen Union Nr. 7 New York, ist ersucht seine Adresse einzusenden an:

W. Ruckle,
516 Westchester Ave., Bronx,
New York City.

Aus den deutschen Gewerkschaften.

(Correspondenzblatt.)

Der Vorstand des Asphaltarbeiterverbandes veröffentlicht eine Vorlaeg zur Einführung der Erwerbslosenunterstützung. Die Unterstützungsberechtigung beginnt nach Leistung von 52 Wochenbeiträgen oder 14 Monaten Mitgliedschaft. Die Unterstützung beträgt pro Tag 1 Mk. und wird für höchstens 20 Tage im Jahre gewährt. Ausgesteuerte werden nach Leistung von 45 Wochenbeiträgen wieder unterstützungsberechtigt. Bei Arbeitslosigkeit und Krankheit wird die Unterstützung vom sechsten Tage gezahlt. — Die Mitgliederzahl des Verbandes betrug am Schlusse des dritten Quartals 1,114.

Der Buchdruckerkorrespondent begann am 1. Januar seinen 50 Jahrgang. Es ist das älteste Verbandsorgan unserer Gewerkschaften und eines der wenigen Gewerkschaftsblätter, die die Klippen des Sozialistengesetzes zu umschiffen vermochten.

Der Verband der Glaser zählte am Schlusse des dritten Quartals 4,730 Mitglieder. Die Ausgaben für Arbeitslosenunterstützung betrugen einschließlich Reisenunterstützung rund 2,000 Mk., die für Strike- und Gemaßregeltenunterstützung 5,250 Mk. Der Kassenbestand bezifferte sich auf 82,160 Mk.

Der Verband der Hutmacher konnte am 1. Januar auf eine 40jährige Tätigkeit zurückblicken. Am 16. Juli 1871 tagte in Leipzig der erste Kongreß der deutschen Hutarbeiter, an dem 32 Vertreter von 32 Orten teilnahmen. Auf diesem Kongreß wurde die Verbandsgründung beschlossen und die Mitgliederzahl stieg bald nach der Gründung auf rund 2,000. Die Unternehmer hatten schon im Jahre 1871 eine centrale Organisation geschaffen, und sie versuchten bald durch eine Aussperrung von 1,400 organisirten Gehilfen die Arbeiterorganisation zu sprengen. Das gelang nicht. Auch das Sozialistengesetz vermochte nicht, die Verbandstätigkeit völlig auszulöschen; der Auflösung entzog sich der Verband durch Verlegung des Sitzes von Leipzig nach Altenburg, mußte aber hier auf jede Agitation und größere Aktion verzichten und sich hauptsächlich auf die Unterstützungstätigkeit verlegen. Mit dem Fall des Sozialistengesetzes konnte dann die Reorganisation des Verbandes wieder vorgenommen und eine rege gewerkschaftliche Tätigkeit entfaltet werden. Dei Mitgliederzahl ist auf rund 10,000 gestiegen. Große Erfolge kann der Verband aufweisen. Die Arbeitszeit ist erheblich verkürzt worden, der Zehnstundentag wurde längst durchbrochen und selbst der Achtstundentag ist im Verbandsgebiet heute keine Ausnahme mehr.

Der Kürschnerverband besteht nunmehr zehn Jahre und kann in dieser kurzen Spanne Zeit über relativ guter Erfolge berichten. Der Vorläufer des Verbandes wurde 1890 ins Leben gerufen, löst sich aber sechs Jahre später auf. 1901 wurde auf einer Konferenz in Leipzig die Wiederrichtung eines Centralverbandes beschlossen, der am 1. Januar 1902 seine Tätigkeit mit 1,158 Mitgliedern in neun Filialen begann. Am Schlusse des dritten Quartals 1911 betrug die Mitgliederzahl in 40 Filialen 4,090. Die Einnahmen betrugen in der Zehnjahresperiode 568,687 Mk., die Ausgaben 518,765 Mark, so daß das Verbandsvermögen zurzeit 49,923 Mark beträgt. Für Strikes wurden 235,497 Mark Fachorgan und Bildungswesen 36,087 Mark, Arbeitslosenunterstützung 9,480 Mark, für Agitation 13,891 Mark usw. verausgabt.

Der 11. Verbandstag der Maschinisten und Heizer beginnt seine Verhandlungen am 26. Mai in München.

„Der Stukkateur," Organ des Verbandes der Stukkateure, hat mit der Nr. 52, 1911, sein Erscheinen eingestellt. Der Verband ist am 1. Januar dem Bauarbeiterverband beigetreten, die Mitglieder erhalten von jetzt on den „Grundstein."

Der deutsche Bauarbeiterverband vereinnahmte im dritten Quartal in der Hauptkasse 1,622,999 Mk. und verausgabte 1,609,957 Mk. In den Zweigvereinen wurden für Streiks und Bausperren 75,034 Mk., für Krankenunterstützung 120,724 Mk. verausgabt.

Der 11. Verbandstag des Friseurgehilfenverbandes findet in der letzten Maiwoche in Berlin statt. Auf der Tagesordnung steht u. a.: Die Arbeitsvermittelung im Friseurgewerbe; Bildungsbestrebungen.

Der 13. Verbandstag des Glaserverbandes findet am 9. und 10. April in Dresden statt.

„Die Gewerkschaft" des Gemeindearbeiterverbandes hat mit ihrer Nr. 1 des laufenden Jahrganges eine regelmäßige Ausgabe von 50,000 erreicht. Das Blatt erscheint seit 15 Jahren und begann als vierseitiges Monatsblatt.

DEPARTEMENT FRANCAIS

Les Salaires des ouvriers et employes francais

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Le ministère des traveaux publiques et du travail a publié récement une statistique concernant les salaires des ouxrièrs des principeaux métiers ainsi que des employés de l'industrie, du commerce et de l'Etat, et comparé ces salaires au coût de la vie.

Dans le journal l'Humanité, un financier très versé sur ces matières, traite, sous le pseudonyme de Lysis, cette question très importante; je me fais un devoir de faire un extrait de son travail, en donnant les chiffres arrondis pour la grande édification des lecteurs du "Carpenter."

Lysis prend pour moyenne une durée de travail annuel de 300 jours; certes, il dit vrai, en prétendant que beaucoup d'ouvriers ne travaillent que 200 à 250 jours dans l'année, et ce dans le bâtiment et dans l'agriculture principalement; il nous donne, comme chiffre de la population ouvrière et d'après le récensement de 1906, et abstraction faite des enfants et des vieillards, environt 21 millions.

Dans ce chiffre on comprend 6½ millions de chefs d'établisement, pour la plupart des petits patrons ou commerçants travaillant seuls, et de cultivateurs sans domestiques; le reste des 14½ millions se compose d'ouvriers travaillant pour et chez, les autres. En ajoutant 2½ millions de petits patrons de l'industrie compté dans les 6½ millions appelés chefs d'établissements, on obtiendra en chiffre rond de 17 millions d'idividus ne vivant que du jour au jour, c'est à dire pauvrement; toujours sans compter enfants, vieillards et infirmes, incapable de gagner leurs moyens d'existence par eux-mêmes de sorte que le beau pays de France est peuplé par moitié de prolétaires, n'ayant d'autre resources que le salaire qu'ils peuvent obtenir par leur travail.

Voyons maintenant à combien se montent ces moyens d'existence:

Ouvriers	agricoles,	frs.	2.60	par	jour.	imprimeurs-compositeurs	frs. 4.06
"	tanneurs	"	3.36	"	"	selliers-bourrelliers	" 3.50
"	cordoniers	"	3.25	"	"	tailleurs d'habits	" 3.75
"	charrons	"	3.68	"	"	tonneliers	" 3.67
"	ébenistes	"	4.00	"	"	tapissiers	" 4.15
"	charpentiers	"	4.15	"	"	menuisiers	" 3.85
"	chaudronniers	"	4.45	"	"	ferblantiers	" 3.90
"	plombiers	"	4.05	"	"	forgerons	" 4.20
"	serruriers	"	3.85	"	"	tailleurs de pierres	" 4.20
"	maçons	"	3.95	"	"	terrassiers	" 3.15
"	couvreurs	"	4.15	"	"	peintres en bâtiment	" 3.90
"	vitriers	"	3.90	"	"	journaliers	" 2.70
"	mineurs	"	4.15	"	"	métallurgistes	" 2.70 à 4.75
"	cisseurs	"	3.25	"	"	fileurs	" 2.75
"	des quais	"	2.25	"	"		

D'autre part, dans le personnel feminin, les répasseuses, brodeuses, lingèrs, couturières, giletières, dentellières, modistes, etc. gagnent en moyenne de 1.20 à 2.42 frs. par jour.

Quant à la grande masse des fonctionaires français, tel que gendàrmes, employés d'administration et services publiques, dont le nombre s'élève à peu près à 1 million, tous se trouvent dans des situations très precaires; d'après le chiffre fournit par le ministre, Mr. Klotz lui-même, voci le montant de leurs salaires:

Cantonniers en province,	de frs.	500	à 1000	par an.	
Forestiers, simples gardes	" "	975		en moyenne.	
Forestiers brigadiers	" "	1200		en moyenne.	
Surveillants de prisons	" "	1730		à Paris.	
Surveillants de prisons	" "	1365		en province.	
Facteurs de postes	" "	800	à 1200	dans les campagnes.	
Facteurs de postes	" "	1200	à 1700	dans les villes.	

en plus l'habillement et la chaussure, ainsi qu'une légère indemnité de résidence dans les grandes villes.

Eclusiers, simples gardes	de frs.	500	à 700	par an.	
Eclusiers, chefs	" "	800	à 1100	par an plus logis et pardin.	
Douaniers, préposés	" "	1100	à 1200	par an.	
Douaniers, Sous-officiers	" "	1200	à 1600	par an plus indem. de logis.	
Gend'armes à pied	" "	1000		par an.	
Gend'armes à cheval	" "	1100		par an.	

—Chemins de fer de l'Etat.

Poseurs et gardes barrières	de frs.	900	à 1250	par an.	
Hommes d'équipe	" "	1050	à 1400	par an.	
Facteurs éguilleurs etgardes freins	" "	1200	à 2100	par an.	
Dames employées à la poste et télégraphe et facteurs receveurs	" "	1400		par an.	
Instituteurs	" "	1100	à 2100	par an.	

plus quelques gratifications pour secrétaire de Mairie, cours d'adultes, ou supplements accordés par les municipalités, ne passant jamais quelques 100 frs.

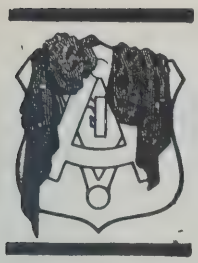
Sous-chefs d'equipe aux chemins de fer	de frs.	1600		par an.	
Médecins et pharmaciens de 3 me classe à la marine	" "	1700		par an.	
Ouvriers des arsenaux et ports, Enrégistrants des gares, Enrégistrants des gares, Dessinateurs des chemins de fer	" "	1800		par an.	
Gardiens de la paix	" "	1900	à 2400	par an plus 150 frs. pour frais d'habillement	
Commis des trésoreries générales, Commis des contributions indirectes, Commis des hypothèques, Facteurs chef des postes, Chefs d'équipe des gares	de frs.	2400		par an.	
Courriers convoyeurs des postes, Commis des ponts et chaussées	" "	2200		par an.	
Sous-lieutenants de l'armée. Commis de Préfecture	" "	2400	par an.		
Expéditionaires des postes Garçons de recette de la banque de France	" "	2500	par an.		

A part les grands chefs de bureau dans les ministères, la moyenne des salaires de presque tous les employés du gouvernement ne dépasse pas 2000 frs. par an, ce qui fait 5,45 par jour; mais la majeure parti d'entre eux ne touchent à peine une somme de 3 frs. par jour.

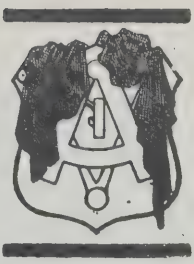
Un gardien de bureau du ministère a montré dans le bulletin de sa corporation, que si l'un d'eux, arrivé au traitement moyen de 1800 frs. est affligé de trois enfants, il lui revient, après avoir payé l'entretient et le loger, 57 centimes par tête et par jour pour leur nouriture.

Allez donc, après ces chiffres, vous étonner

(Voir la suite à la page 63.)



DEATH ROLL



ASKOW, A. C., of Local Union No. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.

ROGERS, M. N., of Local Union No. 98, Spokane, Wash.

Claims Paid During Jan., 1912

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16268	Frank Nelson	7	$200.00
16269	Milton R. Crone	22	200.00
16270	Wm. G. Neukum	22	200.00
16271	Albert E. Price	27	200.00
16272	Jackson Steplight	52	200.00
16273	James Doyle	117	200.00
16274	Mrs. Elizabeth Hansen	427	50.00
16275	Mrs. Bertha Rappaport	497	50.00
16276	Mrs. Martha C. Benson	720	50.00
16277	Jesse Griswould	810	50.00
16278	Wm. H. Dean	927	50.00
16279	Mrs. Clara Lebrun	1127	50.00
16280	H. Soderberg	62	200.00
16281	Mrs. Augusta H. Dohr	314	50.00
16282	Geo. W. Smith	325	200.00
16283	Nicolaus Goebel	402	200.00
16284	Mrs. Sallie M. Nichols	431	25.00
16285	A. D. Van Driesen	514	200.00
16286	Mrs. Johanna Schlude	514	50.00
16287	Alvin Jahr	564	200.00
16288	Mrs. Violet Feit	774	50.00
16289	James Donahue	836	50.00
16290	Mrs. Emma C. Adams	1814	25.00
16291	Mrs. Mary Gehrs	272	50.00
16292	A. Finley	318	50.00
16293	Mrs. Gertrude Schroeder	1071	50.00
16294	Jacob Rosin	1157	200.00
16295	Mrs. Elmina Work	339	50.00
16296	Mrs. Vennie I. Nunamaker	1460	50.00
16297	Mrs. Anna Mezera	1786	50.00
16298	A. Kiviatowski	181	200.00
16299	Sandor Becker (dis.)	209	300.00
16300	Mrs. Anna Gordon	601	50.00
16301	Amos Ziegler	1254	50.00
16302	Frank Fell	1619	200.00
16303	John A. Householder	142	200.00
16304	Charles Presser	416	200.00
16305	Henry Meyers	824	50.00
16306	Alexander C. Askew	1072	50.00
16307	Joseph F. Kesel	106	200.00
16308	David Ranger	335	50.00
16309	Mrs. Lizzie Alston	318	50.00
16310	Mrs. Isabelle G. Lupton	1272	50.00
16311	J. S. Blythe	1492	200.00
16312	Wm. J. Grouse	1582	200.00
16313	Ferdinand Dindinger	1	50.00
16314	Thomas Reilly	62	200.00
16315	Geo. E. Smith	127	200.00
16316	Mrs. Alice D. Patton	769	50.00
16317	Mrs. Cora A. Ewan	36	50.00
16318	Thos. B. Perkins	132	200.00
16319	Robert J. O'Connor	476	196.50
16320	Jens Andreasen	639	128.50
16321	Mrs. Fannie Bigtree	1066	50.00
16322	John Nufer	5	200.00
16323	Mrs. Mary Koch	64	50.00
16324	Robert J. Clark	277	200.00
16325	Wm. S. Hughes	1016	200.00
16326	Julius Christensen	1784	200.00
16327	Mrs. Hattie L. Smith	1525	50.00
16328	Ferdinand Koelle	181	200.00
16329	Gwillm Cosslette	1325	100.00
16330	Rudolph J. Berner	1596	200.00
16331	John Berndt	1784	200.00
16332	John Gilbo	26	200.00
16333	Mrs. Catherine E. Parker	26	50.00
16334	Francis J. Fox	29	200.00
16335	Mrs. Donalda Boileau	134	50.00
16336	Charles Moore	474	200.00
16337	Frank E. Mullins	1005	50.00
16338	Patrick H. Nolan	1427	200.00
16339	Mrs. Annie Ernst	1596	50.00
16340	Charles A. Dannenfelser	1596	50.00
16341	Mrs. Theresa Ritter	1596	25.00
16342	Albert F. C. Dunn	22	200.00
16343	Owen F. Lynch	22	200.00
16344	Wm. C. Horner	29	200.00
16345	William Bald	38	200.00
16346	Ransom Williams	92	200.00
16347	Mrs. Annie Hickey	103	50.00
16348	Mrs. Anna Wright	183	50.00
16349	Jeremiah Buckley	192	200.00
16350	J. W. Hasson	200	200.00
16351	Conklin Ketcham	258	50.00
16352	Joseph Raynor	262	200.00
16353	John H. Hopper No. 2	325	200.00
16354	Mrs. Margaret M. Wowra	434	50.00
16355	Mrs. Ida Johnson	471	50.00
16356	Wm. Schwarz	1784	200.00
16357	Geo. C. Barnes	166	200.00
16358	James Hastings	166	200.00
16359	Mrs. Marie Maschmann	209	50.00
16360	Mrs. Anna S. Backman	210	50.00
16361	Mrs. Bertha Dreyer	304	50.00
16362	Chas. A. Kendall	638	200.00
16363	Solomon Lancaster	64	200.00
16364	Henry Kupper	64	200.00
16365	Mrs. Anna Mary Goodling	191	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16366	Mrs. Delia Hughes	213	50.00
16367	Ferdinand Schmitzer	422	200.00
16368	Mrs. Mabel Baird	621	50.00
16369	Chas. S. King	22	200.00
16370	Thomas B. Roe	29	50.00
16371	Mrs. Eva M. Williams	30	50.00
16372	B. F. Smith	423	200.00
16373	Mrs. Maude E. Armstrong	427	50.00
16374	Mrs. Lillie M. Edwards	514	50.00
16375	Robert Bertsch (dis.)	637	400.00
16376	Nehemiah Sheppard	919	200.00
16377	Jean Carbonnel	21	200.00
16378	Mrs. Emma L. Brown	79	50.00
16379	Chas. J. Thompkins	186	200.00
16380	Jacob Burr	927	50.00
16381	Mrs. Helen M. Madsen	80	50.00
16382	Olaf Halling (dis.)	423	400.00
16383	Chas. Holm	1921	200.00
16384	Mrs. Lavina M. Bruto	945	50.00
16385	Mrs. Sarah A. P. Price	55	50.00
16386	Stephen F. Roe	501	200.00
16387	Joseph Seivert	521	50.00
16388	Prescot Martin	661	200.00
16389	Geo. K. Evans (dis.)	890	400.00
16390	Albert W. Hendricker	916	200.00
16391	Mrs. Julia E. D. Snoberger	1071	50.00
16392	John Taylor	1145	50.00
16393	Mrs. Sadie Baker	1172	50.00
16394	Louis Eichacker	75	200.00
16395	Jerry Cregg	318	50.00
16396	Mrs. Mary Loeger	320	50.00
16397	H. H. Palmer	515	200.00
16398	John N. Essig	723	200.00
16399	Peter Petersen	901	200.00
16400	Daniel Bailey	993	50.00
16401	Mrs. Carrie Ganier	1246	50.00
16402	Wm. S. Collins	1572	50.00
16403	Mrs. Sophia Custer	1	50.00
16404	Arthur O'Donnell	126	200.00
16405	Mrs. Sarah Naulin	188	50.00
16406	Wm. Vogelsang	188	50.00
16407	L. E. Spiece	284	100.00
16408	Mrs. Catherine Adams	306	50.00
16409	Mrs. Elizabeth Kohler	309	50.00
16410	Frank Victorin	309	200.00
16411	Mrs. Mary Ann Derks	325	50.00
16412	Mrs. Ella E. Corby	429	50.00
16413	Walter Shade (dis.)	1072	300.00
16414	Mrs. Dicy J. Lemaster	1072	50.00
16415	George Bonnell (dis.)	1077	400.00
16416	Mrs. Marie O. Richard	1699	50.00
16417	Mrs. Mina Dinter	231	50.00
16418	Joseph N. Hartman	232	100.00
16419	Mrs. Martha J. Baldwin	345	50.00
16420	Mrs. Wilhelmina Otten	490	50.00
16421	Andrew Jamison	564	200.00
16422	J. M. Cole	621	200.00
16423	Chas. H. Miller	624	50.00
16424	Mrs. Roxana Reynolds	694	50.00
16425	Mrs. Amanda Allard	730	50.00
16426	Wm. Wolfe	747	50.00
16427	Robert C. Creech	819	200.00
16428	Mrs. Elizabeth Beaulin	1125	50.00
16429	Mrs. Ellen Jane Bean	1410	50.00
16430	Hilario Otero	1450	50.00
16431	Mrs. Augusta A. Schwenk	1747	50.00
16432	Mrs. Giovanna Turlotti	1565	50.00
16433	Wm. Cocherl (dis.)	75	400.00
16434	Mrs. Grace May Curry	586	50.00
16435	J. W. Reece	1198	50.00
16436	Albert T. Frazee (dis.)	734	300.00
16437	Mrs. Mary E. Barker	75	50.00
16438	Mrs. Augusta Nemitz	80	50.00
16439	Mrs. Mary Carpenter	175	50.00
16440	Herman Behrendt	181	200.00
16441	Mrs. Anna Beigelbeck	242	50.00
16442	Mrs. Clara W. Larson	493	50.00
16443	Wm. A. Guzman	515	50.00
16444	Benjamin Goldstein	727	200.00
16445	Frank A. Lilves	769	50.00
16446	Gustof A. Johansen	847	200.00
16447	Jacob Schmid	1596	200.00
16448	Matthew Maher	10	200.00
16449	Vaclav Taus	54	50.00
16450	Harry Pearlman	78	200.00
16451	J. W. Rogers	213	200.00
16452	John M. Peterson	7	200.00
16453	Mrs. Marie Schnabl	7	50.00
16454	Mrs. Theresa Shedlachik	32	50.00
16455	Mrs. Nettie Light	62	50.00
16456	Edwedge Croteau	223	50.00
16457	Martin J. Fox	340	200.00
16458	Philias Perron	342	50.00
16459	Joseph Gaucher	408	50.00
16460	E. H. Cox	977	200.00
16461	Mrs. Alice V. Patterson	1273	50.00
16462	Mrs. Gertie Hunter	1547	50.00
16463	J. F. Magee	1556	200.00
16464	Wm. Luscombe	64	139.00
16465	John Grief	72	200.00
16466	Peter C. Erickson	88	200.00
16467	Mrs. Caroline Thomas	171	50.00
16468	Will Boyd	410	200.00
16469	Demora Nay	428	200.00
16470	Gus. Larson	434	200.00
16471	Joseph E. Craik	774	200.00

Total.....$25,689.00

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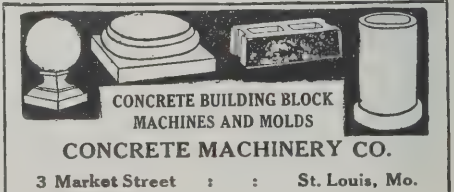
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CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.
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2250

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434	431	296	111	418
Contractors	Draftsmen	Foremen	Managers	Proprietors

293	160	37	70
Architects	Superintendents	Inventors	Pres. and Other Occupations

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Heating & Ventilation	Stenographer
Plumbing Inspector	Civil Service Exams.
Estimating Clerk	Advertising Man

Name _____

St. & No. _____

City _____ *State*

Present Occupation _____

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Americus, Ga.—
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Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
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Bristol, Conn.—E. G. Waterhouse, Locust st.
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Canton, Ill.—John Burgard.
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Charleston, S. C.—
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Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.
Cleveland, O.—Joseph Lobe, 310 Prospect st.; Thos. Payne, 310 Prospect st.
Clinton, Ia.—Clause Rief, 331 14th ave.
Columbus, Ind.—R. L. Wheate, 333 Hinman st (Columbus, East.)
Columbus, O.—S. H. Baggs, Room 15, Deshler Block.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Coshocton, O.—Fred Tish, 942 E. Main st.
Dallas, Tex.—J. R. Pickle, 432 Sunset st.
Danbury, Conn.—Marton B. Mabie, 19 Smith street.
Dayton, O.—H. Foose, 38 E. Third st.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 55, C. S. Buck, 1947 Stout st.; No. 528, W. H. Sheldenberger, 1947 Stout st.; No. 1874, A. M. Mitchell, 510 18th street.
Derby, Conn.—R. Bruce Hansen, 38 Jackson st.
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Detroit, Mich.—W. H. Quigley, Parker Webb, Bldg., 64 Grand River ave.
Duluth, Minn.—
Dyersburg, Tenn.—Lee Nichols.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. H. Curtis, Room 204, Metropolitan Building.
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.
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Ensley, Ala.—W. B. Crumley, Box 769.
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Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy, 1415 E. Iowa st.
Fall River, Mass.—
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
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Farmington, Mo.—W. J. Dougherty.
Fond du Lac, Wis.—Henry Kinkel, 438 Third street.
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Fort Smith, Ark.—L. C. Peacock, Alvord Hotel, 5 A st.
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(Suite de la page 54.)

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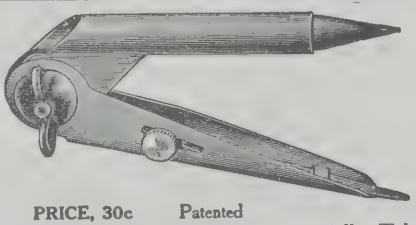
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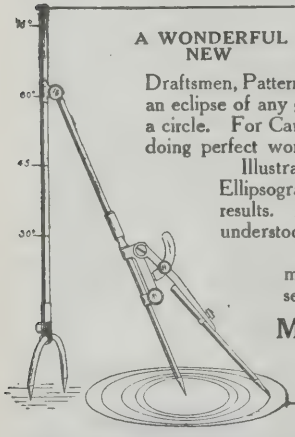
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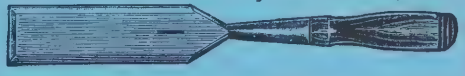
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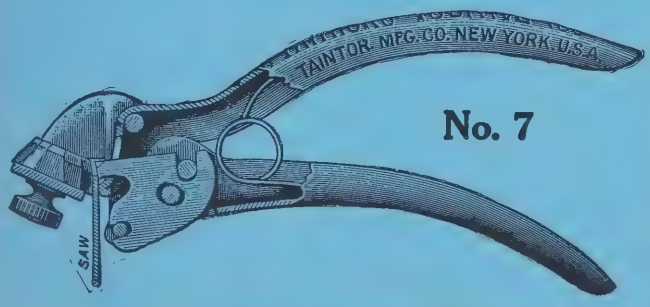
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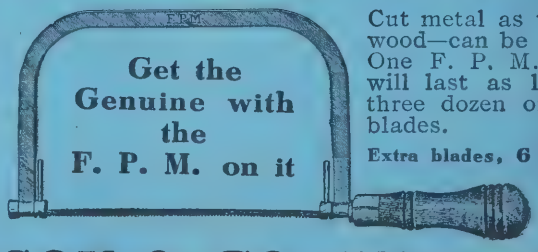
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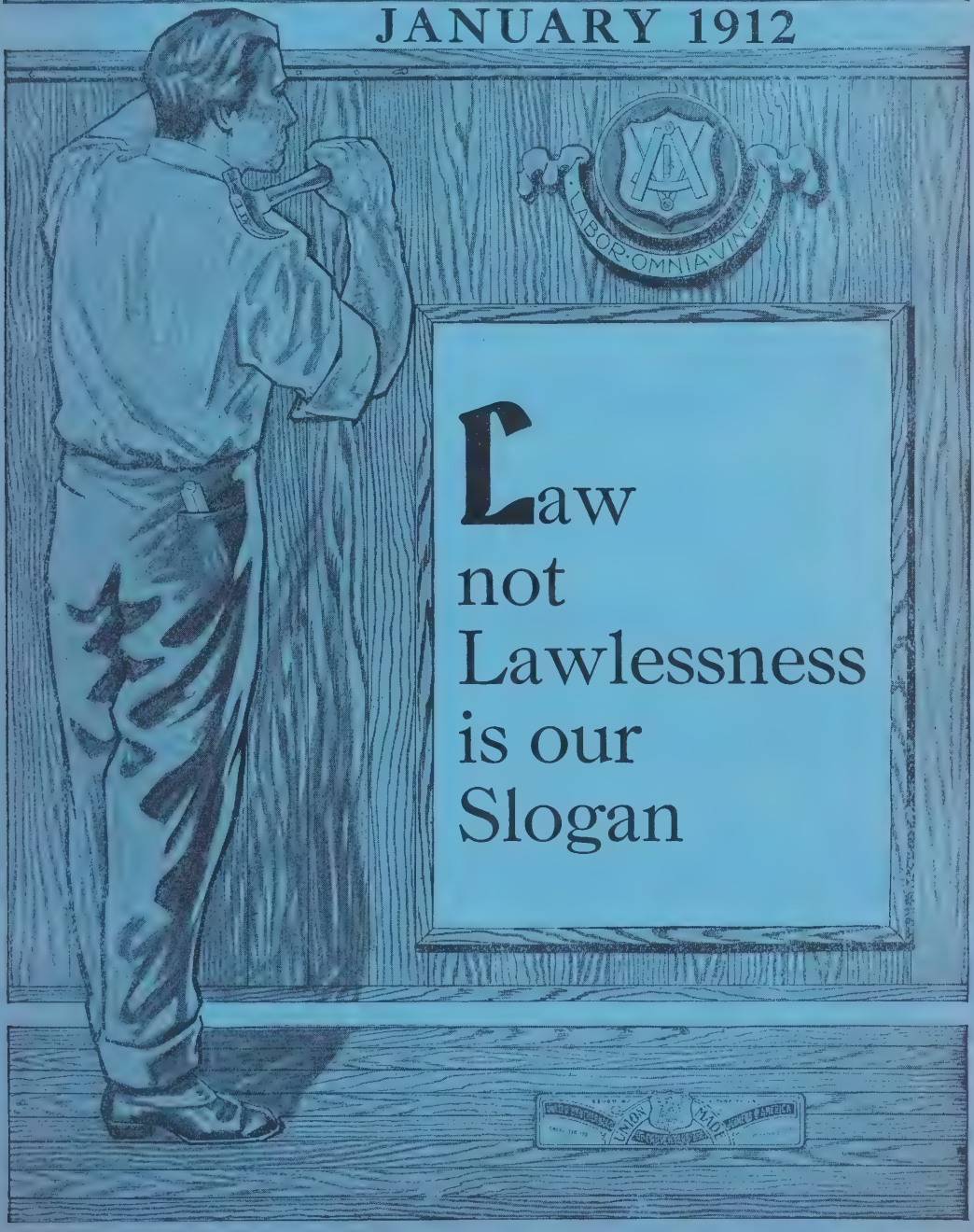
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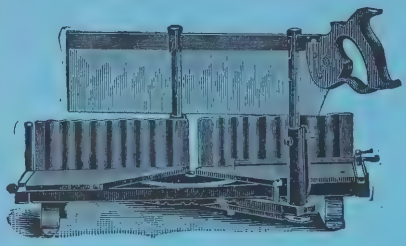
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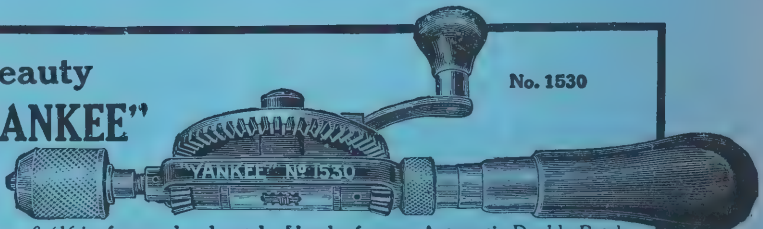
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Fred T. Hodgson, Author, Editor, Architect, known to every reader of this Journal, writes to the Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., as follows: "I have examined your circular, with care, and do not find anything in it conflicting with the truth regarding your 'SELF-SETTING PLANES,' and I can, without hesitation, endorse every word you say regarding them."

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

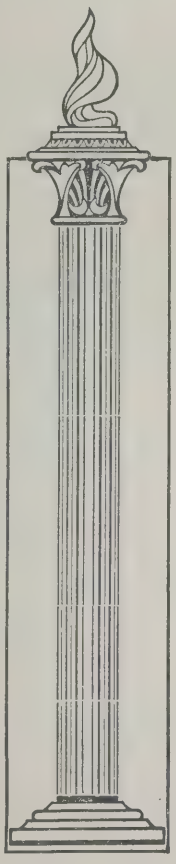
Volume XXXII—No. 1
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1912

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Be True, Be Just, Be Kind

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL



Society's mixed multitude
And men of every brand,
The ones who rest, the ones who work—
We meet in every land;
In trade we meet with honest men
And tricky rascals, too,
But in all dealings, just and kind,
To God and self be true.

All sorts of people make this world—
We'll not expect too much,
Nor set our standards out of reach
Beyond the human touch;
We'll not forget some folks are good,
Though some we cannot trust—
So then to all sorts, good and bad,
We can at least be just.

For working out all problems right
In life's perplexing school,
A habit formed of gentleness
Will prove a pleasant rule;
"We pass along this way but once"
And much seems wrong we'll find,
But life is happier when we've learned
To practice being kind.

There's much of discord on the way
And much of needless wrong,
Then let us add to harmony
By making up a song;
Life's discipline may hurt and wound
Yet, healing we may find,
The simple remedy is this—
Be true, be just, be kind.

UNANSWERED CHALLENGES

(By John B. Powell.)



THE National Association of Manufacturers and its organ, American Industries, have often been challenged to deny, in plain, unequivocal terms, the charge that its sole purpose is to wipe out of existence every labor organization of the union class, in this country. The challenge stands unanswered.

Will the American people note that fact?

Here is another charge.

Namely: That through their agencies I have been offered a price for the work of my pen in Labor's field ten times greater than what Labor's press have paid me for that work.

The proviso was that I "advocate the aims, purposes and views of the association and its interests."

The proposition was turned over to attorneys, one in New York City; two here.

As anticipated, only cowardly silence obtains.

For that I care not. I have not suffered financially or in reputation as a writer.

It is true I am not—never have been—in any capacity whatever, a member of any labor union. Honorary membership is too often sought to gain personal or political friends or influence.

It is also true that had my pen been mild or silent in support of the wage earners' cause, it might have been more largely remunerated. But I believed—still believe—that cause was best served through organizations upholding the principles proclaimed by the American Federation of Labor.

It matters not when American Industries first appeared as the National Association's organ. It is enough that it was not the original mouthpiece of that body. The association's first president desired such a medium and financed the Industrial Independent with a relative by law as its actual manager. By their directions many written and printed letters were sent from the paper's office to employers and association members soliciting support of the venture.

I have copies of these letters. One letter gave out the assurance that the publication's endeavor would be to "cement a reciprocal relation, more binding in force, against the persistent demands for wages and working conditions of great disadvantage to profitable returns for ("for" was used) invested capital.

Another contained the statement that there was "*a necessity for a united effort to establish and maintain the supremacy of capital over labor and the laborer.*"

A third was prepared for and sent only to Socialists and socialistic bodies, soliciting subscription and "discussive articles for the paper," a scheme which the recipients quickly discovered and frowned upon.

A St. Louis, Mo., manufacturer, though an association member, said, in answer, the proposition (italicized above) did not strike him "as legal and amicable to encourage inasmuch as employes had as perfect a right to act in concert for their industrial interests as employers had for theirs."

"That's a damfool of a letter," the manager was heard to say. "Send a copy to Stillman (treasurer) and the original to Mr. Parry. It's good to keep on file against the fellow."

Here was a combination, a conspiracy and a boycott; and if I have correctly noted and remembered certain events which have transpired since that time, it may appear that the writer of the frank, fearless answer, has gained more friends than he lost by being dropped from membership in and defamed, assailed and boycotted by the association for settling out of court a famous suit, the instigation of which he had no power to prevent.

Many may recall that in several articles I used the italicized portion, quoted from the second letter, to support the contention that the National Association of Manufacturers and its allies formed a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade greater

than was possible in organized labor. No one has known me to claim, by voice or pen, organized labor was faultless and free from leaders and members in whom there was no guile. The whole country is still in amazement over the confession of men—one of great official trust and station, who carried out the thought that horrible deeds could legally and morally right wrongs, real or imaginary, against wage earners.

Before me in his office, my parlors and upon the streets of our city, the principal confessor appeared a man of polished manners, strict probity and high honor, never but once moving me to wonder at the strangeness of certain of his sentiments. He is before me now in comparison.

Some years ago I held a peculiar official position in a state insane asylum wherein were about four hundred patients. Throughout the home county and town of one unfortunate, incendiaries were many, a small outhouse of the inmate's vanishing in flame, though the sufferers were only people who openly opposed certain town improvements. The State wove a wonderful circumstantial web, but the jury sent him to the asylum as one hallucinated with the idea that he was the only one to "check" the opposition and thus benefit the town.

While the parallel is not very strong, it has strength enough to move the heart of man to be human and pity the mind diseased. Not all the people in the land believe organized labor is made of such minds. Nor are all employers afflicted with the hallucination that the National Association of Manufacturers, American Industries and the Anti-Boycott and Erectors' Associations are the elements to correct the imperfections of organized labor and its leaders. Indeed, the public is realizing that these elements are institutions dangerous to the political, commercial and industrial peace of the country fiercely determined by "a united effort to establish and maintain the supremacy of capital over labor and the laborer."

IS THE CARPENTER RELIGIOUS?

(By Henry Gillespie.)



HE is, as compared with men in other walks of life. Moreover he is generally a man of sound and sensible convictions, which, although he may not parade, he consistently holds in the face of popular dogmatics and fashionable churches. The carpenter stands higher in things fundamental to religion and society than the average in the so-called higher walks of life. The belief which he accepts or has studied out for himself with the same mental ingenuity that he uses in his trade problems is that which is fundamental to enlightened Christianity. He is a true, liberal Christian at heart and intellectually, or has taken the first steps upon the stairway that lands there.

It is a fact that there is something about practical carpentry that cultivates or accompanies the soundest kind of sense and honor and real leadership in the religious and moral world; or there is something in "pure religion and undefiled" that miters well with the carpenter's vocation. Notwithstanding the insanity of industrial conditions wherever industry has become great, you can not work long beside the born mechanic who understands his trade, before being made aware that you have met a man of more than ordinarily deep and enlightened thought and of contrite heart when he stands forth in his own true self, especially for one that is "uneducated." Beneath an outer coarseness, often of imitation or put on, you will find the elements of a religion that will tomorrow rule the world—as a false theology does today, and that if you yourself are of clean speech the man with the saw at the other end of the stick soon drops his evil exterior of words and manner; for that exterior is unnatural and obnoxious to his best nature.

Among the ministry, and the true, advanced ministry, too, there is a large per

cent. who are either skillful workmen or capable of easily becoming such; many of them love nothing better than to work with tools and build or invent something. To the ministry we owe not a few useful and valuable inventions; the tubular lantern and the Langstroth bee hive are well known examples. The priesthood of Christianity has given or inspired the architecture not only of church and cathedral directly, but indirectly has set its stamp upon the general architecture of Europe and America. Scholars testify that the great building works of all ages and lands are born of religious inventions to meet the needs or ideals of the time and place; it was so with the tower of Babel and the pyramids of Egypt just as it is of the church spires of Brooklyn or the meeting houses of the country hills of Ohio. Often have the hands of preacher and worshiper erected these marks of faith and duty.

While it may be said that the Jews, who as a race stand highest in religious ideals, rank among workmen no higher than laborers, it can also be said that the leaders of that race, as David or Solomon, were either great builders or skillful with weapons, which are tools, and that He who was born to be their King, and the Saviour of the World was a carpenter, and the son of a poor, village carpenter.

What is there between carpentry and religion which brings the two together in practical life? Carpentry requires and stimulates good reasoning and constructive mental abilities; so does religion. The man who works with tools is taught obedience and the Bible teaches that from the beginning. The carpenter is meek and humble, for he knows full well that he makes mistakes sometimes himself, and that he never knew a carpenter who did not. Scripture declares, "Blessed are the meek." Carpenters are daily and forcibly reminded of the dangers, deceits and injustice of this world and of man's inhumanity to man; they learn to hate oppression and they strike at it, and they strike hard; for that same reason Moses smote the Egyptian taskmaster.

As a carpenter masters his trade he uses his skill and knowledge without conscious effort or thought, his well-organized and active brain then naturally turns to the solution of life and destiny problems, and with the same reason and ingenuity that he uses in mechanical problems he also solves religious and moral ones; there is a certain mechanical and constructive element which plays in the world of spirit and thought just as it does with tools and timbers. As the hands join together the members of his work so the mind joins together the elements of the religious and moral work of the ages. The laws of the mind naturally bring the thoughts of the mechanic to study and solve independently and without aid or acceptance of popular ideas and ministers, the problems of life and destiny, and so the carpenter is more apt to think and believe according to the actual word of the Bible than others are; unfortunately his necessity for continued toil and the livelihood that he must have and an unsympathetic environment causes him to hide his light under a bushel, which is unscriptural and unsocial. Man's best thoughts ought to have liberty to grow and bear fruit; if it is so in the carpenter's mind and life he will win for himself and the world, as none can surpass him in winning, that freedom and justice which our Elder Brother was born to bring upon earth and for which He gave His life.

I'd Like To Go.

It seems to me I'd like to go
Where bells don't ring, or whistles blow,
Nor clocks don't strike, nor gongs don't sound,
And I'd have stillness all around—

Not real stillness, but just the trees'
Low whispering, or the hum of bees,
Or brooks, faint babbling over stones
In strangely, softly tangled tones;

Or maybe the cricket or katydid,
Or the songs of birds in the hedges hid,
Or just some such sweet sounds as these
To fill a tired heart with ease.

If 'tweren't for sight and sound and smell,
I'd like the city pretty well;
But when it comes to getting rest,
I like the country lots the best.

Sometimes it seems to me I must
Just quit the city's din and dust
And get out where the sky is blue—
And, say, now, how does it seem to you?

--Eugene Field.

THE CARPENTER

FISHING FOR LOYALTY

(By H. B. Moyer.)



CIENCE has done much for business. It has installed labor-saving devices of all kinds; it has taught the business man how to save in cost of production in countless other ways. Science has taught the employer that loyalty on the part of his employes is an asset worth having; that the practically frictionless business is one in which employers and employes are united in a common bond of sympathy and understanding. Science has gone this far and stopped. What Mr. Employer now has to figure out is how to obtain loyalty; and, judging by results in the past, a great many of those who employ will have to "right-about-face" in their methods of procedure.

Tyrannical employers in the dark ages used to try and imbue a feeling of loyalty in their employes by the use of a gad. Short-sighted employers of the present so-called enlightened age seek to accomplish the result by antagonizing the very element they seek to control.

Possibly the real root of all the difficulty lies in the fact that employers, like many others, have not yet learned that it is a physical impossibility to get something for nothing. To obtain the loyalty of the working classes they must be willing to make some sacrifices, and being fair in their treatment to employes seems to be a real sacrifice to some employers.

A great many employers of labor appear to feel that they are called upon to impress their hands with the idea that they are placing the employes under a great obligation by giving them work. This, of course, is a decided fallacy. The employe has his labor to sell and the employer buys it because it is necessary to his interests.

Employers, too, are prone to consider that they are "doing the square thing" by their employes if they pay them as much as a competitor is paying for the same class of work, regardless of the fact that the standard of wages may be far below the actual cost of even a half-way comfortable living.

I once attended a banquet at which a large employer of labor made the remark during the course of a speech that the one asset he most valued in his business was the loyalty and good will of his employes. Could that employer have heard a few of the remarks that were passed by some of his employes upon the means he adopted to obtain this loyalty his ears would be burning yet. At that he isn't such a bad fellow, personally, but he simply has not yet learned that actions speak louder than words, and that because Jones across the street only pays his help $9 a week he is doing the right thing by also paying them the same amount. One of this employer's favorite methods of courting loyalty is by holding a banquet—and an expensive one—at least once a year, to which all the employes are invited. That part is all right so far as it goes, although it is perhaps unnecessary; but unfortunately the impression has got abroad among the employes that they and not their employer pay for that banquet, and many other unnecessary luxuries besides. One reason for this belief is that when a man goes to the firm for a raise in wages he is always "stalled off" for perhaps several months instead of getting the increase at once, and not infrequently he doesn't get the raise at all.

Not long ago this firm installed an immense boiler in the lower part of a new section of the plant. Naturally, the heat arose and the rooms directly over the boiler became practically unbearable. Two men employed on the floor above were discharged for repeatedly complaining about the excessive heat. The rest of the men stood it as long as they could, then they complained in a body. Three months later the ceiling of the new boiler room was covered with asbestos packing. Meanwhile the loyalty movement suffered a decided reaction.

The head of a large department store in Toronto has several thousand girls and as many men working under him. The rank and file of the former receive from $4 to

$6 a week and the men, outside of the heads of departments, average from $9 to $11 a week. Last Christmas each employe was presented with a photograph of their employer. Possibly that magnificent gift will purchase the loyalty of the recipient, but I doubt it.

Some employers, in fact a great many of them, make the blunder of giving their employes credit for having brain power about equivalent to horse sense. As a matter of fact, speaking on behalf of the working classes, I have seen horses which displayed far better sense than some employers. A horse will also eat the hay in his manger in preference to the thistles and chaff, while some employers devour the bad points in their employes while entirely overlooking their good qualities. Sometimes, of course, this procedure is reversed, especially when an employer deliberately hides his good points under a large bushel as some of them undoubtedly do.

Employers who affiliate with organized capital are in a bad position to argue against their employes throwing their lot in with organized labor. A striking instance of the inconsistency displayed by capital on this point was furnished not long ago when the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which by the way has been deliberately if not always openly fighting the workingman's compensation act, protested against American labor organizers being permitted to work in Canada, while they—the manufacturers—employed an organizer from the land of Uncle Samuel to organize Canadian capital.

Just a few hints, Mr. Employer, in closing: The working person is a human being gifted with at least as much gray matter as you are blessed with. Being human, he has feelings. He knows when he is being ill-treated through long experience in dealing with—well, perhaps not you—but some of your kind. He appreciates good treatment as well as you do. He has rights, and he proposes to have them, whether you are willing to grant them to him or not. Lastly, he has grown tired of waiting for you to give him what is manifestly his share of the proceeds of his toil, hence he has followed your suit and organized.

Fishing with an empty hook, Brother Capitalist, is poor sport—besides it doesn't get you anything. It requires first-class, substantial bait to catch a live fish like loyalty, but after you have made the catch you have something worth your while.

PEACE AND GOOD WILL

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)



THE great convention of the American Federation of Labor has finished its business and the year's records of organization have closed. Christmas is on time and peace and good will in order. The sudden storms and fierce tempests of feeling in many heated discussions and debates have cleared the atmosphere and all is calm and serene for labor to continue its rocky road until time for next year's convention to enliven the monotony. In slang terms, there was some class to the thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Atlanta, Georgia, opened wide her gates, proud to occupy the honored position of host to this distinguished body of veterans in the noble work of humanity's uplifting. She took pleasure in the privilege of hospitality on this great occasion and the glad hand was given labor's big convention. Individually and collectively delegates were made welcome. Such fraternal gatherings are good for host and good for guest, and instructive to the general public. The bonds of union are drawn closer and the friendly ties of good fellowship and brotherhood become more sincerely a fact with every such meeting.

Service is the true purpose of life. The American Federation of Labor convention indicates a public service of such magnitude as to have produced a moral

awakening of the social conscience in regard to industrial conditions.

Sensible of the great work that organized labor has undertaken for humanity, public appreciation and recognition are finding general expression.

Churches are awakening to a sense of duty and a mutual interest in all industrial problems, and at last are making an effort to co-operate with organized labor in the mighty task of social reform. With organized labor's increased strength and importance, the churches have manifested a deepening interest in their common problems, and seem more willing of late to accord worthy motives to the working men and their unions.

"The federal council and commission on the church and social service will confer with labor representatives and will send its delegates to their gatherings."

Plenty of good people who call themselves Christians have been narrow or snobbish enough to hold themselves aloof from any connection with the labor union. What a condescension to, now in a measure, affiliate with labor unions.

This statement would no doubt be denied by our good brethren of fashionable churches, but it would be safe to bet on the result that two girls equally gifted and equally cultivated in music who should apply for positions in a choir would be selected in the following manner: One is the daughter of a bank defaulter, who is serving a term in the federal prison, the other is a daughter of an honest mechanic serving his life sentence to hard labor in some local shop. Of the two the former would be given the preference every time, because the good people in swell society have always seemed to have the idea that it is more disgrace to work than to steal. But let it pass.

The labor union has grown and grown and spread itself and is still growing to greater usefulness and strength. Love and service and brotherhood have been the substantial elements of its practical religion as it has quietly and conscientiously practiced the golden rule instead of the rule of gold.

For a long time labor organizations have found a thankless task in opposing monopoly and striving to protect the interests of working people, but perseverance will tell. Organized labor is at last recognized as a dominant influence for good in social reform, and in the improvement of conditions looking to a better rather than a lower grade of future citizenship.

The American Federation of Labor is keeping the work or improvement moving steadily forward. No one who has given the subject any thought can doubt the sincerity of purpose or purity of organized labor's ideas. The noblest heroes of our times are the champions of the poor and helpless, and our labor leaders are loyal to their cause and have the courage of their convictions.

Judging from every evidence relative to carrying out the aims and principles of organized labor, those self-made men of brains and brawn are masters of their subject, and altogether competent if anybody is to solve the economic problems of our day.

They have caused the cry of child labor to be heard far and near, and sympathetic hearts have been stirred to their depths and strong hands have been stretched out to save.

The womanhood of our land is being sacrificed to a heartless and ever encroaching commercialism, and in the ranks of organized labor all man's instinctive chivalry is roused in her defense. The home life of the nation is in danger when necessity compels women and children to go out to work as wage earners.

Shorter hours of labor, more leisure, more culture, more comfort and less misery, degradation and ignorance; who would not rejoice to see these humane conditions established for the working people? Those who would oppose any reasonable measure attempting to elevate and improve humanity are themselves greatly lacking in spiritual virtues to say the least. In fact, the symptoms indicate that the disease of avarice has eaten out the faculty of conscience, and on Easy street has reached the chronic and acute stage that makes Uncle Sam a sick man, and call for speedy and heroic remedy. The women and children working; the poorer and less equipped they are the cheaper their labor, or as the

union hater privately puts it, the more ignorant and helpless the victims of poverty, the better they work, the less comfort they require, the lower wages they demand. What is to become of the homes of the future under such circumstances? It is fast coming to the pass that the lower strata of society will have to furnish the bulk of population.

This conclusion seems reasonable when we look at the present state of affairs all along the higher and more pretentious walks of life. A poodle dog is good enough, and far preferable to a real, live, human baby in the estimation of the average society woman. The very enthusiastic club women of modern times cannot afford the weak, silly indulgence of the pleasures of maternity. The better educated and the ambitious working people in stores, offices, factories and shops simply cannot afford to run the risk of trying to rear families on the present income and corresponding expense of living. From a very fair reasoning, it is considered a crime to bring refined children into existence without adequate means for their proper development. That is one side of the picture—loving a child too well to do it such an injustice as to become its parents.

Then it is the duty of the world at large to make conditions of labor such, that if furnishing the population is left among the rest of the burdens upon the poor, the homes may be decent, and comfortable for the rising generations yet to be.

At last, through organized labor, a thoughtless public is beginning to take notice. A desire to help toward the general uplift is spreading among all classes, and the prospects for many new lines of endeavor seem favorable and even enthusiastic. At last the spirit of brotherhood is abroad, and the mighty campaign against wrong, misery and injustice has received a new impetus.

The big convention did its part nobly. Thanksgiving time then brought its short season of benediction to our nation. And then the world wide holiday of the Christmas tide brings us its festival of joy. The "King of the Workers" gives us His spirit freely as we desire it.

Born within a lowly stable, where the cattle round Me stood,
Trained a carpenter in Nazareth, I have toiled and found it good.

May peace and good will mark the advancement of organized labor's cause through the coming year, and may success and prosperity attend the U. B. of C. and J., in particular, and unionism in general.

FACTS AND ACTS

(By H. S. Levalley.)



MMUNITY in the individual is the result of elimination of racial sympathy for old forms. It is of blood and nerve base. Just so are causes and principles of progress for happiness in the field of human desire, mutations of the old, that phoenix like rise from dead passions of greed in world thought of the ages.

Science has found that a single ion, particles that make up the atom, is able to draw the mass atom after it when immersed in a liquid medium, while in atmospheric medium it is found following the mass.

When man made his habitation in the caverns of ignorance then was the day of divine right of kings, and the mass huddled in the wake of the leader. But when these damp, sullen temples had been dissolved, dissipated by the sunlight of the eternal good, the mass arose, became free air breathers and magna charta and declaration of independence resulted and also became a cause, an immune principle since found in all true men. Individual altars of freedom were erected, presided over by priests in fellowship. The old guard dies hard, poisoned by milling on his own centre. Its very negativity of fighting against justice for all is its death. Labor wins because it has a cause to fight for.

In society as with the child we find that diseases with which they were born are

more incurable than those which they attract after birth, and this shows that it is conception and not the birth that is the real thing to be considered. So then let each of us hold the true plan in mind before we essay to construct with the body, and this plan is that the mass shall draw to it, its rudder in this age of aviation, mind for power, reason for guide. The lion shall wag its own tail, bird sing its own note.

Yet louder rang the strong one's stroke,
Yet nearer flash'd his axe's gleam;
Shuddering and sick of heart I woke,
As from a dream.

I lood'd: aside the dust cloud roll'd—
The waster seem'd the builder too;
Upspringing from the Ruin'd old
I saw the new.

'Twas but the ruin of the bad—
The wasting of the wrong and ill;
What e'er of good the old time had
Was living still.

Grow wiser for the lesson given,
I fear no longer, for I know
That where the share is deepest driven
The best fruits grow.

Take heart—the waster builds again—
A charmed life old goodness hath;
The tares may perish—but the grain
Is not for death.

MEDITATIONS

(By John Upton.)



FEW generations back our boys and girls were satisfied with the simple gift at the holiday season. The boys desired such things as shoes, boots, with perhaps a pair of skates.

Our girls looked forward to some useful thing with which to adorn the person or the home.

As times changed they began to think that these necessities were sure to come and they wished for more expensive things and less useful. The same conditions are noticeable among our fathers and mothers.

A large class of men no longer worry about the actual necessities of life, which come as a matter of course, but they *are* concerned about the luxuries.

The discoveries and inventions of the past few years enable mankind to produce with little labor, that which is needed to sustain life. If things were equalized, it would not be necessary for men to devote more than a few hours each day to work.

One trouble seems to be that there are so many non-producers who must be maintained by those who do produce, and moreover, this non-producing class is not only failing to produce anything to add to the general fund, but are consuming more than their share. "They toil not, neither do they spin."

Let us suppose for a little while that men are really paid, not so much in money as in real benefits, comforts or luxuries, according to their earning capacity. That each one is getting a square deal.

If this were true, who then would be riding in the motor car? Who would be trudging in the mud with a pair of water-soaked shoes on his feet? There are two theoretical solutions to the present problem of the unequal distribution of wealth. The first would be to have the wealthy people become philanthropists and voluntarily provide for their less fortunate brethren.

The other idea would be to make the laborers and producers contented with their lot. Let them be satisfied with the existing conditions. The Beatitudes say: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth," which might be taken to mean that each one will get a plot about two by six, provided he does not meet with some unusual disaster. Perhaps we need another version of the Beatitudes:

"Blessed are they who want but little, for they can get it."

"Blessed are our poor, for they shall stay so"

This country cannot continue to exist one-half free and one-half taxed. Those words were used by a politician on a special occasion, but it applies to the present condition of things.

Neither half knows how the other half lives, but the producers are beginning to find out how the consumers live and the idle consumers are beginning to be alarmed lest each half learn to know the other more.

The rich man doesn't want to know how the poor man lives neither does he want the poor fellow to know how he lives. Of course we are willing to give credit to the exceptions.

Going back in the history of the world we find that whenever there has been two separate and distinct social classes in any nation, it has been one of the chief aims of the higher class, also one of their chief difficulties, to keep the lower class in ignorance to prevent them from becoming educated, thoughtful, self reliant, and, therefore, dangerous.

If we consider the laboring class as one individual or, take the average laborer, we will find that he is not usually a studious thoughtful man; that after the day's work he is too tired to study, but is apt to indulge in a drink or two of beer and lies down to rest. Even in the morning he is not in his normal condition. He does not become thoughtfully conscious of his powers and possibilities, nor of his situation.

Someone has said that if the laborer were deprived of the chance to drown his trouble in drink he would rise and bring about an industrial revolution, but there are many laborers where this drink habit does not apply, yet they are overworked in body and underworked in mind.

Brains have they, but they think not.

Now, what about the man who does see his condition, but is unable to combat with his environment? He knows his inability as an individual, to overcome those who are banded together for their own good, which means his injury. Seeing this, he looks to his fellow laborers for co-operation. We should have some sort of systematic organized brotherhood, but first we must have the individual.

WOMAN AND THE HOME

(By Flora S. Upton.)

For some thousands of years our world has been one great battlefield. As far as history reaches back a great fight has been going on between the powers of light and darkness.

The captains of industry and wealth, those in power have greater opportunities, therefore greater responsibilities, than ever before. The bread and butter question is perhaps the greatest problem before the people today, and until this is settled, many of our people have little thought for anything else.

How long will the great strife of selfish interest continue?

Look at the awful problem of the woman and child labor conditions. The children are overworked and underpaid while our wives and mothers are compelled to perform hard tasks which would tax even the strength of man.

In some of the great cities in this our own United States women are compelled to work in wet rooms in their bare feet because the floor is covered with water from the machines.

Look at the continual danger they are facing in many shops, factories and mills from fire. We do not need to look back many weeks in history to find the awful examples in such a case.

In many of the places they must stand all day filling their lungs with dust and dirt and metal particles which will ruin their health. If we go to these places and ask why these conditions obtain, we may be told that the women will work more rapidly than the men, and more cheaply, and that they will work somewhere, so why not for this or that place?

Would a man grind out his soul at this toil for the money it brings to our gentler sex?

Go to the woman and ask her what she has to say. Perhaps she will tell you it is awful, but then one cannot starve.

Many and many a time great danger is faced from the machinery or work itself.

Some one has recently said: "No woman is doing her duty to herself, her husband, or the children God has given her, if she does not give a little time each day to the improvement of her mind."

If the mother is worn out with this continual grind for the very necessities of life, how then can she improve the mind, and if as a result our race becomes less and less intellectual, what then is to be the future?

True, this does not apply to many women of our homes today, but what class does it apply to? To the vain worshipers at the shrine of so-called society?

To the class of women whom I have been speaking of? Perhaps to the middle class, but I hardly believe they outnumber the great class of laboring women.

I believe we have come to a point in history where the people are about disgusted with the actual conditions which exist.

We need co-operation for the benefit of all the people and not for a few private owners and it would seem that the first step would be to reform the individuals.

Address of Fraternal Delegate G. H. Roberts, Representing British Trades Union Congress, at Atlanta, Ga., A. F. of L. Convention.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Like my colleague I am charged by the British Trades Union Congress, that representative institution of trades unionism in the old country, by my colleagues of the labor party in the House of Commons, Socialists and labor men alike, and by many of Great Britain's most distinguished sons and daughters to bring you greetings, fraternal, sincere and heartfelt. As you observe, this convention and our congress exchange these greetings year by year, nevertheless, they are never stale, for I believe we may say the attachment is animated by a true friendship, it possesses a rich and rare and correct understanding and also enjoys some of the attributes of music, for there is, if I am able to apprehend things aright, little difference in our aims, and meanwhile our methods become more and more attuned to one accord.

This is my first visit to your great continent, still I have not felt strange. As soon as I set foot on shore I was received with such cordiality and acclaim that all reserve was dispelled and I felt to be at once admitted into the inner courts of the temple of American labor. I felt that you had desired me to come, that you were glad I had arrived, that you were anxious to hear the message with which I was charged, and that you were equally willing that I should learn something of the methods you pursue in this great country.

During the reading of the reports from this platform I have found myself environed with a very familiar atmosphere. It appears that in every country in the world the workers have the same interests; they are engaged in the identical struggle; that east and west, white and colored are all striving today for the realization of that fuller and completer life which we claim to be due to every human being.

My colleague has in an interesting fashion told you of some of the recent developments in the old country, how the sailors and firemen, the dock laborer, the carmen, aye, not forgetting many grades of women workers, have made manifest their determination to put an end to the slavery that has hitherto been their lot, and they are claiming for their labor a fair living wage which will allow them to enjoy life as it ought to be enjoyed by human beings.

My colleague made some observations respecting the strike in which our railway workers engaged. Like him I always prefer to be perfectly candid. Whenever workers suffer a setback in Great Britain or elsewhere it is due to some failure of their own, and we have to remark that the workers on our railway systems have never been suitably or appropriately organized. The railway magnates are aware of that, and I would like to emphasize the moral that he has drawn from that experience—that the railway workers, like every other worker, must realize that he will only win that which he is strong enough to compel, that mere pleading will never suffice. You have been strong enough to compel the railway and other employers to make concessions to you.

It is quite true that certain of my colleagues and myself were called upon to take a hand in that railway dispute. Three members of the Labor Party, my chairman, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, my colleague, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and myself were called upon to act as the intermediary between the different parties. But it cannot be denied, even by ourselves, who were friends of the men

and anxious for their victory, that their weakness lay in the lack of organization; because where railway workers are thoroughly organized they cannot possibly be resisted, they get the recognition to which they are entitled and their demands receive more favorable consideration. Therefore, we have to learn the lesson of complete organization, of perfect loyalty, appreciative all the while that whatever methods we may be adopting, in the last resort the result will depend upon the strength and the perfection of our respective bodies.

Whilst in Great Britain we have a great deal to lament, still our trades uinons are progressing. Older methods are being discarded; small, ineffective organizations are being eliminated; the principle of amalgamation is more and more resorted to, so that I confidently believe that ere another decade has passed Great Britain's labor forces will appear before the world as among the best organized and most effectual of international working class organizations.

We find in our country, as indeed I am inclined to believe you do here, that the workers do not get anything like a fair share of the proceeds of their labor. For many reasons some groups of workers are compelled to accept wages which are not sufficient to cover the whole of their life. The daily wage too often is simply sufficient to supply the daily need. We are now animated with a new idea, that out of the industry in which we are engaged we shall draw such a reward as will cover the whole of our life, the waste as well as the utilized portions thereof.

The previous speaker has told you of our compensation legislation. Aye, we are proud of that measure. I have watched my colleagues of the labor party, few in number, but practical in mind, experience and character, fashioning that measure, combating bitter opposition, but wringing concessions that would never have been possible had not our labor men been in the committee room and on the floor of the House of Commons to make manifest our desire. Yet that legislation is by no means perfect. Fifty per cent. of the wage is the principle of the measure. I am here to say that if a worker is incapacitated through his employment, not fifty per cent., but complete sustenance is he entitled to until such time as he is able to labor; and if he is not able to return to his labor, a sufficient amount, based on his previous earnings, to maintain him throughout the whole remainder of his life.

In our country we have this unrest which is apparent in every country in the world, unrest which is being fanned and aggravated by national, aye, and international causes. While wages tend to remain stationary, prices of life's necessities are constantly being enhanced. Statisticians have told how during the past twenty years wages have risen with us some thirteen per cent.; but statisticians, on the other hand, have told us the cost of living has increased twenty per cent. Therefore, when we are speaking truthfully and accurately, we have to say that the workers are not making an advance, because of the depreciation that has taken place in the value of the wages they receive. This phenomenon is not confined to us. I am not going to dogmatize on conditions in your country. I think it is gratuitous for a man who is simply making a flying visit to dictate what is best for you, based on his own knowledge and experience; but I believe I am not transcending the ordinary bounds of truth when I say this phenomenon is also with you, that prices are rising in greater ratio than wages. If that be demonstrable then I say the workers of the United States of America, with the workers of Great Britain, are not making the advance to which they are entitled, because there are some powers in our midst that are able to take back to themselves that which you have compelled them to give as a result of your trades union activity.

Recognition of these facts has induced the trades unionists of my own country to go to the House of Commons to ascertain the causes. We believe the legislation which is passed and the way in which our laws are administered have a great bearing on our wage standards. Furthermore, we claim the working classes have a right to positions inside the House of Commons. Hitherto we were told the workman was not sufficiently well educated for such a position. Even today we are informed in the old country that the workers are not cultured. They do not speak with an Oxford drawl, they may not be able to reel off Latin text, yet workmen

in the House of Commons have proved that the fact that they have graduated in the university of experience makes them the most effective representatives of our working classes.

Latterly we have heard a great deal of the tyranny of the working class organizations. The charge is often leveled against you, "Why, some of our labor unions seek to compel the non-unionist to go into the organization." And why not? Has the non-unionist the right to jeopardize the standards set up by the organized workers? And when we are contemplating liberty we have to recognize that in order to make the masses free we have to restrict the liberty of some persons or others. In our factory legislation we have been limiting the liberty of the mill owner to sweat child and woman labor, and throughout the whole of our social reform aim we have been engaged in preventing some people from using their power in order to oppress others. Therefore, the real case is this: If by limiting the liberty of some people we extend the liberty of a greater number that action is perfectly justifiable, and organized labor ought to utilize the weapon to its fullest extent. Therefore I am going to say I will not criticize even those unions that are able to utilize their power in order to compel some workmen to do what they ought to be willing to do quite voluntarily because of the great benefits trades unionism has bestowed upon them.

Since 1900 the British Trades Union Congress has set up as part of its ordinary work a labor party to act in the House of Commons. The Labor Party was called into existence by repeated resolutions of the Trades Union Congress. With us it is an alliance of the trades unions and Socialist party, and I am certain that my colleague will agree with me that the alliance has proved highly successful and that the relationship between those two bodies is of a very congenial and agreeable character. I believe it is now widely acknowledged by the organized labor workers of Great Britain that our labor movement could never have occupied the proud position it fills today but that it has added one more to the older functions that characterized trades union movements previous to the calling into existence of that body.

Our movement now is triple in character. We still recognize the necessity and the desirability of purely industrial action. We acknowledge that collective bargaining must ever be the basis of our labor movement. Secondly, so well represented by my colleague, the coming from time to time of the other bodies to the assistance of any union that may be engaged in a dispute, has been an aid to the progress of the movement. To these two older functions we now have added that of political action. At the present time we have forty-two members in the British House of Commons. They form there an independent group, and while a great deal of consternation struck the ranks of the possessing classes when they first entered Parliament, nevertheless they are now acknowledged as among the most effective legislators in that body. I can well recall the opening days of the Parliament of 1906. The newspapers were filled with stories of how these labor men would comport themselves on the floor of the House. Some suggested that an extra supply of spittoons ought to be laid in, because assuredly those men were only accustomed to public house company.

The corridors and the galleries were filled with people who came out to see these new freaks. I remember a little story told of the occupants of the ladies' gallery. Titled ladies had secured seats, but one working woman had also been privileged to get a seat in the center of these scented favorites of society. She was quite the center of curiosity because she was able to name the men as they came in. She was familiar with us—I mean that in a general sense, because we are all respectable married men. The labor group had been having a meeting and we marched in together. One old dowager duchess looked down on the floor of the House and said to our working woman friend: "Do you mean to tell me that is a labor member of Parliament? Why, he looks quite a respectable little gentleman!" That was the speaker here this morning. That is fairly typical of the attitude of the other classes toward the new party. They certainly thought that the working classes were uncouth and uncultured, yet before many days were past even our leading statesmen and politicians had to acknowledge that out of the working classes can be called as much

genius, as much talent, as much experience as can be derived from any other class of society. We had claimed for years, with the poet pope that

"Prodigious action may as well be done
By weaver's issue as by prince's son."

I have watched the career of my colleagues. Being the whip of that party, having to select our men because of their various aptitudes and qualities to place them on those committees for which they are particularly fit, to call on them to speak in this or that debate because of their acquaintance with the particular subject—I say because of that experience I am proud of the Labor Party. I am proud of my class because they have demonstrated to the others that there is a genius, a working class loyalty to be found in our ranks, although they have claimed a monopoly of those things for their own particular class.

And what did they do? Outside great railway combines had sought to destroy trades unions, they had taken our unions into court, had wrested great sums out of our trades union funds, simply seeking to distort the law as some other monopolies seek to distort it in this country. By this method they had deprived us of powers we had always held to be right and legitimate. The first thing the Labor Party did was to secure the restoration to our trades unions to that free activity they had hitherto enjoyed, and make it again possible for our trades union movement to progress and develop.

Our next measure was the Compensation Act. And when I say that it embraces six millions more workers than was contemplated on its introduction into the House, and that in many of its vital particulars it is greatly improved, you will understand the benefit of it. This is directly attributable to the presence of the trades union and labor men in the House of Commons. Their work has justified their existence.

One little measure I will always be proud of. We introduced and succeeded in passing a bill for feeding the necessitous school children. I acknowledge with you that the parents ought to receive such a reward for their labor as will enable them to feed their own children; but we had the spectacle in our lives of thousands of little children being compelled to go to school without sufficient food to eat. We recognized that this was unwise in the interest of the nation; that the best efforts of the most highly qualified teachers must be wasted on half-starved children. After all, behind our movement there is a religious impulse. We agree not to quarrel about forms and symbols, but a labor movement, like every other beneficent movement, must be wisely guided and have a lofty aspiration. We sought there to carry out the divine creed—"Feed My lambs." That is the message which has been conveyed to society throughout the ages. In our country as in others we have seen those who are paid thousands a year to preach this gospel, we have seen the wealthy ones who have listened to it gladly hearken to the words of the sermon, but for the remaining six days of the week engage in cutting the wool off God's lambs.

Your men in the House of Commons said the children must be fed, that the sins of the parents should not, so far as we could help it, be visited on the heads of innocent, helpless little children, and today there are thousands of our little ones being fed in our various public schools who otherwise would be hungry. They are fed because of the presence of men in the House of Commons who knew life's problems, who were animated with a loyalty to their own class, and who intended to see to it, as far as they possibly could that the children of their own class should have an equal start in life with the children of any other class in society.

Then at the other end of life we have also accomplished something. In this respect I do not say that we alone have done it; but I do most honestly believe that but for the presence of our men in the House of Commons this mightily beneficent old age pension measure might still have remained among the unfulfilled promises of party politicians. Today we know that a million poor old men and women have five shillings a week coming in where otherwise they would have had nothing. A small sum, true, I know it appears; to us its dimensions are far too meager; but nevertheless it is a right start because it is applying to our own people the principle which has hitherto been the monopoly of the favored ones of society. A few years ago we had the rank individualists go-

ing about and warning the people against receiving an old age pension. Five shillings a week, they said, would banish the priceless jewel of thrift from our great empire. They themselves were receiving state pensions of nine hundred and twelve hundred a year, still they were not thrifty, they did not have that priceless jewel of thrift! We say if a state pension is good for our lords it is equally good for our workers. We have with us today the old man and woman who has to retire earlier than was hitherto the case, because the working life is shortened, because of its speeding up. By the extended use of machinery the worker is unable to remain in the factory so late in life as under the former more leisurely methods of production. He has less opportunity to save and the time arrives sooner when he has to draw on those savings. Old age pensions are essential if we are to keep our old people from the degradation of having to take advantage of the poor law system. In the past we paid pensions to the rich, now we are paying pensions to the poor in order to have them live the last days of their lives in comparative peace and comfort.

In reading through your reports I remember that your convention once passed a resolution in support of the principles of the Budget of 1909. You there commended the principles of the Budget introduced by our Chancellor, Mr. Lloyd George. Because you did that I felt that you recognized with us that the incident of taxation is a matter of vital concern to the wage earners. I am not intending to discuss that Budget in detail, but one of its important principles I think deserves to be acknowledged here. For the first time in the history of our country we are seeking to adjust taxation so that it falls upon the shoulders of those who are best able to bear it. We are out for the abolition of all indirect taxation. We want all taxation taken off the necessities of life. And incidentally here I might interpolate this fact, that if we can take taxation off sugar and other things their price must be reduced by the amount of tax they are relieved of, and if that does ensue you have actually effected an increase in the real value of wages to the whole working class of your population. At any rate that is the theory the working party is proceeding on in the House of Commons. We are saying that more and more of our national revenue shall be raised from the swollen incomes and accumulations of our wealthy classes. And after all this wealth comes from labor. The idler in society today gets a great deal more than the industrious man. Our working classes seem to be unable to see this. In our great establishments the lavish display is all derived from the working classes. The more thoughtful of them are now making up their minds that these comforts, these luxuries shall no longer be the monopoly of a class, but shall be the heritage of the whole of our population. Therefore, we embraced the principles of that Budget. The main principle to which I make reference is this that for the first time a British Chancellor of the Exchequer recognized that there was such a thing as unearned increment in wealth. That is to say, he was dealing purely with the land question. We find land in our urban areas constantly raising in price. Whenever you want to buy any its price is enormously enhanced. At the same time if you desire to levy a tax on it you will find the proprietor telling you it is comparatively worthless. We say, "We are quite willing to let you value your own land. If you put too low a value on it, we are going to take compulsory purchase; and, on the other hand, if you put an inflated value on it we are going to tax you on that inflated valuation. Our Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to take twenty per cent. of this unearned increment." The Labor people say, "Your justification for the appropriation of that twenty per cent. is that the inflated value is created, not by the owner of the land, but by the presence and activity of the population compelled to live on or about that land." Therefore, we say, "If we are justified in appropriating twenty per cent. we have equal justification in taking fifty or more per cent. when public needs may demand more money."

This sort of thing has aroused a great deal of hostility. We are called robbers and confiscators. You will read in some of the British newspapers how the labor people are simply concerned with depredations on the wealthy classes. It is just as well I should have come here, for you see in me the most harmless form of robber that was ever able to strut about the world! When I hear these

people talk I am reminded of a little story. I know my reverend friend here will exonerate me from any slight on his cloth. A certain reverend gentleman was walking home with a parishoner on a sharp, snowy day in winter. The parishoner slipped on the ice and fell. The reverend gentleman looked down at him and very facetiously said, "Brother, it is said in holy writ that sinners stand in slippery places." The man looked up from the ground and said, "Yes, I see they do, but I cannot."

And that is what has been occurring in our country. These people have stolen for their own private gain those things which ought to have been directed into the homes of the common people. We are there now to tell them, "This robbery must cease. The wealth which is co-operatively created by the industrious classes shall be enjoyed by them. The inequality that has scandalized our society must be eliminated, for there is no necessity today for any human being to be degraded or poor." It is for the working people to utilize all their power politically, industriously and in any other thing that may present itself in the various countries. In our country we are troubled with that worst of all problems, unemployment. I am told that you are unfamiliar with it in this great continent. At any rate some of the speakers on our side have depicted the United States of America as an Eldorado, where all you have to do is to tickle the surface of the soil and you get a bounteou harvest. If you want to find a gold mine, just take a spade and lift up a few feet of soil and you will have all your wants supplied and you will be a modern Midas. As I said before, I am not dogmatizing, my time here has been too short, but I assume your problem is the same as ours. Wherever the competitive system exists there must be a reserve of labor.

I am reminded of a little experience that happened in my own country during the last general election. A large employer of labor came into my constituency, not to help elect me, but to see if he could substitute a noble lord for the labor member. He said all that was necessary was a little tinkering here and there and the unemployment problem would vanish like snow under the sun's rays. I had to negotiate with that same gentleman a little later. I was arguing for a reduction of hours in the interests of the unemployed. He said: "The industry cannot stand it. We cannot afford it. Our profits are too small already." I reminded him of his political promise. He said: "Mr. Roberts, how can we conduct industry without some reserve of labor?" Our employers' newspapers tell us they must have a reserve of from two to five per cent. of labor to properly conduct their business. My reply to this employer was, "Sir, you admit that these unemployed are there, not for their own advantage, but for the profit and convenience of the employing class. Well, then, in my opinion, it is your business to maintain those things which are essential to the conduct of your business." There is no one here who will deny the right of every human being to live; that is, in the abstract. But with us we claim that the right to live and the right to a living are indistinguishable; that if you acknowledge the right of a human being to live you must also admit the duty of society to provide him with a suitable method of earning a livelihood.

We find many a good man in our own country affected by this problem. I have watched them passing down the various gradations from regular employment to intermittent employment. Some of them have sunk to what we call the submerged tenth. Today they are called undesirable, they won't work; but I believe the divine spark is still smouldering there and when society appreciates its duty aright we will not scorn these people, but take them by the hand and restore them again to respectable society.

That is our great problem. We are told it is a visionary solution of this question, that unemployment must always be with you, that it is part of the law of economics, the law of supply and demand. They speak to us as though these economic laws are like the fixed and unchanged framework of the universe. They would have us believe that economic laws are like the law of gravitation and cannot possibly be diverted; but every day economic laws are controlled and modified in the interests of certain people. Your trust magnate controls economic laws. When he can create an artificial monopoly and force up prices for his private profit, he is interfering with economic law. We say these laws are simply made by men, and can be altered

by men as soon as we put the right class of men into places where they can be altered.

Thus it is that the party in Parliament is now putting forward the plea for the unemployed, the right to work and the right to receive for that work such a sum as will enable them to maintain themselves decently and honestly. We workers have been too modest in the past years. A bare sustenance has been quite satisfactory to us. Sometimes, as I jocularly put it, the worker is satisfied if he has a job. He belongs to the union and his fraternal organization. When he has ceased to be his wife or other relatives draw from these organizations the funds they are entitled to, a slab is placed in the churchyard over his grave and on it is placed the inscription that he has fallen asleep, when the truth is he was never properly awake during his entire life. But the workers of the entire world are awakening. They know that life was intended for every human being and that its comfort and enjoyment was not intended to be the privilege of any one class.

The Labor Party in Parliament has stimulated certain measures. Our labor exchequers, while not solving unemployment in themselves, are in our opinion essential as a basis for the national organization of labor. We have succeeded in inducing the Government to introduce an act to provide funds for opening up and developing the resources of our country. Small as our land is, we have millions of acres of fertile soil lying idle, and the landlords refusing access to the women workers. We are now asking the Government to say that land really belongs to the people and it is the first duty of a civilized community to see that idle labor is brought to the idle land, in order that they may at least produce what is essential for their own livelihood. Land is the physical basis of all life. Land has been referred to as perpetually man's; therefore the Labor Party in Parliament puts forward as one of its first claims that the land shall be restored to the people and used for the peoples' good. Those of you who have visited London may have stopped before the stock exchange and read the inscription on the central stone, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." We have to paraphrase that today, "The earth is the money lord's, and the fullness thereof." We believe the soil is God's common gift to all people, and we will not rest in our endeavors until England belongs to English people and not to a small handful thereof.

I want to tell you of a little experience I had at a beautiful seaside resort in our country. I used to believe that dead men were useless, but I have changed my opinion. The Eastbourne Burial Board were greatly concerned because they wanted fresh land to extend the cemetery confines. Twenty years ago they bought their present land at the rate of seven hundred pounds per acre from one of the ducal families. They said: "Please, sir, our people will die; we are compelled to bury our dead. We paid you seven hundred pounds an acre twenty years ago. We are willing to pay that price on this occasion." "Nay, nay," said the lord, "the land is mine." Not seven hundred pounds, but in order to bury their dead, seventeen hundred and eighty pounds per acre did that public board have to pay for the land. That is the sort of robbery we are protesting against. It has an effect on wages. To pay for that cemetery greater rates will have to be levied on that district. The higher you pay in rates and rent the less you have to pay for other commodities; therefore, we say that robbery—robbery I think you will admit it to be unmistakably in character—has an effect on our living condition, and the Trades Unionists and Labor people are perfectly justified in going to Parliament to right some of these wrongs and correct some of these anomalies.

Next year we are going to enact a great piece of justice, a measure I am sure you are glad to know the Labor men are associating themselves with. I mean home rule for Ireland. The relations of the Irish Party with the Labor Party are always agreeable. We are going to support them in their demands as we have consistently done throughout, because we believe it represents common justice, the right of a people to govern themselves according to their own ideas. We are certain the Irish people can govern themselves more economically and efficiently than is the case at the present time. The present method is expensive, is provocative, and can never satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. Therefore, whilst our party is primarily concerned with social and labor

legislation, nevertheless, it is broad enough in its outlook to embrace any measure of common justice. I believe the prospects of home rule for Ireland are brighter and better because of the fact that the organized laborers of Great Britain return a Labor Party to the House of Commons.

I am not going to occupy your time much longer. This session we have two measures we hope will pass into law. One is a shops bill to regulate the hours of assistants. Today there are many young men and women working eighty, ninety and even more hours per week. We have compelled Parliament to introduce a bill to reduce the hours to sixty, too long, we acknowledge, but still a boon to well nigh a million shop assistants. Again, we have a coal mines act being molded and fashioned by experienced men in the House of Commons. These things go to prove the value of our new departure and methods, and the wisdom of the British Trades Unionists in engaging in the political action to which I am referring.

In conclusion, I want to say how glad I am to be here, how profoundly I have been moved by some of the sentiments expressed from this platform. I am glad to read the literature of your various organizations, proud to know that the American workmen, the Americans of my own class, protest against child labor, how you refuse to recognize it as essential to the conduct of industry that the little child shall be sacrificed on the altar of mammon erected among the wheels of modern industry. Child life is the most sacred charge God has entrusted to us. We all love children. Our lives are brighter and better because children enter into them, and I am here, as I am in my own country, claiming for my own child, for the child of my own class the same happy, bright, comfortable life which is the heritage of the child of the well-to-do. I say we are not worthy the name of fathers or of men so long as we acquiesce in the exploiting of child labor. Therefore, I am proud to be able to stand by you and say I rejoice and I glory in the step you have taken, and I hope ere many years have passed we in Great Britain will be able to say with you that child labor is a thing of the past and that the nation is making the best of the prospect of its children.

I know you have in your large cities many other great social problems with which we are afflicted. We have in our country thousands of our sisters thrown into vice, not through inherent fault, but due to unjust economic conditions. A few years back one of our progressive newspapers organized a sweated industry exhibit, and I learned there that the folding of the Bible and Prayer Book sheets was done for a penny a hundred sheets. And I learned that the women and girls who had been folding up God's Work were compelled to go out at night and earn what their employers denied them. We with you are concerned to alter these conditions. We want to see women appropriately engaged. I have no objection to a woman in my own craft anywhere so long as she is not utilized to depress the general standard of the man. Equal wages for equal work should apply irrespective of sex, and I am glad to recognize it.

I am glad also that you are interested in civic activities. I was proud to attend a meeting of Big Six in New York and there learn that they were discussing the great white scourge that deprives so many of our class of the life they ought to enjoy; yet society has known since 1882 that tuberculosis is a poverty disease, that it is born in our city slums of the poverty of our people, and, knowing that all those years they have done so little that sixty thousand people in Great Britain are being killed year by year. Social murder is the only verdict a thinking man can pass upon it. We are now seeking better housing and better sanitation. All these things come within the perview of the enlightened trades unionist and labor man. I am glad to observe that you take those broad views and that you are concerned to right those wrongs to which I have referred.

We are often told that the labor agitator from Great Britain is simply a pirate, that he is always out to destroy. There are many things I want to destroy, but it is destruction, if I may use a simile, of a bird breaking a shell, not for the purpose of destruction but in order that we may emerge into a fuller and completer life. Destroy the barriers of working class

(Continued on page 32.)

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

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FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1912

Editorially speaking, after the startling outcome of the McNamara trial we have nothing to retract from what we have previously said on the case. In our May issue, a week after the arrest of John J. McNamara, we said: "'Though the evidence against him, collected or manufactured as the case may be, by a detective agency, is highly damaging, we still believe him innocent and hope that he will clear himself of the grave charges standing against him.'' The McNamara brothers have now confessed their guilt and our hope has been blighted, yet this does not alter one iota the position we have taken in the same editorial in denouncing the raiding of the iron workers' general office, the railroading of McNamara to California without giving him a hearing or afford him a chance to engage counsel, as a dastardly outrage. We coincide with the executive officers of international trade unions with headquarters in Indianapolis, who in their statement printed elsewhere in this issue declare:

''If the law is again ruthlessly trampled under foot, violated and set at naught, in order that a representative of a trade union may be kidnapped, we will take exactly the same position and action as on the former occasion. The guilt of the McNamaras had neither then nor now anything to do with, nor can it be pleaded in extenuation of, the guilt of those who were responsible for the outraging of the rights of a citizen, even though that citizen himself may have been guilty of a crime. The guilt of the kidnappers is no less guilt today than it was when the illegal act was perpetrated.''

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Our General Secretary's quarterly circular just issued contains some features which are of more than usual import and concern to our membership. He again calls attention to some instances where the local officers fail to carry out the provisions of our general constitution and gives sound and timely advice regarding the situation resulting from the McNamara confession. He says on this latter subject:

''If ever there was a time in the history of the labor movement that we should stand together, now is the time. Our enemies are crowing over their victory in the McNamara case, the press is finding fault with organized labor in general, and our critics are handing out advice to us right and left as to how our unions should be run, conducted and managed, and who should be their officers, business agents, organizers, representatives and delegates. Or, in other words, they tell us we do not know how to transact, conduct and manage our own affairs. Under the guise of friendship they are trying to split our ranks, create suspicion, cause dissension and thereby bring about dissatisfaction

and discontent. If they can do that, they will have accomplished their ends. When they get us fighting among ourselves they will be satisfied, for they know they will then be the winners and we the losers. Our advice to our members is this: Don't let any one poison your minds against your union and its officers and representatives. Your union is your best friend; it fought for you for better working conditions, for increased pay, for a shorter workday, for sanitary homes and workshops, for protection of the woman wage worker and the child slave, and for many other things.

"Stand together, and be known to the world as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It is only in this way that we can hold our ground and retain the conditions we fought so hard for in years gone by.

"'Organize, and organize, and organize,' should be our watchword. Every member should willingly do his share in this work and not leave it to the business agents, organizers and local officers. By co-operating together and uniting our forces we will be the winners."

The General Secretary also calls on all District Councils and Local Unions intending making trade movements in the coming spring to send copy of their demands to us as soon as possible, so that the General Executive Board may pass upon them at their forthcoming meeting to be held during the month of January, 1912. He advises all District Councils and Local Unions to refrain from making demands of any kind unless they are reasonably sure of being successful.

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In a previous issue, commenting on the unfavorable outcome of the great strike of furniture workers in Grand Rapids, we contended that the strike was not altogether a failure, as it had taught the employers a lesson they will not soon forget. This contention has recently not only been verified, but it seems that the lesson taught by the strike is of a wider national scope, and the furniture workers of the entire country will ultimately benefit from its effect.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers held in the city of Indianapolis in the earlier part of December, Mr. R. W. Irwin, a Grand Rapids manufacturer, in reviewing the conditions in the furniture industry as they existed at Grand Rapids prior to the big strike of last summer, its causes and results, said in part:

"I think we must recognize, as found by the commission of inquiry, who investigated our matter, that 'the shorter work day, generally speaking, is justified by humane considerations and is in harmony with the principles of modern political economy,' and we must also recognize that our industry is not abreast of the times in this respect. Years ago, and not very many, either, twelve or fourteen hour workdays were common; while today the maximum is about ten hours, and nine hours is much more common. I think we owe it to ourselves to recognize first the humane side of the question.

"The lot of all workmen at the best is none too good; ten hours of continuous labor is a long day, leaving very little, if any, time to the worker for recreation or companionship with his family; a large number of the other industries have recognized this condition, and are on the nine-hour basis. I do not eblieve it necessary to go into great detail as to the hours of labor in other lines, for I believe you men all appreciate that what I say is true. If it is true, it remains for us to be progressive enough and broad enough to accept the situation from all viewpoints, and to see that this same condition is brought about within our industry.

"If you were to ask me if I thought that the manufacturers in any one or two localities could do it alone, I would unhesitatingly say 'no,' but I do believe that such a powerful organization as this can bring it about if it goes at the matter with a will. I realize fully that the average furniture business today could not stand such an increase in the cost of production unless it was immediately reflected in the selling prices. In the last analysis, all increases in cost are borne by the consumer, and this, I believe, is one that can from all considerations, be rightfully added to the selling price and passed on."

The meeting adopted a resolution declaring it the sense of the association that the nine-hour workday should be adopted by the furniture industry of the entire country and proidving for a committee of fifteen whose duty it shall be to endeavor to secure the co-operation of all furniture manufacturers to accomplish this purpose.

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We have to record another case where the civil courts were appealed to in violation of Section 209 of our general constitu-

tion. The case is of more than local significance, as it involved and affected the general office, and as the decision rendered by the court is of vital importance to labor organizations generally and our members in particular, we are here giving a short history of the case and the court's findings.

A member of Local Union 1008, Brooklyn, N. Y., in an action brought before the Seventh District Municipal Court, sued that Local Union to recover $500 for expulsion. The member was fined and ordered to another Local Union for conduct tending to disrupt his union. The offense warranted expulsion. Two appeals to the higher courts of the general organization at Indianapolis resulted in a reversal of the judgment of the Local Union because it had no power to order his transfer to another local. It was, in effect, held that whereas the union could have expelled him, it had no power to order his transfer. The plaintiff contended that the mere fact of reversal made his Local Union liable in damages.

As counsel for the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Charles Maitland Beattie, explained that the organization of carpenters of 200,000 members has its own system of tribunals so that from the lower trial court a member may avail himself if he desires of three appeals. In this way the organization relieves the civil courts from countless labor disputes. An aggrieved member, he urged, should not have the right to sue for damages based on bona fide rulings of any of the tribunals of the order in his favor, as it might set a premium on unjust rulings against members.

In deciding for our United Brotherhood Justice Rosenthal said in part:

"The questions involved in this case lie at the root of the administration of justice in the tribunals of labor organizations, for if their funds are subject to actions for damages for errors of their lower courts and their higher tribunals on successive appeals, where no malice or fraud is involved, it would be unsafe for them to discipline members, and there could be no labor organizations without discipline.

"I am satisfied that the great body of laboring men in such organizations are law-abiding; that they have accomplished considerable benefit, and that, with trusts organized to fix the price of all things that such members need for their subsistence, and in order to help each other socially, and aid each other in sickness or distress, such organizations are necessary and beneficial.

"The plaintiff is shown to be of a rebellious disposition, and has several times disturbed the general peace and harmony of Local Union 1008. On the further charge of assisting in the call of a meeting, with intent to disrupt this Local Union, he was tried by a committee of said union and found guilty. Under Section 190 of the constitution, the penalty thereof might have been expulsion. The union, acting on the committee's report, taking a merciful view of his case, ordered that he be fined $5, and that he be transferred to another Local Union within thirty days, or be expelled. No doubt of his guilt was expressed by the two tribunals to which appeals were carried. They each held that the union had no power to order his transfer to another Local Union. While these appeals were pending, he was suspended on October 17, 1910, for three months for creating another disturbance at a meeting. On December 12, 1910, he was expelled (while the appeal was pending before the General Executive Board, which reinstated him on February 27, 1911).

"The union had the power, under Section 201 of the constitution, 'where the circumstances require immediate action,' to expel a member without a trial by a three-fourths vote. The vote was unanimous and the continued disturbance seemed to justify such immediate action. Besides, the union had orders from the General President to expel him. The expulsion on December 12, 1910, seems to have been because of the orders of the General President, as well as conduct warranted under Section 201 of the constitution. But meanwhile the appeal from the order of transfer or expulsion having proceeded, he was reinstated by the union on orders of the higher body on February 27, 1911, regardless of Section 201. Hence this question arises: Can a Local Union, which has found a member guilty of an offense (warranting expulsion) be held liable in damages because a higher body (which it is bound to obey, and which is a separate legal entity with its separate officers) orders it to reinstate a member, not because he is not guilty, but because (instead of expelling him) it ordered him to join another Local Union. I do not so think. It would not be in the interests of the higher tribunals to act justly on appeals, if their decisions (reversing a lower court) would result in a claim for damages.

"Of course, if fraud or malice had been established, a different legal proposition would be presented. Plaintiff's effort to show or prove fraud or malice is not sustained."

When a court of law thus expresses its faith in the administration of justice in labor organizations it is about time for

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GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

American Federation of Labor

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1911.

To Organized Labor:

Greeting:—In the recent past, the good name and high ideals of our great labor movement, its men, and the cause of humanity it and they represent, have been attacked as never before. Every enemy, every "interest," arrayed against the organized workers has howled like dervishes. They hope to bring our tried, trusted and faithful men into disrepute, to destroy your confidence in their integrity and thereby weaken, and finally crush, the organizations of labor.

Every union member deplores violence and crime, whether committed by an ordinary outlaw, by a corporation director or agent, or by a so-called union man. Labor resents the insinuation that because one or two union members became criminally fanatical or fanatically criminal, that the rank and file, and the officers of the labor movement are responsible either legally or morally.

Labor in its history has met, resisted and overcome the bitter hostility of its foes. Labor, standing for the great cause of justice and humanity, will again.

Men and women of labor: Stand firm, be true to yourselves and to each other. Let the spirit of fraternity, justice, freedom and solidarity imbue your every thought, word and action. Stand by your union. Organize the yet unorganized workers, and labor will triumph.

The following statement of the McNamara Ways and Means Committee is commended to the thoughful consideration of you and all interested. Please read it at your meeting and insert it in your minutes

for future information and reference. Grit your teeth and organize!

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

Attest:
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

—A Statement—

To the American Public on the McNamara Case:

The McNamaras stand before the world self-convicted of great crimes. They have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment—J. B. during his natural life, J. J. for fifteen years. The position of labor in connection with the effort made to afford these men an opportunity for adequate defense before the courts has been attacked and misrepresented to such a degree as to require a clear statement at the hands of the undersigned, who are in the best position to make an authoritative statement at this time—a statement that will be strengthened by some review of the principal points of the case.

Was there an explosion of gas in the Los Angeles Times building when it was destroyed? Immediately after the disaster, the press reports stated that men who had been at work in the building spoke of an odor of gas for some time previous to the explosion. Gas leakage in the building, it came out later, had been known to others. Many conservative trade union officials, newspaper writers and publicists, on making an investigation in Los Angeles, soon after, were positive in assuring the public that they believed gas had destroyed the building. Among the mine workers, not one man, so far as information has reached us, has believed the destructive explosive was dynamite. Prominent officials of the United Mine Workers, cautious, honorable men, whose word is taken as truth by all who know them, who are familiar with mining explosives, declared that the effect of the explosion was not that which follows a discharge of dynamite. Were all these men speaking from blind partisanship or from honest conviction? Were they utterly mistaken? The answer has now been supplied by the prosecution. While the "gas theory" was being hooted at by enemies of the unions, while even so late as last Friday night, an editor of the New York Times was inditing a contemptuous slur at John Mitchell for supposing "that proof would be adduced to show that an explosion of gas destroyed the Los Angeles Times building," the prosecution knew that gas was an agency in the explosion and a great factor in the destruction which ensued. W. J. Burns in a press interview Saturday last said: "Why, McManigal told us in his first confession that McNamara turned open the stopcocks of the gas mains of the building when he set the bomb. We knew all the time that a part of the explosion was due to gas." Now, the possible terrific force of a gas explosion, even in the open air, was shown in the wreckage caused by the accident at the Grand Central Station, New York, December 19, 1910, while the Los Angeles disaster was being discussed throughout the country.

The fact of a gas explosion led all others in importance in the minds of the organized workers. Nearly all of them were convinced that it was an established fact. The most cautious reasoners among them regarded the possibilities of the fact sufficient to hold to belief in it until proof to the contrary could be produced. They were willing to suspend conclusive judgment while awaiting evidence.

The public also wanted such facts regarding the circumstances of the explosion as could be accepted as evidence of the way it came about. What was given the public, first and foremost? On the instant, at the hearing of the explosion, H. G. Otis broke into a savage denunciation of trade unionists, accusing them of having caused the disaster, and he has ever since declared it was the result of dynamite. By this course, he diverted the case from one in which citizens in common should have proceeded, through legal methods alone, to search for the truth. He threw the unions on their defense, outraged them, insulted their officials, raised animosities that could have been avoided. He was at once backed up by the small circle of bitter enemies of trades unionism, whose fulminations were largely made up of tranparent falsehoods

leveled at trade unions in general and at the leaders of trade unions.

Despite all clamor it must be remembered that, with few exceptions, the international trade unions, more than 120 in number, are and have usually been in normal business relations with the employers of their members. Many of them have for years arranged their differences and their working conditions with employers through trade agreements or other methods resulting in a minimum loss through suspension of work. Violence in cases of dispute are not common to them. Trade unionists have been made aware, by experience, that stories of disorder by unionists during strikes or lockouts have been systematically exaggerated.

Therefore, aware of the necessity of trade union organization of the incalculable amount of good in various forms done by and through their unions every year, of the long and bitter campaign carried on by Otis, Kirby, Post and others, to destroy trade unionism, and perceiving the intention of these plotters and their detectives to ignore the apparent, and, to their minds, proven cause of the Times disaster, and to turn that terible event solely to account as a means of discrediting trade unionism, the unions energetically stated their side of the case to the American public as they saw it at that time.

When, after six months, the McNamaras were arrested, it was in Russian style, not American. Holding the members of the Executive Board of the Structural Iron Workers in confinement without warrant, hurrying J. J. McNamara away from Indianapolis in an automobile and by circuitous routes taken to California—what were these but features of highanded irregularity, and tyrannical lawlessness, known in arrests in Russia that precede transportation of prosecuted citizens to Siberia? And, when Detective Burns has throughout been doubted by so great a part of the American public, it has been largely the fault of his proceedings at this point, and of his own defouling the reputation of his craft, for has he not said: "Private detectives, as a class, are the worst lot of blackmailing scoundrels that live outside of prisons." (See page 357 McClure's Magazine, August, 1911.)

J. J. McNamara had not been of sufficient prominence among labor men to be the subject of discussion as a leading figure, but what was generally known of him was to his credit. He was seen at conventions as a man of pleasing appearance and of mild manner. He was spoken of as self-educated and a faithful secretary of his organization. His speech and his writings for his magazine were reputed to be conservative. When placed under arrest, and throughout his imprisonment, his bearing was undemonstrative. His letters to officials of the A. F. of L. and telegram to the Atlanta convention were concise and without suspicious characteristics. In no wise, to common observation, had he shown abnormal traits.

Did organized labor properly express its condemnation of violence on hearing of the Los Angeles disaster? It did by interviews, addresses and publications. The hundreds of union labor papers, in their issues succeeding the event, contained what, taken together, would make volumes, declarative of the sentiments of their editors and of the rank and file of union membership on the subject. All recognized the case as one of mystery, the feeling shown being that of horror at the possibility of any union man being implicated in it. Unions framed resolutions in meetings, declaring that trade unionism was not to be advanced by murderous acts. Union labor officials, and many others, were quoted to similar effect. The president of the American Federation of Labor, the day after the disaster occurred, as published by the St. Louis Star, said:

"Labor does not stand for such outrages, nor contemplate such crime. I cannot believe that a union man has done it, and I deeply hope no one who was connected with the labor movement will be found to have done it. It is inconceivable that a union man should have done this thing. And yet, if it is found that a union man has done it, unionism cannot be blamed by fair-minded men for the deed of a man devoid of any human feeling, as the perpetrator of this horrible catastrophe must have been. It was the act of a madman.

No one with an ounce of sympathy in his makeup could do aught but contemplate such a crime with the deepest abhorrence.''

These facts were further fully presented in the June, 1911, issue of the American Federationist, in a seventeen-page article entitled the ''McNamara Case,'' in which the leading facts up to that time were reviewed. Speaking before the St. Louis Central Labor Union on Sunday, October 2, 1910, the day after the disaster, President Gompers asserted he would ''immediately turn the dynamiters over to the proper authorities if he could lay hands on them.'' The Globe-Democrat also quoted him as saying: ''I only wish I knew the actual perpetrators and if I did, take my word for it, I would turn them over to justice.'' The universal condemnation of a murderous deed in labor circles ought to be a fact so far beyond question, so easily ascertainable from accessible records, that no man with any regard for his reputation for veracity could deny it. Yet, the New York Times, in an editorial last Saturday printed this sentence: ''From the day when James B. McNamara's bomb blew his twenty-one victims into eternity, down to the present time, no authoritative voice in the ranks of labor has been raised to express the hope that the murderers would be brought to justice, even should they prove to be union men.''

Relative to other phases of the McNamara case, the article in the June American Federationist contains these passages:

''It may be said from that time (the kidnapping) to the present, Detective Burns, Attorney Drew, Editor Otis, C. W. Post and the active agents of the extremists in the Manufacturers' Association in general have all played to perfection the hysterical characters to which we are accustomed in the pages of cheap fiction and on the boards of the Bowery class of theatres.''

* * * ''Nothing more surprised us in the series of audacious acts committed by Detective Burns than his saying to a reporter of the World, May 7, 1911:

'' 'Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, knows by this time that there was no frame-up and that the arrests of the McNamaras and McManigal were not the result of a plant. Why? Because Gompers has been conducting an investigation of his own at Indianapolis that has convinced him that there was no frame-up and no plants.'

''These assertions of Burns were entirely without foundation. Nothing was brought to our knowledge in Indianapolis or elsewhere that could be used as evidence against the prisoners or to show that the Structural Iron Workers' Union has been conducting a dynamite campaign against the Erectors' Association.''

Since the McNamara confession Burns has been reiterating this charge. The only ''investigation'' in which President Gompers participated in Indianapolis was the meeting of the prominent trade unionists held last May 10-12, called by officials of the eight international unions which have their headquarters in that city, and the meeting of the officials of a large number of trade unions called by authority of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and held at Indianapolis, June 29, 1911. What President Gompers learned there was precisely what everyone attending the conference learned, and that was nothing that helped to solve the mystery of the Los Angeles disaster, or, of criminality of any kind.

Indeed, the unlawful and un-American kidnapping of McNamara formed one of the chief factors of fixing in the minds of the working people of our country that he was innocent. They reasoned, as they had a right to reason, that if there existed evidence of McNamara's guilt of the crime charged, every protection would and should have been accorded him to demonstrate before the courts of Indiana that he was innocent of the crime with which he was charged. His protestations of innocence, his demands to be represented by counsel, were all ruthlessly ignored.

Violence, brutality, destruction of life or property are foreign to the aims and methods of organized labor of America, and no interest is more severely injured by the employment of such methods, than that of the workers organized in the labor movement. Therefore, quite apart from the spirit of humanitarianism and justice which prompts the activities of the organized

labor movement, policy and hopes for success, forbid the resort to violence. The American labor movement and its men are loyal Americans and seek to obtain the abolition of wrongs and the attainment of their rights within the law.

Organized labor of America has no desire to condone the crimes of the McNamaras. It joins in the satisfaction that the majesty of the law and justice has been maintained and the culprits commensurately punished for their crime.

And yet it is an awful commentary upon existing conditions when any one man, among all the millions of workers can bring himself to the frame of mind that the only means to secure justice for labor is in violence, outrage and murder.

It is cruelly unjust to hold the men of the labor movement either legally or morally responsible for the crime of an individual member. No such moral code or legal responsibility is placed upon any other association of men in our country.

In so far as we have the right to speak, in the name of organized labor, we welcome any investigation which either federal and state courts may undertake. The sessions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor are held with open doors that all may see and hear what is being said and done. The books, accounts and correspondence of the American Federation of Labor are open to any competent authority, who may desire to make a study or an investigation of them.

Will the National Manufacturers' Association, the Erectors' Association and the detective agencies extend the same privilege for public investigation and examination of their books and correspondence?

When we were selected as a committee on Ways and Means to raise and dispense funds for the defense of the McNamaras and the prosecution of the kidnappers, we were fully impressed with the innocence of the accused men. That impression was strengthened by their written and oral protestations of innocence. We here and now, individually and collectively, declare that the first knowledge or intimation of their guilt was conveyed by the press in their confessions of guilt. From the outset we assured all contributors and the public generally that we would publish an accounting of the moneys received, from whom received, and to whom paid. This assurance will be fulfilled. A report in full will first be made to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting to be held at Washington, D. C., January 8, 1912.

The American labor movement has done so much for the workers of our country in improving their condition, in lightening the burdens which the workers have had to bear, bringing light and hope in the homes and in the lives, the factories and the workshops of our country, that it challenges the world of investigators. The organizations of labor of America have been the most potent factors in the establishment and maintenance of the largest measure of industrial peace. Their course is of a conciliatory character, to reach trade agreements with employers, and the faithful adherence to agreements. When industrial conditions become unsettled, they are more largely due to the unreasonableness of employers, who regard every effort of the workers to maintain their rights, and to promote their interests, as an invasion of employers' prerogatives, which are resented with consequent struggles. If employers will be but fair and tolerant, they will find more than a responsive attitude on the part of organized labor, but, of one thing all may rest assured, that with existing conditions of concentrated wealth and industry, the organized toilers of our country realize that there is no hope from abject slavery outside of the protection which the organized labor movement affords.

The men of organized labor, in common with all our people, are grieved beyond expression in words at the loss of life, and the destruction of property, not only in the case under discussion, but in any other case which may have occurred. We are hurt and humiliated to think that any man connected with the labor movement should have been guilty of either. The lesson this grave crime teaches will, however have its salutary effect. It will demonstrate now more than ever, the inhumanity, as well as the futility of resorting to violence in the effort to right wrongs, or to attain rights.

In view of the great uplift work in

which the men of the labor movement have been and are engaged, and the industrial problems with which they have to contend, we insist that our organizations of labor should be judged by what they do and aim to do, rather than to be opposed and stigmatized because one or a few may be recreant to the good name and high ideals of labor, and we appeal to the fair-minded citizenship and the press of America for fair treatment.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President American Federation of Labor, Chairman.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor, Secretary.
JAMES A. SHORT,
President Building Trades Department.
WM. J. SPENCER,
Secretary Building Trades Department.
JAS. O'CONNELL,
President Metal Trades Department.
A. J. BERRES,
Secretary Metal Trades Department.
JOHN B. LENNON,
President Union Label Trades Department.
THOMAS F. TRACY,
Secretary Union Label Trades Department.

Constituting the McNamara Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1911.

Both Sides of the "Crime of the Century"

A Statement.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 5, 1911.

To the Trade Unionists of North America and their Friends and Sympathizers:

Greeting:—The conference of executive officers of the international trade unions with headquarters in Indianapolis, assembled this day, takes this opportunity to express its condemnation of crime and violence, whether developing in trade unions, in commercial enterprises, or in the conduct of daily newspapers. There can be no distinction as to quality of participants in crime, no palliation of crime, no excuse for crime; and the present enlargement on a particular crime committed by a member of a trade union, one among the millions of organized wage earners, or by an officer of a trade union, one among the thousands of such officers, smacks much of an attempt to cover up crime in other quarters and to enlarge the opportunity for criminals in high places, and this effort is by the interests that are suspected of controlling the utterances of supposedly public mouthpieces and molders of public opinion.

—Had Full Confidence—

We, the international officers located in Indianapolis, believed that John J. McNamara was the victim of as foul a conspiracy as was ever hatched. That belief was fostered, nurtured and grew into conviction largely because of the manner in which McNamara was spirited from Indianapolis and hurried to a distant city, supposedly hostile to organized labor. In order that McNamara might be rushed from the city of his residence, private detectives, the Indianapolis police department, a judge of its police court, the mayor of the city and the governor of the state, all lent their aid in violation of law. Thus was crime perpetrated by those who ostensibly sought to punish crime, and thus was our belief in a conspiracy justified by the representatives of the law and those who acted with them.

As to the events to which we allude, we quote from our statement of May 10, 1911, wherein we set forth that "the secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was arrested in his office without service of warrant, hustled to the police court, and, without regard to the provisions of the law relative to extradition proceedings, and while his associates were held prisoners in their own headquarters by local and imported detectives, was given summary hearing in a court having no jurisdiction, denied the right to be heard by himself and counsel, guaranteed by the constitution, and was then immediately transported from this state to the confines of a jail in another state."

—Statement Further Quoted—

Continuing we asserted: "If this method of procedure is sanctioned, are we not all in the same peril? May not the officers of

the law or private detective agencies enter our offices at any time, arrest us, ransack our files and place our organizations in such a condition that they cannot transact their official business? Is this the new short cut that has been made for the overthrow of unionism? Failing in the usual assaults on the trade unions as such, are their international headquarters to be at the mercy of private detective agencies in the employ of manufacturers' associations?''

Now that the McNamaras have pleaded guilty, there can, of course, be no question of their guilt, and with them we have nothing more to do except to reiterate our previous estimate of the crime for which they now plead responsibility as ''heinous and revolting.''

When we came to their defense we acted in the light of circumstances as we have explained them, and we assert that we did only our duty under the conditions that then existed. If the law is again ruthlessly trampled under foot, violated and set at naught, in order that a representative of a trade union may be kidnapped, we will take exactly the same position and action as on the former occasion. The guilt of the McNamaras had neither then nor now anything to do with, nor can it be pleaded in extenuation of, the guilt of those who were responsible for the outraging of the rights of a citizen, even though that citizen himself may have been guilty of a crime. The guilt of the kidnappers is no less guilt today than it was when the illegal act was perpetrated.

—Denounce Union's Critics—

While professing the utmost horror and condemnation for the crimes to which the McNamaras have now pleaded guilty, and, while asserting that the history of trade unionism is freer from crime than is the history of any other organized human effort, we at the same time desire to call attention to another phase of this remarkable criminal event, which, when the fog of sensationalism and newspaper hystericalism has cleared away, will impress itself on the minds of all thoughtful, earnest and conscientious men: The Los Angeles Times, the officials of the anti-union associations, the opponents of organized effort of all description on the part of the wage earners, from whatever quarter they may come, have incessantly, and at every opportunity indulged in inflammatory, vicious and mischievous denunciation of the trade unions, their officers and their members, and now give forth added venom and concentrated hostility while indulging in their favorite occupation since the McNamaras pleaded guilty.

Every hostile newspaper, and that means every newspaper controlled by the interests, and there are many of them; every officer of the hostile associations, every opponent of trade unionism, has gone into an ecstacy of enthusiasm in denunciation of the trade unions, not because of the crime to which the McNamaras plead guilty, but because opportunity has afforded to strike another blow at the organized wage earners; another avenue has been presented through which to arouse suspicion and dissension in their ranks, and another chance has been availed of to proceed with the attempt at their disruption and disintegration. Before the catastrophe and since that time the Los Angeles Times has indulged in defamation and villification of the trade unionists and the trade unions; its utterances have been more violent and anarchistic than the contents of any of the ultra-radical publications whose object is to destroy society by violence and anarchy.

—Censures Los Angeles Times—

The Los Angeles Times was, and is, no respecter of persons, creeds or conditions. Every trade unionist, every officer of a trade union, every representative of any movement that was distasteful to the editor of the Times, suffered from the baleful effect of the merciless and brutal castigation that he administered, and that he had an opportunity to give expression to simply because he is the owner of a daily newspaper. Journalism ran riot, liberty turned to license, the floodgates of vituperation and character assassination opened at his touch, because he has an engine of destruction at his command, an engine more powerful when damnably used than dynamite, bombs or nitroglycerin. He reveled in an orgy of editorial crime and newspaper licentiousness. From the standpoint of law and humanity the McNamaras are guilty of a

terrible and revolting crime and will now suffer the penalty for their wrong-doing; from a moral standpoint the proprietor of the Los Angeles Times is just as guilty as the McNamaras, and in his guilt he is joined by those representatives of the anti-union associations who inflame the minds of the wage earners, who force on them the one idea of the hopelessness of their struggle and who indulge in legalized crime in order that profit may thrive and greed may be nurtured.

Despite the shrieking of the hostile press, despite the insane rejoicing of the enemies of labor and despite the great addition which has been imposed on labor's burden by those who are recreant to its cause, the full import of this tremendous development in the relations between capital and labor will finally assert itself, and the criminals who cannot be reached by law will not go unwhipped of the scorn of public opinion.

—A Message—

To the millions of trade unionists throughout the continent we convey this message:

It cannot be denied that labor in its organized and unorganized form has suffered temporarily; but as it has recovered from many reverses, as it has arisen after many defeats, so will it rise again, more powerful, compact and determined, for its cause is just and its methods are correct. The storm of villification at present raging will subside, and in the clear sunlight of a better day the causes and the reasons and the impelling motives that have brought about the most regrettable events to which we make reference, will be understood of all men, and those moral criminals, those criminals of the employing class, those criminals of the literary engines of destruction used by them at every opportunity at their command, will stand forth stripped of their sheep's clothing and will be held up in their true colors to the gaze of all mankind.

—Repeats Position—

To those critics who have so avidly accepted this opportunity to rail against the officers of the trade union movement, we again say, as we said on May 10: "We are thankful to our critics for their good advice, but we believe we know our business, and we propose to conduct ourselves in accordance with the dictates of our best judgment. The trade unions of this country, not the present critics of the trade union movement, have built up that movement to the tremendous force that it is today. As representatives of that movement we believe we understand its aims and its aspirations. We believe we understand the desires of its members, and we will endeavor to make these aims, aspirations and desires effective through the channels that we select."

Yours most respectfully,

JAMES M. LYNCH,
Chairman of the Conference.

FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary of the Conference.

Approved: James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union; Hugo Miller, 2d Vice-Pres. International Typographical Union; J. W. Hays, Sec.-Treasurer International Typographical Union; F. X. Noschang, President Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America; Jacob Fischer, Secretary-Treasurer Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America; John F. McNamee, Editor and Manager Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine; Wm. D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Frank Duffy, General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Thos. Neale, General Treasurer United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Daniel J. Tobin, President International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers; Thomas L. Hughes, Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers; John P. White, President of United Mine Workers of America; Frank J. Hayes, Vice-President of United Mine Workers of America; Edwin Perry, Secretary-Treasurer of United Mine Workers of America; Wm. J. Bowen, President of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America; Wm. Dobson, Secretary of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America; Robert Glockling, President International Brotherhood of Book-

binders; Jas. W. Daugherty, Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; J. J. Keegan, Representing International Association of Machinists; Edgar A. Perkins, President Indiana State Federation of Labor.

Constitutional Amendment

Offered and endorsed by the following Local Unions and submitted to referendum vote as per Section 237 of general constitution:

Local Unions 1399, Okmulgee, Okla.; 144 Macon, Ga.; 1391 Kansas City, Mo.; 284 Erie, Pa.; 329 Atlanta, Ga.; 55 Denver, Colo.; 690 Little Rock, Ark.; 1127 Montreal, Canada; 361 Duluth, Minn.; 71 Fort Smith, Ark. and 296 Ensley, Ala.

Add to Section No. 44 the following words:

They shall devote their entire time to the service of the U. B.

Between sessions of the board they shall investigate proposed trade movements, assist the locals and District Councils in their respective general districts in securing trade agreements with employers when their services are so required and attend to such other business as may be assigned them by the G. P. They shall receive as wages $4.00 per day.

This amendment to go into effect immediately upon adoption of same.

Special Notice to Recording Secretaries

Under date of December 27, 1911, the General Secretary forwarded to all Local Unions of this U. B. his quarterly circular covering the first quarter of 1912. The circular contains the quarterly password; accompanying it are two blank bonds, one for the financial secretary and one for the treasurer and six blanks, of which three are to be used for the monthly reports of the financial secretary for the months of January, February and March, 1912, the extra ones to be filled out in detail and kept on file for future reference; also six blanks for the treasurer's use in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Nashua, N. H.	Waxahachie, Tex.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Wareham, Mass.

Total, 4 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Ada, Okla.	Houston, Tex.
Altus, Okla.	Hutchinson, Kan.
Alva, Okla.	Johnson City, Tenn.
Asherton, Tex.	Joliet, Ill.
Ashland, Ky.	Kenosha, Wis.
Austin, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Baltimore, Md.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Bangor, Me.	Laconia, N. H.
Bartlesville, Okla.	Lynn, Mass.
Battlecreek, Mich.	Manhattan, Kan.
Belleville, Ill.	Madison, Wis.
Big Springs, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Birmingham, Ala.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Boise, Idaho.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	New York City.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Bedford, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.	New Milford, Conn.
Cincinnati, O.	New Orleans, La.
Cleveland, O.	North Yakima, Wash.
Denver, Colo.	Oakland, Cal.
Dubuque, Ia.	Peoria, Ill.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Pottsville, Pa.
El Paso, Tex.	Rochester, N. Y.
Evansville, Ind.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Fort Myers, Fla.	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Fresno, Cal.	Tampa, Fla.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	The Dalles, Ore.
Greeley, Colo.	Utica, N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.	Waco, Tex.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Waterbury, Conn.

Cement workers of Auburn, N. Y., have secured increase in wages and shorter workday without strike.

Editorial

(Continued from page 21.)

those in its own ranks to refrain from taking their grievances to the civil courts in defiance of their constitution and their own tribunals, and instead gracefully acquiesce in the decisions of these tribunals and submit to that discipline without which no labor organization can exist nor prosper.



WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

U. S. Berry

The end of another year is drawing near, the passing of another mile post of fleeting time and all is well, though many hardships have been endured and many times have we met rebuffs in our efforts to raise the standard of our great organization; many times have our hardest workers in the cause of humanity felt as though they were almost persuaded to give up the battle for the wage earners in what we term, "The land of the free and the home of the brave," but when they viewed the enemy in battle array, rallying their forces with the capital of the world behind them, to the honor and praise of the soldiers of Labor's cause, they have girded on their armor and bared their breast and fought on and on and are still fighting as the year 1911 passes away and will be fighting as the new year, 1912, comes in on the highways of life, just as they have been since our old time-honored and pioneer soldier, P. J. McGuire, first championed the cause of the great U. B. of C. and J. of A.

While we do not have to conceal our membership, and place of meeting and other transactions, as in the earlier days, we are compelled to resort to tactics of the shrewdest kind in order to defeat the enemy who is coming at us in a different way from those of pioneer days.

It behooves each and every one to be on the alert and do his duty as a union man; it is a lack of unity on the part of the men of our own ranks that prolongs the fight. Every man of our ranks should let his personal inclinations and petty jealousies and prejudices die with the old year and enter into the fight for the cause of humanity with the coming of the new year 1912.

There are many things of importance, and advices to be given in the last issue of our 1911 Journal, and no doubt will be given by the contributors, and as our membership will no doubt be interested in what is going on in the Lone Star State, Texas, I will use what space I am allowed along that line; however I could hardly ask for space enough to go into detail of all that has transpired since my last report.

Texas is moving rapidly forward, industrially, but hardly fast enough for the great influx of wage earners who, on coming from all parts of the world and with the completion of the Panama canal Texas will become a dumping ground and many will have to go into the agricultural pursuits, and there is plenty of room in that line. There is one noticeable feature, and that is, the carpenters appear to be drifting to the larger cities and many are coming from the congested districts of the eastern and northern cities.

There is a new kind of carpenter drifting into Texas within the past year; they are known here as the English Sparrow variety, but claim to be of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and on account of the bird they have associated themselves with, who are a discarded breed, we know them as strike breakers. Their first roosting place was in the Amicable Life Building at Waco, Texas. After this was completed Waco became an unpleasant place of abode, of which you have read. Their leader, Jos. J. Erklin, foreseeing this downfall, came to Dallas to prepare a place for them, and with the persistence of the sparrow, forced their way into the Adolphus Hotel, a twenty-two story building. Texas having drawn the line on these strange beings, our boys left the job after having failed to get them to comply with our rules. This was on the 5th day of October of this year.

The fight was then taken up in earnest, as I had been ordered to Dallas to lead the fight by President Huber. I took the mat-

ter up with the Gilsonite Construction Company and finally with Adolphus Busch himself. After several trips to Dallas from St. Louis by the Busch lawyer and General Manager Haennie of the Gilsonite Construction Company, and one trip to St. Louis by representatives of the Dallas Building Trades Council, who are doing their utmost in favor of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters as against the U. B. carpenters, the whole matter was forced to arbitration by the Busch interests, the Amalgamated Society carpenters being forced to arbitrate or get off the job. The result of the arbitration was turning the entire carpenter work back to the United Brotherhood men.

This tears Erklins' playhouse down in Texas. I promised the boys in Waco that when Erklin tackled Dallas I would see that it was his last tackle in Texas, and I feel sure at this writing that he will pass out and leave our Texas carpenters in peace, and it is to be hoped that ere 1912 is gone there will be only one organization of carpenters on the American continent, and that will be the grand old U. B.

I would like to go into detail as to all the proceedings in bringing about the routing of this disturbing element, but too much space is required. I want to give credit to the St. Louis boys for pulling the wires at that end, as they did all they could in the matter and no doubt the results in Dallas will also be beneficial to St. Louis, as the Builders' Association of that city were fighting the U. B. carpenters with these same Amalgamated Society carpenters.

As this greeting will meet our boys at the Yuletide, may we all record the old year as a success and enter the new year with a light heart and a determination to bring a still greater success to the close of 1912.

Address of Fraternal Delegate G. H. Roberts

(Continued from Page 18.)

progress, not for the purpose of being a mere destroyer, but because we realize that those things must go in order that life may become really injoyable to the whole of our class. No longer are we going to believe that happiness for us is always over the hills and far away. Through our labor organizations, through our activities in our old country and your activities in your new country we are able as it were to ascend to Mount Pisgah and get a glimpse of the Promised Land, the land that is going to be when the working people of the world are united and solidified, and they have determined with one resolution to put down all oppression, all injustice and to declare the inalienable right of every human being to know a full, complete and happy livelihood. I am glad to believe those sentiments and the principles form the basis of your movement as it does with us. Therefore I say, as I do to my colleagues across the ocean, let us do what we may in our own time and according to our own capacity, and when we have to resign our labor and give an account of our lives the verdict must be, "He has sought for others the good he desired for himself. Therefore let him pass on."

Donnelly Urges Annuities.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Strong recommendations that the civil service employes of the government be retired on annuities when they reach the age of retirement or become disabled are contained in the annual report of Public Printer Samuel B. Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly says that there are now more than 250 men in the government printing office who are more than sixty-five years old, and urges that it would be of advantage to the government to provide for the retirement of those who have given to the public service the best years of their lives and who may be unable to perform an average day's work. He further asserts that the basis of such annuities should be length of service, and the salary or wage received during their employment, which in the case of those who have been in the service for many years would meet their ordinary requirements during the remainder of their lives, and that such a plan would result in saving a large portion of the amount that is conceded generally is now lost through superannuation of employes, and would at the same time be an act of justice to the individual and a recognition of long and faithful service.



The Union Label Question

Editor The Carpenter:

There is scarcely a subject so widely discussed in the labor press as the union label, and yet I claim that the major part of organized labor fails to realize that the union label is a powerful weapon in the defense of labor's cause, as well as in the protection of its interests. As to our own membership, I doubt whether the articles and letters from able writers appearing in the March, April, May, June and August (1910) issues of The Carpenter, have left any lasting impression upon their minds. Nor does it appear to me that the resolutions prevailing at our Des Moines convention, calling on our members to insist on the U. B. label appearing on all work turned out in shops and mills applying it, is taken heed of or conscientiously carried out.

At this convention a resolution was also adopted instructing the general officers to bring pressure to bear on the tool manufacturing companies to agree to the unionizing of their factories. This resolution must have met with a cold reception at the committee's hands, as to my knowledge it has not taken any action in the matter and the union label does not appear on carpenters' tools. This, however, is to a great extent, the fault of the carpenters; they do not demand union label tools; in fact, thousands of our members prefer the tools manufactured by union haters.

I have also read in a recent issue of the Journal an article by a brother in the Bay State, in which he advocates the application of the U. B. label on all household, office, bank and school furniture and fixtures, and lately another writer gives us a history of the cigar box, claiming that originally it was the work of the carpenter, and should therefore come under the carpenters' jurisdiction and bear the U. B. label. This is all well and good—the union label should appear on all union-made products and union label goods of all descriptions should be made available in every instance, but let me ask how many of our membership of 200,000 are aware that our Des Moines convention has added a clause to our obligation, making it the duty of each and every member "to ask for the union label, to purchase only union-made goods, and employ only union labor when same can be had?" Nor does the presiding officer of our Local Unions, with perhaps few exceptions, call the attention of the members to this new clause in our obligation or prevail upon them to live up to it.

I would also ask, how many of our U. B. members will pledge themselves to purchase cigars out of such a novel union-made cigar box, in preference to the box made by non-union men?

The Illionis State Federation has decided to make renewed and energetic efforts to push the union label movement and especially to help the cigarmakers, the originators of the union label, and I trust that henceforth our U. B. brothers will awake to their duty as regards the union label and give it a boost. In the creation and maintaining of a general demand for the union label on all commodities lies the only hope for the men and women employed in shops, factories and mills. Fraternally yours,

A MEMBER OF LOCAL UNION 631.

Spring Valley, Ill.

To Trades and Labor Councils

St. Louis, Mo., December 1, 1911.

Greeting—The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America takes this opportunity of extending to you and through you to your affiliated local unions its sincere appreciation for the generous moral assistance rendered it during the year now coming to a close.

Our organization stands for the sanitary shop, for courteous and honest treatment of

its patrons, and is opposed to the impositions and overcharges characteristic of the non-union shop with no fixed schedule.

Through agitation for our union shop card, members of organized labor have done much to assist us in organizing a large portion of the barbers of our country and by so doing the labor movement has to a great degree aided us in stamping out the dread disease tuberculosis, so prevalent among our craft, caused by the long hours of labor and Sunday slavery.

There are still many barbers in your city unaffiliated with us and we, therefore, earnestly appeal to you to aid us in our campaign for a more perfect organization. We trust that you will join us in a united effort to create a greater demand for union-made products and by so doing aid materially in organizing the unorganized workshops of all crafts throughout the country.

Again thanking you for your assistance, trusting that we may continue to have your enthusiastic co-operation during the year 1912, hoping that you will give this communication more than passing notice, and wishing you one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am, Fraternally yours,

J. C. SHANESSY,
General Organizer.

The Advantages of Consolidation

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly insert the following in an early issue of the Journal. As the winter months are now upon us I would suggest that in each and every locality where more than one Local Union exists, the Local Unions, at each meeting night, set aside a few minutes for a general discussion on consolidation.

The advantages accruing to the membership from consolidation, provided that local conditions permit such course, are obvious and manyfold.

Where there are two or three Local Unions in any locality, each averaging a membership of one hundred or two hundred, it necessitates twice or three times the expense for hall rent and salaries for officers the membership would have to undergo were they consolidated in one Local Union. Supposing each Local Union pays a hall rent of $50 per year; this would for the three Local Unions figure up to $150 per year; and supposing the officers' salaries of one Local Union (figuring on $25 per month) amounts to $300 per year, at this rate the expense for hall rent and officers' salaries for the three Local Unions would reach a total of $1,050 per year. Now, why cannot the membership in the localities I have reference to see the great waste of money inevitably and invariably resulting from the maintaining of several Local Unions with a small membership, and can they not rectify it by consolidation, whereby they can save $700 within one single year? Instead of wasting this amount it could be used in the hour of need for the support of members on strike or locked out, for we all know that many a strike or lockout was lost through lack of funds.

The saving of this amount would also lessen the financial burden to be borne by each member, because the pro ratio expense would be smaller and in all probability, in many instances it would do away with assessments during the year. This is not all.

If a Local Union consists of not less than 500 members, the entire craft can be better controlled, greater progress can be made toward securing better conditions and intelligent and concerted action on all issues, a thing so essential to the success of any movement, will be assured. Being united in one great Local Union, it will stop all factional disputes.

I am aware that in every Local Union there are members who will disagree with me on the consolidation question, but I believe that if they sit down for a while and think over the situation in their respective localities, they will come to the conclusion that it is a good idea and the plan to the best interest of each and every member and the entire craft.

I hope that our members will read these few lines carefully, interest themselves in my arguments and bring the matter before their Local Unions for a general discussion. Where there is unity there is strength and where there is unity of action every obstacle must crumble and our efforts will be crowned with success. Fraternally yours,

C. ROMANELLO,
Recording Secretary Local Union 476.
New York City.

Oklahoma City Today

Editor The Carpenter:

Oklahoma City today is a reeking, seething mass of unemployed human beings, scrambling for a mere existence. The big boom is over; the reaction has set in. The bottom has dropped out. There is no work for one-half of the present population.

Men, manacled with chains, can be seen every day upon the principal streets, pushing a pan, guarded by armed officers. The shameful and disgraceful sight of the chain gang, long since relegated to oblivion, together with like heathenish and barbarous customs, by most modern cities of the civilized world, is still in full vogue in this city of the West.

Here are some of the conditions in Oklahoma City at present:

Empty dwellings, about 800.

Empty store rooms, about 200.

Empty office rooms in various buildings, about 600.

About 1,000 women and girls working for less than $6 per week.

About 372 children working for less than $3.50 per week.

The Chink and Greek control the restaurant trade of the city to the detriment of the American workingman, who is on the tramp. The capitalist class makes this condition possible by patronizing them and eating their slop.

Twenty-five Chink laundries running full blast in which the smell of opium can be detected at any hour, to the detriment of the American workingman.

Workingmen of the world, to show you some proof of the above statement of the condition of Oklahoma City, thousands of people all over the United States have been duped into buying lots all over the city by smooth-tongued real estate grafters, on which lots they cannot realize 25 per cent. of the original investment. Miles of these vacant lots surround Oklahoma City in every direction. These lots are absolutely worthless and even unfit for cultivation.

Business depression is appalling. The wage paid here is small. And this in the face of the fact that living expenses are as high here as any place in the United States.

The water supply is inadequate and unhealthy. The smell, sight and taste is revolting and unfit for human beings. Farmers for miles below are kicking on account of the awful smell caused by an inadequate sewage system. They have even petitioned the county authorities for redress.

The building trade crafts are in an awful predicament in Oklahoma City at present. There is less building going on here than there has been for years, and what little is under way is generally a cheap class of real estate work. The real estate firms very seldom employ competent workmen, as the houses built by these concerns are to be sold to the prospective buyers, who are lured to the city from all parts of the country.

Fraternally yours,

D. COBB,

Secretary-Treasurer Trades and Labor Council.

Oklahoma City.

They Refuse to Make Good

(Published by request of James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union.)

The press dispatches last month contained this item:

"New York, November 1.—Suit brought by James M. Lynch, President of the Internatoinal Typographical Union, against John Kirby, Jr., and the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, arising out of an alleged libelous resolution passed a year ago, in connection with the Los Angeles Times' explosion, was dismissed today. Justice Newburger, of the Supreme Court, sustained the demurrer of the defendants, and said he failed to find that the resolution contained any reference to the plaintiff as an individual."

On the 13th day of October, 1910, the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, The long-continued, cowardly and recklessly illegal determination of the International Typographical Union to destroy the business of the Los Angeles Times and the influence of its owner, General Harrison Gray Otis, in his efforts in behalf of the principles of industrial freedom has terminated in the destruction of the Times' plant and building by dynamite, the mur-

der of more than a score of employes of the paper and the injury of many others; and

"Whereas, The plot contemplated the simultaneous destruction of the homes of General Otis and F. J. Zeehandelaar, at no matter what sacrifice of life; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this board recognizes this act of destruction of life and property as in line with the general policy of criminal unionism, as exemplified by innumerable cases of resort to the use of dynamite to enforce its doctrine of rule or ruin, and that it places the responsibility therefor, not alone upon the human tools who actually perpetrated the crime, but, in due proportion, upon those who in any manner foster an organization whose line of conduct leads to such results."

Immediately on the publication of this resolution the President of the International Typographical Union, under instructions from the executive council, brought it to the attention of our attorney, Martin M. Hugg, and after examination of the libel contained therein, and consideration of the fact that the International Typographical Union is an unincorporated, voluntary organization, it was decided that suit should be brought against the National Association of Manufacturers by President Lynch in his official and individual capacity. The matter was then referred to Alfred J. Talley, of New York, who for years had acted as attorney for Typographical Union No. 6. Suit for $100,000 damages was later brought by President Lynch against John Kirby, Jr., individually and as president; Francis H. Stillman, individually and as treasurer; George S. Boudinot, individually and as secretary; John G. Battelle, C. S. Brantingham, Hiram S. Chamberlain, George T. Coppins, Henry S. Hale, C. C. Hanch, Charles M. Jarvis, Henry B. Joy, H. E. Miles, Ludwig Nissen, William H. Parlin, David M. Parry, Enos Paullin, Charles W. Post, Daniel C. Ripley, C. C. Schwedtman, George D. Selby, Giles H. Stillwell, Daniel A. Tompkins and James P. Bird, individually and as directors of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America.

From the first it was recognized that the one weak point in our case related to the right of President Lynch, or any other officer or member, to bring suit, as it was an unincorporated society, and not its officer, that was slandered, but it was hoped that as the representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers had declared that "the long-continued, cowardly and recklessly illegal determination of the International Typographical Union to destroy the business of the Los Angeles Times" had "terminated in the destruction of the Times' plant," and that it "places the responsibility therefor, not alone upon the human tools who actually perpetrated the crime, but, in due proportion, upon those who in any manner foster an organization whose line of conduct leads to such results," they would welcome the opportunity to go into a court of justice and present their proof. We are not surprised that the National Association of Manufacturers raised the legal technicality so that it might escape legal accountability for its intemperate and untruthful assertions, but we are keenly disappointed at the outcome of the case. We promptly accepted the challenge, picked up the gage of battle, right eagerly proceeded to the combat, only to find that our boastful and arrogant antagonists, like the veriest cowards, had flown to the protection of a legal technicality. This association of employers, this preacher of morality and fair dealing, this critic of trade union cause and its leaders, when put to the test of courage and sincerity, immediately run up the white flag. But our suit is useful, and the victory is with us, nevertheless. We did not want money, but we did desire vindication. That we have achieved our object is apparent to all fair-minded men. In a suit against the editor of the Grand Rapids Tradesman we compelled that libeler to apologize for malicious and untrue statements. Now we compel the representatives of a rich and powerful association of employers, who have uttered slander against the International Typographical Union, to seek the protection of a legal technicality. From now out the anti-union associations will be careful in their treatment of our union.

An Agreement Violated

Editor The Carpenter:

The Milwaukee (Wis.) District Council desires you to give publicity to the following in the columns of our official journal:

We have an agreement with the Milwaukee Brewers' Association containing an article in which the latter agree to hire none but members of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. carrying the current working card of said organization.

In another article of the agreement the association agrees to give the union label of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. the preference on all fixtures bought by them when same can be had in the open market.

The Schlitz Brewing company violated both articles here above quoted. They claim the matter involved is but a small one and the consequences of their arbitrary action not worth while mentioning; but we have so many small jobs, and taking them altogether, they amount to a great deal.

At the Majestic building, for instance, which is owned by the same company, sixty cupboards were required which were made by a non-union firm and for which the company paid $11 apiece. These cupboards were brought to the Schlitz Brewing company paint shop, finished there and then sent to the building.

Organizer Fuelle and myself went to see the architect, calling his attention to this violation of the agreement and demanding redress.

He admitted that the cupboards were made in a non-union shop, stating that the work was awarded to the non-union firm because the union firms' bids on it were five times higher, viz.: $55 apiece. Would any sane man, may I ask, believe such a story?

In the course of our conversation and holding up the awarding of this work to a non-union firm as a violation of the agreement, the architect exclaimed, "To hell with the agreement!" a remark which, however, when later on, the case was before the arbitrators, he denied having made, stating that he said, "To hell with you," meaning myself.

When the arbitrators met to settle this matter the representative of the Schlitz Brewing company denied any violation of the agreement, claiming that the work in question was not saloon fixtures and the building had no saloon. At this occasion we had a representative of the firm named by the architect as the one whose estimate was five times higher than that of the non-union firm, as a witness, and he emphatically declared that his firm had never been asked to figure on or submit any estimate on the cupboards. Thus the company was caught in a deliberate lie.

This arbitration, although it has been postponed from week to week upon the demand of the company's attorney in the hope that this case will be dropped and our indignation die out, is still on.

We are asking you to publish the above facts in The Carpenter, and thereby expose the attitude of the people with whom we have entered into an agreement in good faith, and who, when it comes to arbitration of a difference, are trying to crawfish.

Yours fraternally,

ADOLF KINKFORTH, Business Agent.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Clergyman Flays Church in His Farewell Sermon

Editor The Carpenter:

I am sending you enclosed clipping from the Philadelphia Enquirer for reproduction, as in my opinion, the minister should have favorable mention in our journal and in labor journals throughout the country.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS HICKEY,

Local Union 359.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Declares He Is a Christian Socialist and Leaves Pulpit.

Rev. Dr. Alfred W. Arundel, retiring rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh's most fashionable congregation of that faith and one of the richest congregations in the state, attacked the system in vogue in churches of his denomination in his farewell sermon tonight.

"I shall not enter into the reasons for my leaving you," said Dr. Arundel. "I shall merely say farewell, my decision being unchanged. I have been a Christian Socialist for some time and tonight I feel more than ever that I have been right. It is time that the minister of the gospel came out and declared himself for the workingman. How can a minister of the gospel reconcile his conscience to preach with a handsome Bible

lying in front of him which has been bound by poor girls who are hardly able to make ends meet from the meager wages they are paid for doing the binding?

"There is something radically wrong with the church system. I do not favor the selection of church vestries from among the richest men in the congregation. The system of selecting our bishops from the wealthiest and most prominent families, socially, in the church, is also wrong."

Endowments made by rich men for colleges and missions were also strongly condemned by Dr. Arundel. He said that the money is wrung from the blood of workingmen by the manufacturers and financiers.

From Yanco, Porto Rico

Editor The Carpenter:

Presuming that a news note from Porto Rico will be welcomed by the brothers of the U. B., I will say that Local Union 1474, Yanco, has made remarkable progress during the last few months. We have made a demand for and gained the nine-hour workday, each and every one of our employers conceding to our demand without any opposition. We have initiated a number of new members, which will advance our cause and strengthen our organization very much. Among the new members, the "alcalde," the mayor of Yanco, who is a carpenter by trade. He has joined our ranks on his own volition, being convinced of the loftiness of our ideals, and worthiness of our objects and aspirations. Upon the suggestion of the mayor we are now considering the proposition of building a labor temple, and if this scheme meets with the favor of the working population and the business people here, the membership of the U. B. in this city will soon have a home of their own. I believe that now, the mayor having espoused the cause of unionism by joining our Local Union, it will have a tendency of assuring us the good will of the employers and the esteem of the business world, which I believe is more than any other U. B. Local Union on this island can boast of.

Fraternally yours,
ANGEL BECERRA,
Financial Secretary Local Union 1474.
Yanco, Porto Rico.

A Man is No Better Than His Vote

Editor The Carpenter:

I once knew an old man who conducted a country newspaper, at the top of which he continually displayed a line reading, "A man is no better than his vote." The advanced ideas of the old gentleman subjected him to a great deal of ridicule and especially so did the motto above quoted. But, still, was not he right?

I know an attorney who is, personally, clean and upright and honest, who has recently accepted an appointive office at the hands of the "gang." No one will claim who knows the man that he will in any way share in any wrongful gain. Yet, does not his connection with the gang in an official capacity put him on a level with the "gang?" As long as he is associated with them is not he one of them? If so, is he any better than his vote?

We all know workingmen who are associated politically with those who are the oppressors of labor. We sometimes charitably think that they mean well and that their influence is for right, but, is it not a fact that their vote is wrong and they are no better than their vote?

The time is at hand when the worker must align himself with the cause, as well on the political field as on the industrial field. The man who is a union man 364 days of the year and a non-union man the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, is going to be classified as he belongs, and is. And the worker who seeks and accepts political preferment or endorsement from the oppressors of labor will soon be classified by the company he keeps, and the source from which he derives his reward. The member of a union who mixes in politics for his own advancement and profit is a detriment to his organization and to the movement in general and should be expelled as a traitor to his fellow-workers.

It will not always be that the builders of mansions will live in huts; that the makers of clothing will go ragged; the producers of food be hungry, or, in short, that the producers of wealth shall suffer in poverty and want. This state of things will not much longer obtain, and in the final struggle the worker who has sought political advantage for himself at the hands of those who are

coming to be recognized as labor's enemies will be looked upon as Judas or Benedict Arnold, the synonym of treachery.

"The battle is on and the forces are gathering for the final struggle between the oppressors and the oppressed. There should be but one question in the mind of the man who works, and that question should be, 'How can I do the most good for myself and family with my vote?' "

"A man is no better than this vote."

Fraternally yours,

W. B. DALY,

President Local Union 279.

South Omaha, Neb.

U. B. Carpenters of Fourth District in Conference

Editor The Carpenter:

The carpenters of the Fourth district met in convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30 to December 1, and organized the Southeastern Conference of Carpenters, to be composed of an unlimited number of Local Unions chartered under the U. B. in the Fourth district.

The object of the organization is for a closer affiliation of the members of the U. B. in the district so that we may better understand the working conditions in the different parts and work in harmony and promote our interest in our district generally.

The conference will work in strict conformity with the laws and general constitution of the U. B.

The fact that none of the states composing the Fourth district was well enough organized to support State Councils, the Birmingham, Ala., District Council conceived the idea of organizing a conference and sent out a call for a convention with the above result.

The conference was organized with forty delegates present, representing twenty-six Locals Unions and four District Councils from eight states, which was considered by those present a splendid representation to begin with.

The convention was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock November 30 and was almost continually in session until 9:45 o'clock p. m. December 1.

Delegates were seated upon credentials from their Local Unions in regular form and business was immediately begun.

Brother T. J. Naughton of Local 256, Savannah, Ga., was elected temporary chairman and M. B. Hamilton of Local 1577, Chattanooga, secretary.

The chairman appointed committees on laws, resolutions, order of business and organization.

Quite a number of resolutions were adopted, together with a complete set of by-laws, subject to a referendum vote of affiliated locals.

The convention was addressed by General Organizer D. F. Featherstone, R. L. Singleton and J. H. Bean (colored) and quite a number of the delegates present.

Brother R. E. L. Connolly, chairman of the G. E. B. of the U. B., was present and addressed the convention.

Reports on conditions of trade in the different sections of the South shows conclusively the necessity of an organization of this nature in the district.

Reports were made that union carpenters were working for as low as $1.75 for nine hours, while some of the larger cities had a minimum scale of only $2.50 for nine hours, all for the want of organization.

All Local Unions in the Fourth district of the U. B. will be asked to affiliate with the conference and send delegates to the next annual convention, which will meet the first Monday in December, 1912, in Birmingham, Ala.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Brother T. J. Naughton, Savannah, Ga.

Vice-Presidents—For Tennessee, E. J. Henderson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; for Florida, C. V. Sherwood, Jacksonville, Fla.; for North Carolina, O. R. Jarrett, Asheville, N. C.; for Georgia, Jacob Zaph, Atlanta, Ga.; for Arkansas, C. W. Kirkpatrick, Little Rock, Ark.; for Alabama, J. A. Jones, Dortham, Ala.; for South Carolina, G. F. Bowie, Columbia, S. C.; for Louisiana, J. T. Crews, Shreveport, La. Mississippi not represented.

Secretary-Treasurer—M. B. Hamilton, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The vice-presidents constitute the executive board of the conference.

The executive board met after adjournment of the conference and organized as follows: E. J. Henderson of Tennessee chairman and M. B. Hamilton secretary to the board.

The vice-president of each state will visit as many of the Local Unions in his State as possible and write urgent letters to all locals he cannot visit for them to affiliate themselves with the conference.

The proceedings of the Chattanooga convention have been printed and copies mailed to all affiliated locals and will be sent to all Local Unions in the district.

All locals are requested to communicate with Secretary-Treasurer M. B. Hamilton, P. O. Box 103, Chattanooga, Tenn., in regard to membership in the conference.

The South needs organizing, and by cooperation we can thoroughly organize it in a few years, but all hands must go to work and stay at it until the work is completed.

Fraternally,

M. B. HAMILTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

From the A. F. of L.—Weekly News Letter

23 Killed—93 Mutilated.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Within five days the press has recorded a few of the accidents happening on railroads, from which the following is culled:

Six men killed, five men injured on the Pennsylvania railroad at Devil's Bend, near Manor, Pa., because of a collision between two freights; and later a west-bound express smashed into the freight wreckage.

At Odessa, Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad twelve persons were killed and over twenty injured when the second section of a passenger train from the West crashed into the first section, which had been stopped on signal. The blame in this case is placed upon the brakeman of the first section, who did not run far enough back to signal the second section. But the press is silent as to why the second section should be in the same block as the first section. Railroad management of this kind is criminal in its inefficiency.

At Gate City, Va., on the Virginia & Southwestern Railroad, three men were killed and three injured because the air brakes failed to work and prevented the engineer from controlling his train in plain view of a landslide. Another case of carelessness.

At Haddonfield, N. J., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, two men were killed and seven injured while attempting to replace a wooden structure with a new steel span, which gave away during installation and brought these men to their death.

At Pottsville, Pa., on the Eastern Railway, sixty-one passengers in a car were tumbled into a creek, from which they were dragged with fractured limbs, broken skulls, wrenched backs and other serious injuries, caused by a broken rail. Desire for profit incites cheap construction and inefficient management.

Injunction Limitation Measure.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Wilson bill, to regulate the issuance of injunctions, has not so far had any hearings during the present Congress. While, of course, hearings on this question have been had so often and so continuously from year to year that there should be no further hearings needed, yet there is no time to lose and an inquiry from your congressman as to what is being done will be wise and timely. The bill is known as H. R. 11032.

Leslie Shaw Employs Convicts.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Leslie M. Shaw, for four years governor of Iowa; for six years a member of the President's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury; for many years one of the chief stump orators for the Republican party; for many years a Sunday-school superintendent. In short, an eloquent, thrifty, pious, standpat gentleman, who believes in dollars first and men to come in as chance may permit. Leslie has also a world-wide reputation as a most charming versatile story teller—he knows how to mix humor with business. At present he is the influential president of the First Mortgage Guarantee and Trust Co. of Philadelphia, and is also the chairman of the board of directors of the Ameri-

can Fibre Reed Co. Mr. Shaw has given to the world a prospectus of this company, which he evidently intended to be considered a happy combination of humor and thrift, but which, when analyzed, shows this scheming politician up in his true nature. He says in his prospectus, among other things: "The Fibre Reed Company's factories are located inside prison walls, with 800 prisoners under contract in Maine, Illinois and Kentucky. * * * Our prison contracts are made for eight years and generally continue indefinitely. We pay for our labor 52 cents per man per day. Our competitors, who employ free labor, pay an average wage of $2 per day. There are no strikes or labor troubles in prisons. Our company is supplied with factory buildings, storage warehouses inside the prison walls, free of rent. We have free heat, free light, free power. To acquire similar facilities as those would necessitate an extra investment of a million dollars. Seven per cent. is guaranteed on the preferred stock and 10 per cent. on the common; but the company expects its net earnings to be double these because it is seeking prison labor in other states, so that the company can control 65 per cent. of the fibre and 50 per cent. of the reed business in the United States." Leslie quaintly adds: "The company's experience enables it to obtain contracts and advantages in preference to other manufacturers who have not had prison experience." And in another part of this prospectus he says in words more damagingly truthful than poetic, "These are ideal conditions of profitable manufacturing." These excerpts from the gifted Mr. Shaw's prospectus should be enough to make labor so thoroughly indignant by the imposition of contract convict labor that a louder and more insistent demand would go forth to representatives and senators in the Sixty-second Congress for an immediate passage of the bill, H. R. 5601, for the purpose of protecting free labor as against the abominable competition of prison labor.

Wages in Foundries and Machine Shops.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The United States Census Bureau is following its usual custom of hurling stupendous totals at the public. It always carefully avoids furnishing illuminating analytical details, such details as would intelligently portray what is really taking place in the industries of the country. An analysis of its table on foundry and machine shop products discloses that in the year 1904 the average wage paid to employes in this industry was $556. In the year 1909 the average wage was increased to $605 per year, an equivalent of about 9 per cent. increase in wages. The productive value of the employes averaged $1,985 per capita in 1904, and in 1909 this value had increased to $2,313 as an average per capita, or an increase of 16½ per cent., showing that the high speed systems prevalent in this industry show a deficiency of about 7½ per cent. less in increased wages than in productive values.

Naval Contracts of 1911.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The firms that have received contracts for building the various vessels authorized in the naval bill of 1911 are as follows: Sea-going tugs Nos. 12 and 13 to the New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J. Fleet colliers Nos. 11 and 12 to the Maryland Steel Co. of Baltimore county, Sparrows Point, Md. Torpedo boat destroyer No. 45 to the New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J. Torpedo boat destroyer No. 46 to the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass. Torpedo boat destroyer Nos. 47, 48, 49 and 50 to the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia. Submarine torpedo boats Nos. 36, 37, 38 and 39 to the Electric Boat Co. of New York, N. Y. Contracts for the two battleships, one submarine tender, one gun boat and one river gun boat, authorized by said Act, have not yet been awarded.

Cotton Trade Troubles.

Manchester, England, Dec. 30.—The cotton industry is at present in a most disturbed condition. Mill disputes are frequent and the employes in many districts, especially Lancashire, are dissatisfied with their wages. A joint conference in the cotton-weaving industry was recently held in this city. The point at issue was wages.

No decision was arrived at, and the meeting was adjourned until January 5. A demand for an advance of 5 per cent. for weavers, winders, warpers and railers employed on gray and colored goods, and 10 per cent. was asked on the Heywood towel-weaving list. Meanwhile there is trouble brewing in the Accrington district in regard to the employment of non-unionists. There is also a dispute at the mills of Messrs. George Swindells & Sons of Bollington, and this matter will come up for further consideration in two or three weeks.

Promises, Like Pie Crust, Easily Broken.

Washington, Dec. 30.—By a vote of 60 nays to 37 ayes, the Tennessee legislature turned down an Employers' Liability Bill patterned after the Federal Act, in spite of the fact that before election the regular Democrats, the independent Democrats and the Republicans all solemnly pledged their parties to pass an employers' liability law as good, if not better, than the Federal Act. The Governor, Benjamin W. Hooper, also urged the passage of this measure. In his first message he said to the legislature: "For more than twenty years the enactment of this legislation has been promised by candidates and the political parties, but from some unexplainable cause it has always been quietly pigeonholed or asphyxiated at the psychological moment." The legislative session advanced, and when it appeared that the bill was again doomed, the Governor got nervous and he sent this hot shot hurtling to the legislature: "When the moneyed interests become interested in legislation, their representatives appear in legislative halls and bring to bear every influence that can be conceived by the keenest intellects of modern times. It is currently reported that one railroad has issued more than 11,500 passes during this legislative session." Evidently the Louisville & Nashville Railroad never lets up. It was the most bitter opponent in Washington when the Federal Employers' Liability Act was being considered by Congress. It has made the most stubborn resistance to the consideration of any feasible plan of automatic compensation for injuries before the Federal Commission. This is the same L. & N. R. R. that instituted a test case against Section 10 of the Erdman Act, so that the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional and the blacklist became legalized. The L. & N. R. R. is one of the most bitter opponents of organizations of labor among employes.

Effort to Increase Railroad Rates.

Washington, Dec. 30.—In the tentative bill drafted by the United States Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission, this peculiar and apparently innocent joker is incorporated:

"That in any proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission for rates, all amounts payable under this Act shall be considered as properly chargeable to the operating expenses of the carrier."

For hours and for days attorneys for the railroads argued, debated, pounded, harangued and tried to brow-beat the Federal Commission on Compensation to advocate legislation granting railroads higher transportation rates. The section quoted above was the most the commission would concede. It is herewith presented to the public with the warning that the attention of all U. S. senators and representatives should be called to it and they should be notified to give it no encouragement. It was only a few days ago that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. declared a dividend of 37 per cent., and then, for fear it would alarm the public, it immediately added 100 per cent. water to its common stock. The Lehigh Valley R. R., on December 22, declared a dividend of 22 per cent. and its earnings after the dividend was announced showed a surplus of $47,786,563 for the last fiscal year. It cost the Lehigh Valley 81 cents to make a dollar in the year 1902, and through a variety of economies, chief among which is low wages, it made a dollar in 1910 by expending less than 60 cents. And yet these cormorant corporations outrageously ask and flagrantly demand an overburdened public to pay higher rates on transportation charges as an excuse to be able to treat their injured employes with ordinary decency and who up to the present they have neglected and abused.



Scranton, Pa.—All migrating carpenters are earnestly advised to avoid this city this winter at least. Work is very slack here and no improvement of trade conditions in sight.

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Akron, Ohio.—Local Union 84 of this city is prospering and increasing in membership. We are making an earnest effort to line up the non-union men and thoroughly organize the town. We initiated five new members at our last meeting night and seven more applications will be acted upon at our next meeting.

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North Yakima, Wash.—In view of the fact that trade is very dull and work scarce, we would advise migrating brother carpenters to steer clear of this locality until conditions have improved. There is no opening here for any one at this time or the next few months. Please advertise North Yakima in the journal as one of the localities to be avoided.

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Hendersonville, N. C.—Notwithstanding numerous ads in the local papers for help, we must advise all carpenters to steer clear of this city. Nearly all the work going on here at this time is in the hands of an unfair contractor and most all our own men have scattered to other places for employment. Keep away from Hendersonville, N. C., until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Dothan, Ala.—Business here in all branches has slackened up considerably and there is little doing in the building industry at this time. As a result lots of our members are minus a job with no hope of securing work until after Christmas. Traveling carpenters contemplating coming our way will do well by giving Dothan a wide berth until further notice.

Kansas City, Mo.—This city is experiencing an unprecedented depression in the building industry and as a result hundreds of our members are walking the streets and hundreds of non-union men are in the same fix. The outlook for the winter season being very gloomy, traveling carpenters are advised to give this city and vicinity a wide berth until trade conditions have improved.

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Edmonton, Alberta, Can.—We take pleasuse in informing the brothers of the U. B. that on November 18 we instituted the Saturday half holiday and will from now on stop work every Saturday at 12 noon. We did not experience any serious opposition, although some employers threatened that any man stopping on Saturday at 12 noon need not come back to work the following week. Only one employer, however, carried out this threat and we have no doubt we can ultimately win in this isolated case.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—Traveling carpenters contemplating a visit to this city are warned to stay away this season. There is little or no work here and as a result four-fifths of our home carpenters are walking the streets. Do not be deceived by false and bogus advertisements in the daily papers of this city and the bogus literature sent out all over the country by wild-cat real estate boomers telling of the great opportunities, the large amount of work here and the many factories and skyscrapers under construction, which is false and misleading. There is no opening for any one at this time and newcomers will surely get stranded.

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Nyack, N.Y.—On Monday night, December 11, L. U. 474 of this city, on the occasion of their twenty-third anniversary, held

a "social" and had the pleasure of listening to the speeches of two our general organizers. Brother Samuel Botterill of New Jersey spoke on "The Birth and Growth of Trades Unions," and Brother T. M. Guerin of New York on "Present Affairs." Both speakers handled their subject in a masterly manner and their remarks were well appreciated and enthusiastically received by all present.

We had among our guests most of the employers and men engaged in the building trades. A special object we had in view on the occasion was the creation of renewed interest in and smoothing the way for the reorganization of our lapsed District Council. Our hall was filled to overflowing; it was the most enjoyable and successful function we have ever had. Trade conditions are satisfactory here at present; all our men are in employment and prospects are good.

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Worcester, Mass.—Local Union 23 of this city celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Thursday evening, December 21, in a fitting manner by a banquet, and it was a rattling success all through. About 180 were present, including officers of the various labor organizations in Worcester and others. The principal speaker was General Organizer Brother W. J. Shields. He said in part:

"Permit me at this time to say a few words regarding recent events in labor circles. Sentiment is not turning away from the workers' organization, despite what has been said.

"All fair-minded individuals will agree that the outrages committed are not chargeable to the labor wing. We fully appreciate the need of a higher development in the handling of the industrial movement, a more tolerant consideration of the rights of one toward the other. The substitution of reason for fashion and prejudice, and the getting away from the idea that industrial regulation is only the concern of the wage earner.

"At the present time the labor movement is undergoing an investigation, and through this will come a better understanding of its aims and objects, its methods and necessity.

"Out of it, also, will come a higher degree of efficiency that will lead to better management and a stronger prestige than ever before. The workingman's society can no more control the act of its members than the professions, the church, the bankers or any of the many societies which exist.

"Beyond this we expect, and I believe we are receiving, the same degree of tolerance as is shown to similar cases of misfortune and warped judgment in the membership of other organizations.

"The membership of the labor movement is composed of about the same material as is to be found in the human family as a whole. We do not lay claim to being better than our neighbors. But from the standpoint of morals and respect for law and order the organized workers have no apology to offer.

"When a bank president, through a misappropriation of funds intrusted to his care, leaves thousands of families in destitute circumstances, that does not call forth a general condemnation of the entire banking profession.

"We continue our faith and confidence in the rest of the bankers and still do business with them. Neither do we condemn the medical profession because a physician sometimes performs a criminal and unprofessional operation or other act which brings about the death of the patient.

"We still have confidence in them, and send our wives and daughters to them for treatment.

"The crimes of a member here and there even if committed in the mistaken and fanatic idea that unionism was to profit, do not change the principles of the labor movement.

"These principles are the same today as they were back in the beginning, and will be in times to come. Through the operation of these principles we expect to lead the toiler out of his bondage, and so far as we have gone in the work we have proved the fact that the general advance of the laborer has materially assisted in the general uplift of society as a whole.

"The chief need of the worker is a centering of his thoughts on the accomplishments of the labor society. The changing of industrial regulation from the condition of bed to work and from work to bed, as prevailed in the memory of men who live today, down to the present day condition, represents one of the items responsible to the effort.

"The experience coming through these changes has demonstrated a tremendous task, with the result that not only the laborer has gained in opportunity, but general business interests have been protected and extended."

Brother Shields also spoke of short hours and extended wages, which he said may be styled the first lessons in trade union philosophy.

He declared that the labor movement is dedicated to the work of regulating industry, increasing wages and the education of the masses to an understanding of what their rights consist of and how to obtain them.

The line of campaign, he said, is organization, education and agitation, and the methods used are conciliation or arbitration, and as a last resort strikes.

A history of Local Union 23 was read by Brother Keffe, who resigned as R. S. after fourteen years of continuous service.

The speaking was interspersed with musical selections and songs. The celebration also marked the former opening of the new headquarters recently leased by the District Council, the governing board of the four Local Unions in Worcester.

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Wellsburg, W. Va.—Our Local Union 893 of this city is in a flourishing condition, and everything is running smoothly with the contractors. We have had no trouble with them the last year. Our members had all the work they could do and carpenters from outlying districts, of whom a good number have come to this place, also obtained employment. We have taken in from two to six new members at every meeting night lately and everything is going along the uppermost road to success in this district. The different organized trades here in this city have now selected delegates who will meet some night this coming week and form a Trades Assembly for this district. These trades are: The tin workers, the hammer men, the paper mill workers, the barbers, the bricklayers and masons and the carpenters. The milkmen and store employes are also organizing a union and will fall in line. We trust that the members of our U. B. in this and neighboring districts will lend us their support in building up this Trades Assembly and assist us in our work.

An Imposter—Beware of Him!

Batavia, N. Y.—We would hereby warn all sister Local Unions and members to beware of a scoundrel going under the assumed name of Ernest Meier and holding a transfer card from the United Mine Workers' Local Union at West Bay City, Mich., which is a forgery. He goes all over the country, accompanied by his wife, giving a hard luck story and obtaining large sums of money from the different unions. Approaching us, we procured railroad tickets at $11.40 to take him and his wife to Scranton, Pa. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, very heavy built, dark hair and mustache, slightly tinged with gray, carries his head over to one side, his face appears to be full of powder and his eyes are blood shot.

L. M. PROPER,
Batavia, N. Y. R. S. L. U. 24.

Information Wanted.

Philip Treudt, the subject of the sketch below, is inquired for. He is about 5 feet 5 inches tall, weight about 140 pounds, light complexion, blue eyes, hair light and quite thin; was last heard from in Rawhide, Nev., in October, 1908, and at that time left Rawhide for Port Bidwell, Cal.



PHILIP TREUDT.

Anyone knowing anything of his whereabouts will please communicate with his brother,

WILLIAM TREUDT,
West Chicago, Ill.

A good union man is not necessarily one who always insists upon the union taking care of his own particular grievances. The best kind of a union man is one who always considers the welfare of the entire membership, regardless of his own momentary troubles. Such a man is wise, too, because he recognizes that his own welfare is best safeguarded by working for the interests of the whole.—Grand Rapids Observer.



Some Useful Books

(By John Upton.)

We frequently notice queries as to the books which will be of benefit to those who are engaged in some particular occupation, or desire information along some certain lines of work.

While it will not be possible to give a list which will suit all cases, I hope the following may be helpful to those who are seeking such information.

The young and inexperienced contractor just starting in business, will do well to secure Hodgson's Modern Estimator and Contractors' Guide; also Hick's Estimators' Price Book. If something more is desired get a set of the Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentery and Building, offered by the American School of Correspondence.

These are sent for on approval and may be paid for on easy installments. Those who design plans for houses or other buildings should get some of M. L. Keith's publications, also his magazine on Home Building.

Some good plans and considerable general information can be had at nominal expense from the mail order houses.

Those who desire to become architects or draughtsmen will find the following helpful: Hodgson's Easy Steps in Architecture, Hick's Architectural Drawing Made Easy.

For actual work try Stoddard and Hodgson's book on the Steel Square, and Short Cuts in Carpentry, by Albert Fair.

To learn about saws and their care, read Hodgson's book.

For work in concrete, read Homer A. Ried's books.

Practical Architecture

(By Prof. A. Howard H. Rhodes.)

In our last lesson we learned how to represent an object in perspective when the object was placed so that its sides, top and bottom were parallel with the direction in which the observer was looking. Our lesson this time is more complicated, and teaches how to represent objects when they are placed at any desired angle to the direction in which the observer is looking. We will take for our object a small church and two adjoining houses placed at any desired angle, as Angle A. As in our last the observer is standing at the station point looking along the line of sight (also line of distance). In this drawing we do not show the picture plane or the field of vision as we did in our last lesson, because they would tend to confuse the drawing.

You will notice that I have drawn accurately to scale with the front corner resting on a line called the perspective plane, the sectional plan of the buildings to be represented in the perspective drawing, and that I also have shown the front elevation of the same buildings at the right side of the illustration. This elevation also is accurately drawn to scale. The base of the buildings rests on a line corresponding to the base line of the picture plane (shown in our last lesson). Having this much done, we are ready to begin making the perspective drawing.

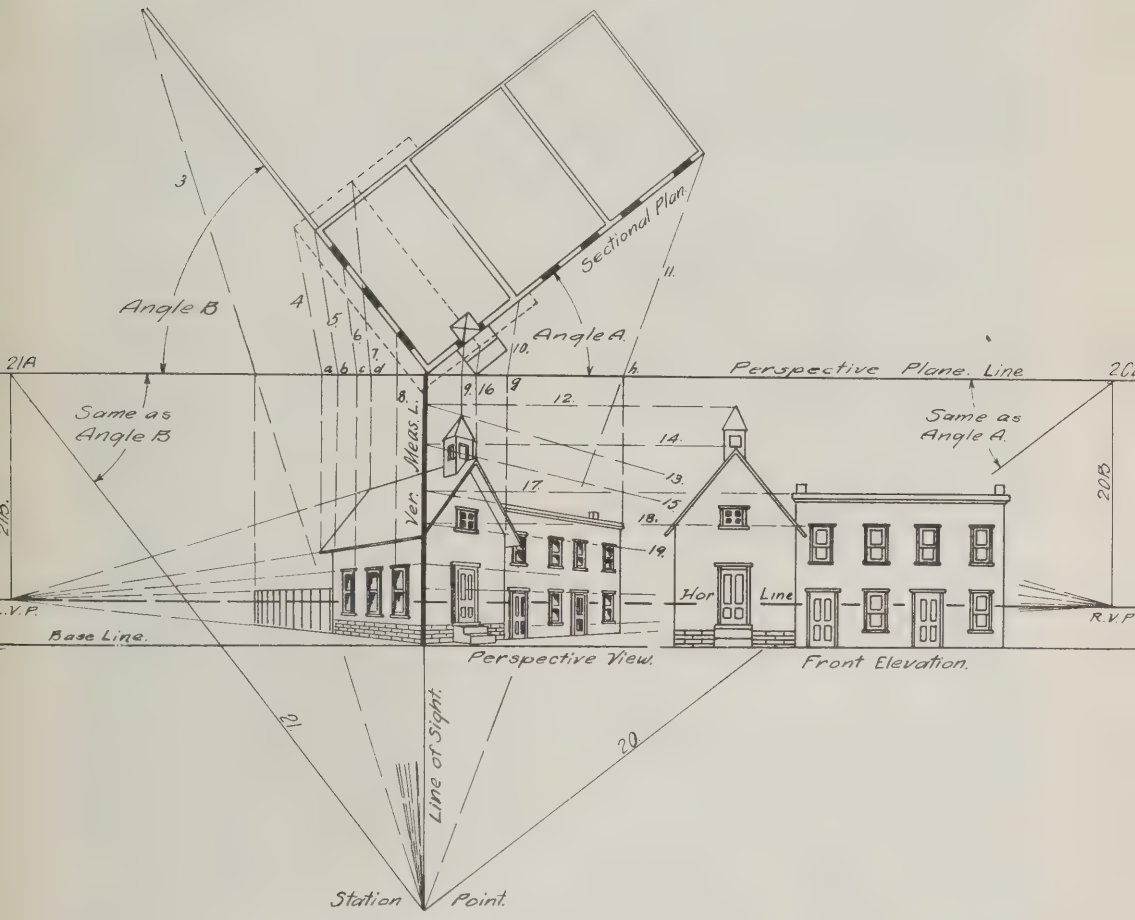
Draw the horizon line any desired distance above the base line, usually about the height of a man.

Locate the right and left vanishing points by drawing lines 20 and 21 from the station point to the perspective plane at the same angles as the front and side of the sectional plan. This gives points 20A and 21A. From these points drop perpendiculars 20B and 21B to the horizon line.

Vertical edges on the buildings are represented in the perspective drawing by vertical lines.

Horizontal edges on the front of the buildings, or edges parallel with them, converge to the right vanishing point (in this case).

Horizontal edges on the end of the buildings, or edges parallel with them, converge to the left vanishing point (in this case).



Vertical measurements are laid off on the vertical measuring line. That is, to find position of the edge of the roof in the perspective drawing, the line 17 shows that the corresponding height was projected from the front elevation to the vertical measuring line and then from the point of intersection on the vertical measuring line, a line converging to the right vanishing point gives the perspective view of the highest edge of the roof of the two houses. The length of these converging lines is determined by lines called rays, as 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, etc., drawn from corners in the sectional plan to the station point. These rays intersect the perspective plane line at points as a, b, c, d, g, h, etc., and give the positions of the vertical lines representing the vertical corners of the buildings.

Lines 18 and 19 show how the tops and bottoms of windows and doors are located. They also show how height of the corners of the church are determined.

Lines 14 and 15 show how height of ridge of church roof is found, while lines 7 and 16 show how its length is found.

Lines 12, 13 and 9 show how the highest point of the steeple is located.

After you have made a drawing like the one shown this month you should be able to represent in perspective almost any kind of building, as this drawing shows practically every step involved in practical perspective.

Taking a union card from the pocket of a non-union coat as an evidence of unionism proves the man a cheat as well as a liar.—Grand Rapids Observer.

Sections of Different Sheathing

(By James Barry.)



Square edge.



Tongued and grooved.



Tongued, beaded and matched.



Matched, beaded and V joint.



V joint one side.



V joint both sides.



Iron tongue and groove.



Wooden tongue.



Plain and beaded weather boarding.



Matched boarding.

How to Fit Facia and Bed Moulding Between Brackets and Rafter Ends

(By Albert L. Higgins, L. U. 459 Ben Harbor, Mo.)

A very handy and simple device for fitting fascia and broad bed moulding pieces between brackets and rafter ends, especially when the same rafter ends are deep and not always set exactly perpendicular. This work should always be done when possible before roof sheathing is put on.

Take two wide shingles and bevel the thick ends, and square them nicely. Then saw an opening through the thin part about the center and into the shingle about 6'' or more. Then fit a wire lath nail in the other shingle to correspond with this opening as per Fig. 1.

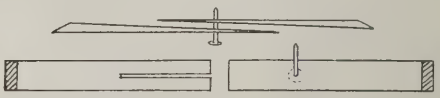


Fig. 1.

Now place them together and open them out to exactly fit between the rafter ends, and be careful to have the upper corners of each shingle on a line exactly with top of rafter ends. Then take out and lay on the board or moulding and mark. Leave pencil mark on and saw a little beveling so to drive tightly. See Fig. 2.

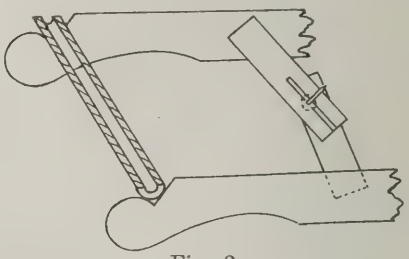


Fig. 2.

It is a good idea to select two shingles quite wide and cut off an inch of the upper corners as illustrated in Fig. 3, so that in



Fig. 3.

laying the pattern flat upon the board to be cut the fingers will be clear.

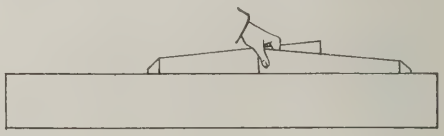


Fig. 4.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Das McNamara Schuldbekenntnis.

Das am 2ten Dezember veröffentlichte Schuldbekenntnis der Brüder McNamara ist unter so eigentümlichen, wir möchten sogar behaupten, unter so verdüchtigen Umständen zustande gekommen, daß wir selbst heute, nach Verlauf von drei Wochen, noch einer näheren Aufklärung hierüber entgegensehen. Ob uns diese Aufklärung jetzt schon werden wird ist fraglich, denn die verschiedenen Arbeitgeber Assoziattionen, Richter, Politiker und Geschäftsleute von Los Angelos, welche zwei Wochen lang mit den Brüdern McNamara verhandelten und diese schließlich zu einem Geständnis drängten, werden aus guten Gründen über diese Verhandlungen schweigen bis, wie sie kalkuliren werden, Gras über die Angelegenheit gewachsen ist.

Die Brüder McNamara haben sich der Verbrechen die sie angeklagt wurden schuldig bekannt und daran ist nun nicht mehr zu rütteln; wir müssen uns damit abfinden; aber unserer Meinung nach, und diese Meinung wird in fortschrittlichen Arbeiterkreisen geteilt, ist es immer noch eine offenen Frage, ob die Brüder McNamara nicht lediglich die Werkzeuge Anderer, ob nicht letztere die wirklich Schuldigen und erstere nur in eine ihnen gestellte Falle geraten sind.

Die Erectors' Association hat bekanntlich seit mehreren Jahren gegen die Organisation der Eisenarbeiter einen erbitterten Kampf geführt und keine Mittel gescheut diesen Verband womöglich zu vernichten. Sie sandte fortwährend ihre Spitzel in die Lokal-Unionen dieser Organisation, so daß es in den größeren Städten sehr häufig vorkam, daß einer oder mehrere dieser Verräter in ihren Versammlungen entlarft und an die Luft befördert wurden.

Die Möglichkeit liegt daher sehr nahe, daß auch Ortie McManigal der als Hauptzeuge gegen die Brüder McNamara auftrat, der der Detektiv Agentur die Beweise gegen sie geliefert, in der Rolle eines „agent provocateur" im Dienste der Arbeitgeber stand und die McNamaras zur Begehung der ihnen zur Last gelegten Verbrechen verleitete.

Die Tatsache, daß das Geständnis der Brüder McNamara gerade drei Tage vor den Komunal-Wahlen in Los Angeles veröffentlicht wurde ist übrigens ein unträglicher Beweis, daß eine Verschwörung seitens kapitalistischer Interessen stattfand, und zwar zu dem speziellen Zwecke den Sieg der verbündeten Gewerkschaftler und Sozialisten bei der drei Tage später, am 5. Dezember, stattzufinden Wahl zuvereiteln; was ihnen ja auch gelungen ist und was bei der Bestürzung und Verwirrung die das Schuldbekenntnis der Brüder McNamara in allen Kreisen hervorgerufen hatte ja auch sofort vorauszusehen war.

Gewaltakte, besonders solche durch die das Leben Anderer bedroht werden, sind von den organisirten Arbeitern und vornehmlich von den vorgeschrittenen Arbeitern stets als höchst verwerfliche und die Sache der Arbeit höchst schädigende Maßregeln erklärt worden. Die Vergangenheit hat gezeigt, daß Gewaltakte seitens der Arbeiter den herrschenden Gewalten nur willkommenen Anlaß bieten die Organisation der Arbeiter zu vernichten, und wer wissentlich oder unwissentlich solche Gewaltakte begeht nützt damit nur dem Ausbeutertum aber nicht der Sache der Arbeit.

Daß dem so ist sehen wir auch nun an dem Gezeter das die kapitalistische Presse nach Veröffentlichung des McNamara Geständnisses angestimmt hat und die Schmähungen und Verdächtigungen die sie über die Arbeiterorganisationen ausschüttet. Indessen ist es bezeichnend, daß auch im kapitalistischen Lager Stimmen laut werden die gegen dies Gebahren Einwand erheben, die der Otis Klique und den Arbeitgeber-Verbänden vorwerfen, daß sie selbst an den Dynamit-Attentaten einen großen Teil der Schuld trägen indem sie durch ihre unaufhörlichen, schamlosen Angriffe auf, und Verdächtigungen der Arbeiterorganisationen, Leute wie die McNamaras geradezu gezüchtet hätten.

Doch sei dem wie es wolle, wir kannten John J. McNamara als einen ruhigen und intelligenten Gewerkschaftsbeamten dem das Wohl und Wehe seiner Organisation am Herzen lag, der aber wie leider so viele seines gleichen sich nicht zu der Erkenntnis der Wichtigkeit und Notwendigkeit der unabhängigen politischen Betätigung der Arbeiter als Klasse heraufschwingen konnte. Hätte er einsehen können, daß der Arbeiterklasse in der Eroberung der politischen Macht zugleich die Mittel an die Hand gegeben sind ihre Interessen in wirksamer Weise gegen das Ausbeutertum zu schützen, er hätte selbstständig, oder als Werkzeug seiner Feinde, nicht zu Verzweiflungstaten, zu Verbrechen greifen können.

Verhandlungen der vierten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1911, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

Der Vorsitzende des Board unterbreitet die Bürgschaftspapiere des G. S. Frank Duffy für den Betrag von $20,000.00, nebst Quittung für geleistete Versicherungs-Gebühren, beide ausgestellt von der Fidelity & Guarantee Company in Baltimore, Md., und gültig bis zum 15. August 1912.

Bürgschaftspapiere und Quittung werden dem Vorsitzenden zur Verwahrung zurückgegeben.

Der New York City Joint D. C. berichtet über eine ungünstige Wendung im Paine Lumber Co. Einhaltsprozesse.

Von folgenden L. U.'en und D. C.'s liegt vollständiger Rechnungsausweis über vom Board bewilligte Strike-Unterstützungen vor: Vancouver, B. C., Can., D. C.; L. U. 1089 Phoenix, Ariz.; L. U. 418 Greeley, Colo.; L. U. 30 New London, Conn.; L. U. 801 Woonsocket, R. J.; L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn.; Los Angeles, Cal., D. C.; St. Louis, Mo., D. C.; L. U. 810 San Diego, Cal.; L. U. 229 Glens Falls, N. Y.; L. U. 792 Rockford, Ill.; L. U. 284 Erie, Pa.; L. U. 222 Westfield, Mass.; L. U. 189 Quincy, Ill.; L. U. 66 Jamestown, N. Y.; L. U. 25 Toledo, O.; L. U. 18 Hamilton, Ont., Can.; Portland, Ore., D. C.; L. U. 1403 Watertown, Wis. Sämmtliche Ausweise werden geprüft und den Akten einverleibt.

Aus einem teilweisen Rechnungsberichte der L. U. 617 Vancouver geht hervor, daß dieselbe im Besitze einer nichtverausgabten Summe der ihr bewilligten Gelder im Betrage von $88.90 ist und dieselbe wird angewiesen fraglichen Rest zurückzusenden.

12. Oktober.

Die Rechnungsausweise über erhaltene Strike-Unterstützung folgender L. U.'en und D. C.'s werden geprüft, für befriedigend befunden und den Akten einverleibt: L. U. 1859 Waterloo, Ja.; L. U. 1146 Green Bay, Wis.; L. U. 1292 Huntington, N. Y., und Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C.

Die von L. U. 1524 Miles City, Mont., unterbreitete Strike-Liste zeigt, daß dieselbe in der letzten Woche des Ausstandes nur von einem einzigen Mitgliede, als Bescheinigung des Empfangs von Unterstützung, unterzeichnet wurde; der G. S. wird daher angewiesen von L. U. 1524 Aufklärung hierüber zu verlangen.

Auch in der vom Montreal, Can., unterbreiteten Strike-Liste befinden sich Unregelmäßigkeiten und der G. P. wird ersucht das Boardmitglied des siebenten Distriktes mit einer Untersuchung der Angelegenheit zu betrauen.

Gesuche des Worcester, Mass., D. C. und des Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C. um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke werden abgelehnt.

Appellation John Bull's von L. U. 42 New Rochelle, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 543 Mamaroneck, N. Y., gegen Appellanten. Da die in Sekt. 158 der General-Konstitution vorgeschriebene Appellations-Frist verstrichen ist, wird die Appellation nicht berücksichtigt und zu den Akten gelegt.

Von Sam Gompers, Präsident der A. F. of L., läuft ein Schreiben ein einen Plan zur Verschmelzung der Amalgamated Woodworkers mit der V. B. unterbreitend. Da der Plan mit den von den Minneapolis, Toronto und St. Louis Konventionen der A. F. of L. als unvereinbar befunden wird, werden der G. P. und G. S. instruirt von der Exekutive der A. F. of L. zu verlangen, diese Beschlüsse auszuführen oder den Charter der A. W. zu wiederrufen.

Der Bericht eines Spezial-Deputirten über die zwischen der L. U. 1543 Hyde Park, Mass., und der Carmen's Union schwebenden Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeiten liegt vor. Die Angelegenheit wird diskutirt und der G. S. instruirt sich behufs Schlichtung der Streitigkeiten mit den Beamten der Brotherhood of Railway Carmen in Verbindung zu setzen und sollten die dahingehenden Versuche resultatlos sein, so sollen der G. S. und der G. P. diese Streitfrage an die A. F. of L. verweisen.

13. Oktober.

Dem D. C. der an dem New England System der Dampfbahnen beschäftigten Carpenter, wird die Summe von $100.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt und der G. P. ersucht, diesem D. C. einen Organisator zur Verfügung zu stellen.

Appellation G. M. Cagel's, und anderer Mitglieder der L. U. 986 McAlester, Okla., gegen das Verhalten der L. U. 1276 Wilburton, Okla., darin bestehend, daß diese L. U. die Anweisung des G. P., Appellanten einen neuen Prozeß zu gewähren, nicht befolgt hat. Aus dem Beweismaterial ergibt sich, daß Appellanten von L. U. 1276 mit einer Geldstrafe belegt wurden ohne ihnen vorher einen regelrechten Prozeß zu gewähren, daß Appellanten und L. U. 986 gegen dieses unkonstitutionelle Verfahren an den G. P. appellirten, daß dieser L. U. 1276 angewiesen den Appellanten einen Prozeß zu gewähren und die Strafe ohne Prozeß als ungesetzlich erklärt hat. Ferner ergibt sich, daß L. U. 1276 nicht innerhalb 30 Tage gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. an das G. E. B. appellirt hat, und nun verlangt L. U. 986 die Strafsumme für Appellanten zurück. Der Board gibt der Appellation statt und weist L. U. 1276 an die ungesetzlich erhobenen Strafgelder an Appellanten zurückzuerstatten.

Wm. B. Macfarlane, einer der Delegaten der A. F. of L. zu dem letzten Gewerkschafts-Kongreß in England erscheint vor dem Board und erstattet Bericht über den Verlauf der

Konferenz mit den Beamten der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, welche auf Ersuchen und laut Instruktion an den Delegaten, während dessen Anwesenheit in England stattfand. Der Bericht wird den Akten einverleibt.

Vom Chicago, Ill., D. C. liegt vollständiger und befriedigender Rechnungsausweis über ihm im Januar d. J. für Organisationszwecke bewilligte Gelder vor.

14., 16., 17 und 18. Oktober.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office wird begonnen und an obigen Datums fortgesetzt.

Am 18. Oktober nimmt der Board ein Inventar Verzeichnis auf. (Siehe Verhandlungen in englischer Sprache in der November Nummer.)

19. Oktober.

Ein Rechnungsbericht über die Verwendung von für Organisationszwecke erhaltene Gelder liegt vor vom Cincinnati, O., D. C. Der Bericht wird zur Januar-Sitzung des Board zurückgelegt. Ein Gesuch obigen D. C.'s um weitere Bewilligung wird abgelehnt.

Den L. U.'en 1008 Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1859 Waterloo, Ja., und 422 San Francisco, Cal., wird Frist zur Zahlung des 50 Cents Assessments bis zum 1. Januar 1912 gewährt.

Appellation der L. U. 309 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. den Anspruch auf Sterbegeld-Schenkung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Emil Doscocil abweisend. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. Sch. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Angebote für den Druck des Jahresberichtes des G. S. werden entgegengenommen und der Kontrakt hierfür einer Firma der Stadt übertragen.

Die Revision der Rechnungsbücher und Finanzen der G. O. wird beendet, der Bericht des Rechnungsexperten mit den Bücher verglichen und für richtig befunden.

Folgt Vertagung bis zum 8. January 1912. Chas. Baushер, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, General-Sekretär.

Die außländischen Arbeiter in Frankreich.

(von A. Heins.)

Frankreich hat den großen Vortheil keine Reservearmee der Industrie und noch viel weniger des Ackerbau's zu besitzen. Seine Bevölkerungszahl hat sich seit 1871 nicht namenswerth verändert, noch spielt Concentration auf beiden Gebieten der Produktion keine große Rolle. Nur die Controlle über den finanziellen Weltmarkt, über das flüssige Kapital haben sich französische Geldmächte gesichert, und diese Controlle bedarf keiner großen Betriebskräfte, deren Manipulationen gehen in den Privatcentren einiger weniger Börsen-Magnaten vor sich.

Dennoch folgt die industrielle Entwickelung dem Zug der Zeit, nur langsamer als in anderen Ländern. Neue Bedürfnisse entstehen in allen Bevölkerungsschichten; der zahlreich vertretene kleine Mittelstand, der unabhängige Kleinbauer, die ungeheure Beamtenschaar, wollen Antheil an den höheren Lebensgenüssen haben. Neue Industrieen, wie die Elektrizität, die Fein-Mechanik, oder die in vielen Industrieen heutigen Tages angewandte Chemie, beanspruchen Arbeitskräfte die das Land selbst nicht liefern kann. Der Handel dehnt sich, infolge verbesserter und vervielfältigter Verkehrsmittel, weit über seine bisherigen Gebiete; ja selbst die Fremden, resp. Touristen-Industrie, wächst in noch nie dagewesenem Umfange.

Bei der anerkannten Rücksichtslosigkeit des internationalen Ausbeutertums wäre es zu verwundern wenn ihnen dieses günstige Ausbeutungsfeld unbekannt geblieben wäre. Viel früher als die fremdländischen Arbeitskräfte nutzten kapitalistische Unternehmer dieses Feld aus; sie waren es die ihre proletarischen Landsleute nachkommen ließen, resp. die Einwanderung von Arbeitern nach Frankreich veranlaßten und begünstigten.

Wohl hatten verschiedene Gewerke schon früher versucht nach dem 1870er Kriege in Frankreich wieder Fuß zu fassen, z. B. Herrn und Damenschneider, Kürschner, Conditoren und Andere; aber die Arbeitgeber jener Branchen waren Franzosen, besagte Branchen Saisongeschäfte, so daß die darin Beschäftigten nicht recht seßhaft zu werden vermochten.

Zum Theil die Schwierigkeiten die dem Eingewanderten durch die Sprache entstanden, sodann ein gut Theil von im französischen Volke großgezogenen Chauvinismus, hielten die fremden Arbeiter von dem Zuge nach Frankreich zurück. Abgesehen von südlichen Städten, wie Marseille, Toulon u. s. w. in denen sich viele Italiener angesiedelt haben, ist eine nennenswerthe Anzahl fremder Arbeiter nur in Paris anzutreffen. Wohl befindet sich schon seit Jahren ein starkes Fremden-Element in den nördlichen Fabrikcentren, in Lille, Roubaix, Valanciennes, aber das sind fluktuirende Massen die gewissermaßen nur einen Austausch bilden zwischen französischen und belgischen Flandern.

Aber in und um Paris siedeln sich die Colonien fremder Arbeiter an, namentlich in den größeren Vororten befinden sich namhafte Filialen ausländischer Firmen, besonders elektrische Werke, Telephon und verwandte Industrien, Glasbläsereien und Schleifereien, Ofen und sonstige Klein-Eisengießereien, chemische und Farbenwerke in denen sämmtliches Büreaupersonal nebst den Werkführern Deutsche sind.

Im Klempnergewerke mit seinen verwandten Berufen macht sich ein jüdisches Kleinmeistertum recht unliebsam, selbstverständlich beschäftigen sie nur Rassegenossen; dasselbe ist bei den Confektionsschneidern, den billigen Kürschnern, und nicht zum Mindesten bei den

hiesigen Möbelschreinern der Fall. Das Schlimme an der Sache ist, daß diese Elemente so schlecht zu organisiren, und wenn organisirt, sehr schlecht zu controlliren sind.

Im Fanci-Ledergeschäft, in der Imitationsjuwelenbranche, nebst einigen Andern, arbeiten viele Deutsche und Deutsch-Oestreicher; viele von diesen kommen als überzeugte Gewerkschaftler nach Paris, haben den guten Willen sich ihrer Gewerschaft anzuschließen, aber sie stoßen dabei auf große Hindernisse. Der Zusammenhang der am Platze befindlichen Gewerksorganisationen ist ein sehr loser, deren Leistungen gleich Null. Die aus deutschen Landen kommenden Gewerkschaftler waren daheim gleichzeitig politisch organisirt, was bei den hiesigen Nur-Gewerkschaftlern als ein Verbrechen angesehen wird. Man betrachtet sie deßhalb in doppelter Weise als Eindringlinge, und es entsteht allmählich eine Kluft zwischen Eingeborenen und Eingewanderten die alle bisherigen Anstrenungen, den fast verdrängten Chauvinismus durch den Gedanken internationaler Zusammengehörigkeit endgültig zu beseitigen, zunichte machen.

Wenn beispielsweise das Brauergewerbe in fast ausschließlich deutschen Händen ist, wenn namentlich das Personal der Fremdenindustrie, Restaurant und Hotel-Angestellte, sich in großem Maße aus Deutschen rekrutirt, so ist das doch verständlich. Erstere Industrien wurden erst in den letzten 20 Jahren, von Deutschen nach Frankreich eingeführt, und im letzteren eignen sich die vom Auslande kommenden Arbeiter besser; sie brauchen durchwegs nicht billiger zu arbeitern. Die Lohnfrage, die hauptsächlich durch Trinkgelder regulirt wird, geht den Arbeitgeber eigentlich nur wenig an; aber der deutsche Schweizer, Italiener oder Elsässer, der im Hotelfache angestellt ist, hat gewöhnlich schon mehrere Länder bereist, folglich mehr gelernt; er spricht auch fast stets, neben französisch, noch eine, häufig sogar mehrere Sprachen; alles Kenntnisse die dem Eingeborenen völlig abgehen. Deßhalb findet er da Anstellung wo sich der Franzose abgewiesen sieht, was allerdings nicht dazu angethan ist bei diesem besondere Zuneigung zu den Eingewanderten zu erwecken.

An diesen Zuständen sind in erster Linie die französischen Arbeiter selber schuld. Hätten sie ihre Organisationen bei Zeiten aufgebaut und auf lebensfähige Basis gestellt, wären ihre Organisationen wirkliche Kampfgenossenschaften, anstatt lächerliche Schwatzbuden, in denen Fäuste in der Tasche geballt, Barikaden gebaut werden, Boßthum und Regierung in prahlerischer Weise bedroht, und alle einer vernünftigen Organisationsform zuneigenden Elemente verhöhnt und verpönt werden, hätten sie so gearbeitet wie dies die amerikanischen Arbeiter den einwandernten Elementen gegenüber schon seit Jahren thun, indem sie jene an sich ziehen, die errungenen Vortheile ihnen zukommen lassen, überhaupt alles in ihren Kräften stehende thun um sich die Einwanderung zu assimiliren, hätten die Franzosen das amerikanische Beispiel befolgt, was ihnen ein Leichtes gewesen wäre, sie hätten heute nicht nöthig sich den Nationalisten und Fremdenfressern wieder in die Arme zu werfen.

Gewiß, ich scheue mich keineswegs, die Taktik zu billigen die man bei Euch den Scabs, hier in Europa den sog. Gelben gegenüber häufig genug gezwungen ist einzuschlagen; dem widerspenstigen Arbeiter, der bewußt und mit Absicht sich vom Boß, vom Kapital, dazu gebrauchen läßt die organisirten Arbeiter um die Früchte langjähriger Kämpfe zu bringen, solche Elemente, die aus Knechtssinn oder Eigennutz Anstrengungen illusorisch machen helfen, für diese billige ich vollständig die etwas derb klingende, aber völlig berechtigte Taktik: „Willst du nicht mein Bruder sein, schlag ich dir den Schädel ein."

Sie sind eben Verräther an der Arbeitersache, an ihren Nebenmenschen, und müssen als solche behandelt werden.

Die Berechtigung zur Anwendung dieser Taktik spreche ich aber den französischen Gewerkschaftlern ab, solange sie dem eingewanderten Elemente nicht mit gutem Beispiele vorangehen, solange sie noch Streiks inceniren, oder Lockouts provoziren, mit 10 Prozent Organisirte, alles andere nur zum Mitlaufen animirt wird, solange sie ihre Streiks ohne Geld führen und ihre Streikers brodlos, hungernd, in die Straße schicken. Solange sie wie eine Heerde blöckender Schafe ihre unzufriedenen, aber nicht geschulten Gewerksgenossen, vor die Fäuste brutaler Polizei und sonstiger Pretorianerbanden, oder gar vor die geladenen Gewehre der Infanterie, unter die Hufe der Dragoner und Kürassierpferde schicken, solange spreche ich den hiesigen Arbeitern das Recht ab mit Verachtung auf die fremden Ausgebeuteten zu blicken.

Sie, die auf den internationalen Congressen gegen die amerikanischen Arbeiter stimmten, und sie tadelten, daß man die Mongolen und indischen Kulis von den Küsten des großen Continents fern halten wolle, sie rufen nach Ausnahmebestimmungen, und drohen mit Rassenkämpfen, weil einige Tausend Deutsche, Russen, Italiener und Rumänen Stellen einnehmen die von französischen Arbeitern gar nicht besetzt werden können, zum Theil deßhalb, weil keine da sind.

Eine rühmliche Ausnahme von dieser Fremden-Phobie bilden die Möbelschreiner des Faubourg St. Antoine, die in ihrem offiziellen Organ erklären, daß die deutschen Möbelschreiner das Rückgrat ihrer Organisation bilden, und empfehlen den französischen Arbeitern die deutsche Sektion der Möbelschreiner als mustergültig zur Nachahmung.— Immerhin für den Holzarbeiterverband Deutschlands und Oestreichs eine ehrende Anerkennung.

DEPARTEMENT FRANCAIS

Le Congres International des Organisations Patronales

(par Alphonse H. Henryot.)

Nous trouvons les faits suivants dans la presse italienne et française ouvrière, et nous les jugons assez interessants pour les porter à la connaissance de nos lecteurs.

Le 29 septembre s'est ouvert à Turin, Italie, le congrès des organisations patronales, réunis dans le but d'étudier l'action à mener vis à vis des organisations ouvrières. Les messieurs ont profités des prix reduits que les compagnies des chemins de fer ont accordé à l'occasion de l'Exposition Internationale ,tenue dans ecte ville.

Parmi les congressistes nous notons le Dr. Kaiser secrétaire de la Fédération des organisations autrichiennes; Mr. Carlier, vice-président du Comité Central du travail industriel à Bruxelles; Mr. le professeur Blondel de l'école des sciences politiques à Paris; le président des syndicats patronaux de l'industrie textile de France; le président de la Chambre de Commerce de Marseilles; Mr. Lambertine, secrétaire du Comité des Armateurs de France; le délégué de la Fédération nationale des constructeurs de Nice; Mr. Nuset, président du Syndicat de l'industrie et du commerce de France; Mr. Isack, président honoraire de la Chambre de Commerce de Lyon; etc. Nous en passons, et pas des moins connues.

La séance est ouverte par le délégué de l'Italie, Mr. Craponne, qui tient à noter, entre outres choses, que l'organisation patronale *est bien une organisation de lutte, de défense legitime, mais pas d'offensive.*

L'Humanité, imprime ces dernières lignes en italique pour bien faire resortir cet aveu patronal, et je m'empresse également de les soulignér.

Après avoir exposé complaisement le rapide développement des organisations patronales; il trace à grandes lignes les traveaux du Congrès.

Le Sénateur Zappi, représentant des fédérations agraires d'Italie, dit que le seul but du Congrès doit être de connaitre avec précision l'état des compétitions entre capital et travail.

En faisant la rélation des luttes de Parme (1908) et de Ravenne, (1910) à propos des machines agricoles, il dit, que les organisations patronales doivent avoir pour programme de ne jamais se soustraire à la discussion, de se montrer toujours larges dans les luttes economiques, mais de rester toujours fermes dans les questions de principe. ''Si nous avions cédé, continu le Sénateur, sur la question des machines agricoles, la même question serai posée aujourd'hui pour les ouvriers industriels; ceder sur ce point là aurai donc été bouleverser le principe de propriété.'' Cette manière de voir fut très applaudie par ces messieurs.

A la séance du 30 septembre, Mr. Blondel propose la fondation d'une caisse mutuelle internationale sur le modèl de celle fonctionnant pour le compt de l'organisation des commerçants français.

Mr. Isack observe, que les industriels français n'ont pas encore de système de défense, et d'adopter un système unique serai dangereux, mais qu'il faut d'abord s'assurer de la solidarité permanente et de l'aide mutuelle entre les differentes catégories d'industriels.

Mr. Carlier (Belgique) déplore que la législation du travail ne protège pas suffisament la classe capitaliste.

La dernière séance est exclusivement employée à la rédaction et au vote de la résolution suivante:

> L'organisation ouvrière ainsi que l'organisation patronale représente des éléments équilibre utilement régulateurs de la concurrence. Attendu que l'avantage résultant de la compétition entre les groupes serait annulé et que la préponderance résultant des monopoles serait la ruine économique.

Attendu que les conflits de nature économique devraient trouver leur équilibre nécessaire dans la solidarité économique naturelle des classes associées dans la production, mais bien distinctes, dans leurs fonctions respective; la lutte de tarifs n'étant qu'une épisode de très seondaire de la lutte de classe.

Affirm en principe la nécessité de la liberté économique comme moyen unique de production et de rendement du travail;

Emet le voeu:

1. Que les rapports entre les organisations qui défendent le capital et celles qui protègent la main d'oeuvre s'étendent de plus en plus de façon que tous les efforts soient faits pour établir l'équilibre pacifique et durable des deux forces productrices.

2. Que la législation sociale qui doit avoir la haute mission, non pas de créer des injustices, provocatrice de discordes, mais de dicter des règles propres à faciliter les rapports et à trancher avec équité les différends entre employeurs et employés, puisse aussi représenter pratiquement une responsabilité civile en cas de non-accomplissement des contrats collectifs, laissant aux organisations la plus grande autonomie possible.

Au sujet de cette résolution, qui contourne avec art toute sorte de difficulté, la "Bataille Syndicale" dit:

"Manière forte, ou manière douce? laquelle des deux faut—il appliquer à la classe ouvrière?

Angoissant dilemne! il a divisé les patrons rémis dernièrement au congrès international à Turin. Du moins c'est l'impression qui se dégage des débats qui eurent lieu.

La première tendance fut représentée par la Confédération italienne de l'Industrie. On peut supposer qu'elle était la port-parole des patrons allemands qui se sont abstenus.

Ceux-ci preconisent l'offensive, les grands lockouts, le terrorisme.

La seconde tendance fut défendue surtout par Mr. Isack, président de la chambre de commerce de Lyon. C'est la tactique des contrats de travail à long terme. Les pacifistes préconisent le maintien des accords, et en particulier les payements eventuels de domages par les ouvriers.

Après tout, les deuxe tendances réflètent parfaitement les expériences faites par le patronat des divers pays.

Les Industriels allemands qui attendirent, tout comme les organisations ouvrières des résultats miraculeux de l'introduction de contrats à long terme, durent déchanter. Les ouvriers allemands, malgré leur discipline légendaire, brisent eux-memes les cadres étroits qui les enserrent et violent les contrats. D'ou le terrorisme patronal."

Voilà pourquoi la tactique à suivre, les moyens à employer par les patrons ne peuvent être partout les mêmes. Ce que la majorité des congressistes a paru en tout cas desirer, ajoute Mr. Blondel, c'est que les organisations de défense patronale, jugés nécessaire pour contrebalancer les organisations ouvrières, se constituent sans arrière-pensée de lutte, dans un simple but de défense. Il faut que les groupements patronaux se montrent essentiellement pacifiques.

Ca, c'est de l'hypocrisie; les organisations patronales ne peuvent avoir d'autre but que de combattre les revendications ouvrières. Il n'est pas douteux que le jour, où les pays aujourd'hui réfractaires, auront fait pour leur compte l'experience allemande, ils se rallieront à la thèse des patrons allemands.

Alors, l'Internationale patronale sera definitivement organisé, avec les terroristes allemand comme "leaders."

Mais à mon avis, tout en reconnaissant la bonne intention, ou plutôt le mauvais vouloir de ces messieurs, il y a souvent loin de la coupe aux lèvres, et bien des choses changent d'aspect entre la poire et le fromage.

C'est l'expérience qu'ils auront dû faire, car ces épanchements fraternelles ne se terminent jamais sans un petit banquet, et nous apprennons par la même voie qu'au Champagne, Mr. Craponne, le président de la chambre industrielle italienne, a adressé ses remerciements au délégués, se disant heureux du résultat obtenu par le congrès,

(Voir la suite à la page 56.)



DEATH ROLL



HUNNELL, W. W., of L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa.

WESTBERG, FRANK, of L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia.

HOULE, EDWIN, of L. U. 1245, Newport, R. I.

Claims Paid During Dec., 1911

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16100	Wm. Fotheringham (paid in November)	1435	$200.00
16110	A. M. Sappington	16	50.00
16111	Mrs. Ellen Ford	29	50.00
16112	C. A. Meyers	289	200.00
16113	Mrs. Clara L. Estell	339	50.00
16114	Harry Jess	788	200.00
16115	Charles M. Shuler	1234	200.00
16116	Peter Hardy	13	50.00
16117	Jos. H. Walling	32	200.00
16118	Wm. Shaw	90	200.00
16119	C. H. Clark	184	50.00
16120	Wallace J. Webb	186	200.00
16121	Mrs. Mary Jane Claney	211	50.00
16122	Mrs. Mary Snyder	322	50.00
16123	Nicholas Huemmer	419	50.00
16124	Jacob Auger	478	200.00
16125	Gustav Buckow	513	200.00
16126	Mrs. Mary E. Black	639	50.00
16127	James H. Wright	651	50.00
16128	Alexander Foster	924	200.00
16129	Mrs. Hattie Scyzerbowski	985	50.00
16130	George Eagye	1158	100.00
16131	R. A. Bliven	1725	200.00
16132	Frank Hybel	1786	200.00
16133	Victor Swanson	88	200.00
16134	Henry Glaeve (dis)	1108	400.00
16135	Evan J. Evans	26	50.00
16136	James J. Adams	715	200.00
16137	Mrs. Esther S. Wagner	517	50.00
16138	Mrs. Catherine P. Callahan	137	50.00
16139	Mrs. Selma Gronland	240	50.00
16140	Peter Rice	425	200.00
16141	Cyrus High	492	200.00
16142	Alfred W. Rider	842	200.00
16143	R. M. Webb	1082	50.00
16144	Aemas Gaudet	1393	200.00
16145	Jacob Galtner	440	200.00
16146	Christopher Jeffs	1244	200.00
16147	Mrs. Elizabeth Neder	5	50.00
16148	Wm. E. Taylor	19	200.00
16149	W. W. Hunnell	106	200.00
16150	Wm. H. Nagle	119	200.00
16151	John G. Bauer	209	200.00
16152	Arthur St. Jean	351	200.00
16153	Schuyler C. Kelley	367	200.00
16154	S. T. Balderson	371	50.00
16155	Louis Geo. Walter	375	200.00
16156	Mrs. Matilda Wirges	593	50.00
16157	Charles S. Lawson	624	50.00
16158	F. M. Headley	75	50.00
16159	W. R. McConnell	75	100.00
16160	Thomas J. Donovan	29	200.00
16161	Wm. W. Swain	29	200.00
16162	Frank Westburg	106	200.00
16163	Elias H. Dawson	109	200.00
16164	Mrs. Clementine F. Avon	134	50.00
16165	E. M. Nelson	472	200.00
16166	Mrs. Maud Lena Pearson	1247	50.00
16167	John J. McFarland	1384	200.00
16168	Carl J. Anderson	7	200.00
16169	Mrs. Esther Johnson	62	50.00
16170	Wm. G. Lowe	79	200.00
16171	Samuel Lawson	118	200.00
16172	Joseph F. Warder (dis)	132	300.00
16173	Daniel F. Byrne	223	200.00
16174	Mrs. Nettie Knops	262	50.00
16175	John D. Collard	274	200.00
16176	Mrs. Josephine L. Driggers	627	50.00
16177	Mrs. Mary M. Rhomberg	678	50.00
16178	Mrs. Chrissie Wynkoop	843	50.00
16179	Henry Starbuck	1145	200.00
16180	John J. Mehringer	1382	200.00
16181	Mrs. Helene Siemsen	1784	50.00
16182	Henry J. Kinney	183	200.00
16183	Patrick F. Loftus	325	183.25
16184	J. M. Good	1835	200.00
16185	Emil Kayser	1784	172.50
16186	John A. Johnson	7	50.00
16187	Mrs. Flora May Mortimer	345	50.00
16188	Pierre Dechene (dis)	21	400.00
16189	Martin Kolousek	39	50.00
16190	Emil Anderson	56	200.00
16191	Mrs. Mabel Simmons	56	50.00
16192	Mrs. Alma Landry	137	50.00
16193	Ferdinand Frettoli	509	200.00
16194	Wm. V. Scully	471	200.00
16195	Mrs. Georgiana Smith	757	50.00
16196	Henry Widman	792	50.00
16197	Chas. A. Smith (dis)	1014	300.00
16198	Mrs. Lumina Caron	1305	50.00
16199	Mrs. Eda Johnson	1747	50.00
16200	Berthold Kuhn	1747	200.00
16201	Mrs. Pearl Ecret	213	50.00
16202	Mrs. Cecilia E. Baylis	357	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
16203	Sydney L. King	357	50.00
16204	Mrs. Anna Weissert	1369	50.00
16205	Geo. S. Mendel	75	200.00
16206	J. T. Huffman	64	200.00
16207	James McChesney	119	200.00
16208	Mrs. Margaret E. Oster	125	50.00
16209	Joseph Kremach	214	200.00
16210	Mrs. Lydia Hester	345	50.00
16211	W. H. Williams	813	50.00
16212	Mrs. Belle Lott	943	50.00
16213	Mrs. E. J. M. Schulty	1053	50.00
16214	Patrick Kenny	10	200.00
16215	Wm. J. McPhee	22	200.00
16216	Mrs. Mary L. Yarter	158	50.00
16217	P. Sciarini (dis)	423	300.00
16218	Richard Suter	526	200.00
16219	Frank M. Landram	712	200.00
16220	Joseph DeYoung	762	200.00
16221	Richard Farris	1043	200.00
16222	Wm. H. Law	1595	200.00
16223	E. M. Bertsch	1172	200.00
16224	Wm. L. Schmidt	9	50.00
16225	Mrs. Amanda Pulver	16	50.00
16226	Geo. M. Jenks (dis)	28	400.00
16227	Henry P. Barnes	75	200.00
16228	Fred Kramer	80	200.00
16229	John Zucco	174	200.00
16230	Mrs. Anna C. Borg	87	50.00
16231	Jens A. Christensen	181	200.00
16232	Hymann Hordiske	419	50.00
16233	Thomas C. Watts	432	50.00
16234	Otto Kempfer	589	50.00
16235	P. J. Schneider (dis)	1272	400.00
16236	Theodore Irons	1327	50.00
16237	E. W. Vanarsdale	1434	200.00
16238	Lewis Yonker	1526	50.00
16239	Joseph B. Yates	23	200.00
16240	Mrs. Margaret Loos	29	50.00
16241	Fred Wernike	419	200.00
16242	Mrs. Gertrude J. Schatt	1399	50.00
16243	Clark F. Nichols (dis)	1354	300.00
16244	Henry Simpson	90	200.00
16245	Carl Birkholz	105	50.00
16246	Clinton Heath	481	200.00
16247	Mrs. Mary Kotjuga	148	50.00
16248	Leonhard Schuh	238	200.00
16249	Anton Kozlovsky	309	200.00
16250	Mrs. Barbara Grabher	375	50.00
16251	W. C. Gridley	667	200.00
16252	Mrs. Elizabeth J. Howatt.	821	50.00
16253	Joe Springer	701	50.00
16254	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Ramsey	1076	50.00
16255	Mrs. Florence Morris	1893	50.00
16256	O. P. Grensfalt	9	200.00
16257	Albert Schamel	16	200.00
16258	August Thielen	43	200.00
16259	Ellis B. Gregg	104	200.00
16260	M. F. Whitten	316	200.00
16261	James Bainville	390	50.00
16262	Wm. H. Johnson	585	200.00
16263	Mrs. Laura A. Dempsy	682	50.00
16264	Wm. F. Gleason	887	50.00
16265	Mrs. Mary F. Musser	1154	50.00
16266	Charles F. Maxcy	632	200.00
16267	Mrs. Hannah A. Johnson	951	50.00
	Total		$22,255.75

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Campaign for Industrial Education.

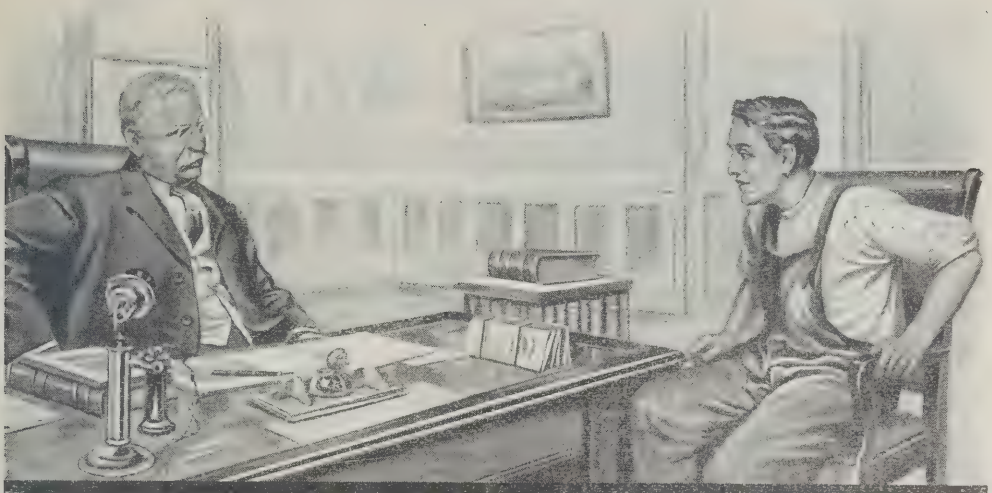
Washington, Dec. 30.—A conference in the interest of trade training and vocational education was held in Washington on December 14, at which representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the National Educational Association, the National Association of Colleges and Stations, the National Association of Normal Schools, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the Agricultural Association of Colleges and Stations, and officials of the Grange, took part. The Wilson bill, H. R. 12156, and the identical measure, S. 3, by Senator Page, were unanimously endorsed and steps taken to vigorously press the principles of these measures for early passage through Congress.

Le Congres International des Organisations Patronales

(Suite de la page 54.)

et termine par une fanfaronade sur la pacification sociale.

La conclusion à tirer de cette assemblée patronale est bien simple; il est du devoir de la classe ouvrière de suivre leur exemple, de bien s'organiser, sans faire de distinction, ni de métier ni de race, ni de nationalité, encore moins que de réligion; le plus grand profit que l'on puisse tirer de son ennemie consiste très souvent en suivant son exemple.



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Plumbing Inspector	Civil Service Exams.
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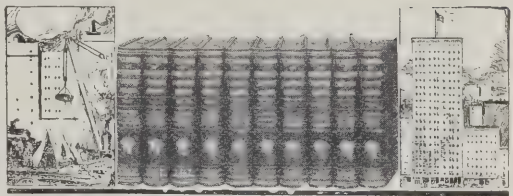
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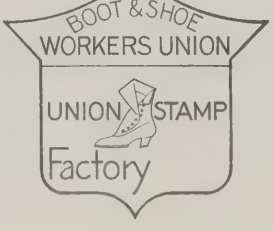
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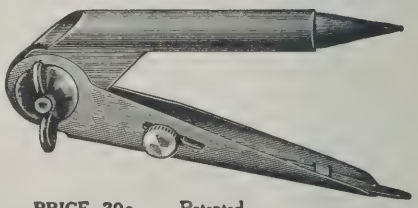
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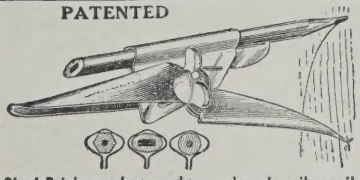
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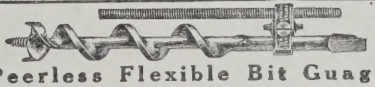


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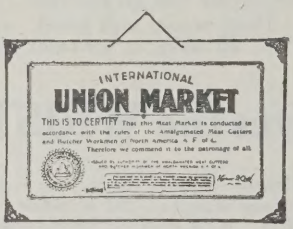
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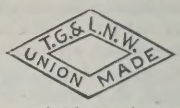
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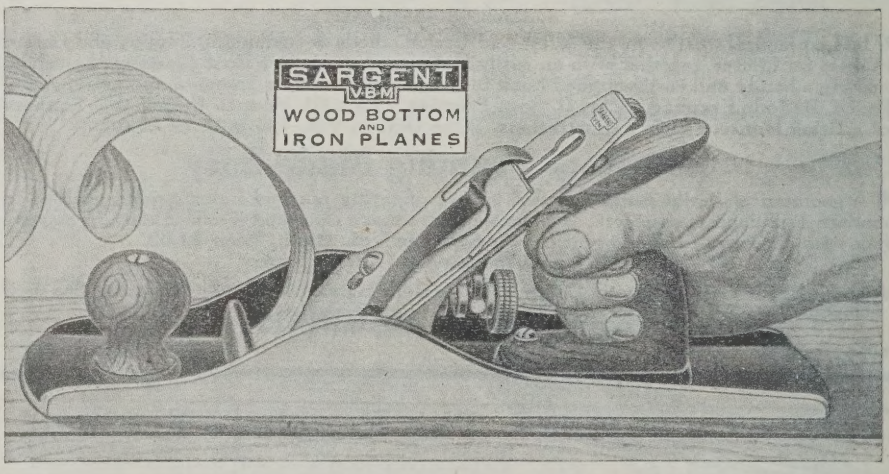
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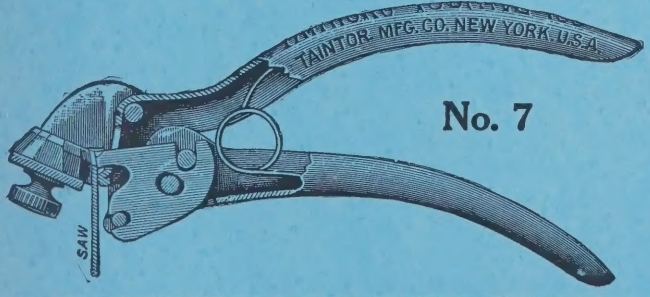


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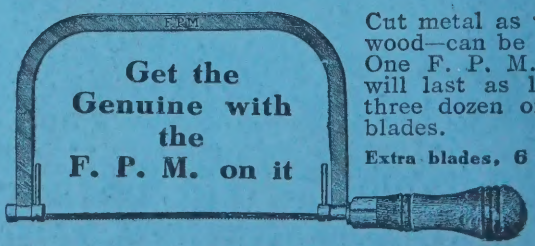
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